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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 89-309
H. R. 11588

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 11588

Aug. 26, 1965	House received supplemental appropriations estimates for various agencies. H. Doc. 278. Print of document.
Oct. 8, 1965	Senate received supplemental appropriations estimates. S. Doc. 62. Print of document.
Oct. 13, 1965	House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 11588. H. Report 1162. Print of bill and report.
Oct. 14, 1965	House passed H. R. 11588 with amendment.
Oct. 15, 1965	H. R. 11588 was referred to Senate Appropriations Committee. Print of bill as referred.
Oct. 19, 1965	Senate committee reported H. R. 11588 with amendments. S. Report No. 912. Print of bill and report.
Oct. 20, 1965	Senate passed H. R. 11588 with amendments. Print of bill as passed by Senate.
	Both Houses appointed conferees.
Oct. 21, 1965	Both Houses received and agreed to conference report. H. Report 1198. Print of report.
Oct. 31, 1965	Approved: Public Law 89-309

Hearings: H. Approp. Committee: Parts 1, 2 and 3.
S. Approp. Committee.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 89-309

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1966.

Includes items for this Department as follows: \$140,000 for Watershed Planning, Soil Conservation Service, to undertake a river basin survey in the drought stricken areas of the North Atlantic region; \$2,000,000 for the Consumer and Marketing Service for meat inspection; \$200,000 for the Office of Information to reprint the Yearbook of Agriculture; \$100,000,000 to establish the Rural Housing Insurance Fund, Farmers Home Administration; \$20,000,000 for Rural Water and Waste Disposal Grants, Farmers Home Administration; \$4,500,000 for Salaries and Expenses, Farmers Home Administration, to administer the Rural Housing Insurance fund and the new grant programs; \$75,000 for Forest Research, Forest Protection and Utilization, Forest Service, for preparation of designs and specifications of a forestry sciences laboratory at Athens, Georgia; and \$22,500,000 for liquidation of contract authorization, Forest Roads and Trails, Forest Service, for repair of flood damage in the Northwest states.

Other items of interest to this Department are as follows: \$1,500,000,000 for the Office of Economic Opportunity, including \$1,000,000 for indemnity payments to dairy farmers whose milk has been removed from commercial markets as a result of their use of chemicals approved by the Federal Government; \$200,000 for the General Services Administration to carry out Government-wide automatic data processing activities; \$6,320,000 for the Bureau of Land Management, Department of Interior, to repair flood damage in Oregon and California grant lands; \$500,000 for the Office of Water Resources Research; \$332,423,000 for the Economic Development Administration; and various claims and judgments. A general provision of the Act provided that no appropriations therein are available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR VARIOUS
AGENCIES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSED NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY FOR VARIOUS
AGENCIES AND FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR FISCAL
YEAR 1966

AUGUST 26, 1965.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, August 26, 1965.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress proposed new obligational authority in the amount of \$734,877,640 for various agencies and \$67,886 for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1966. In addition, other proposals not increasing new obligational authority are made for the appropriation of \$713,500,000 for the fiscal year 1966 and \$725,000,000 for the fiscal year 1967 to liquidate obligations incurred under previously granted contract authorizations, also for the fiscal year 1966 increases in limitations in the amount of \$129,955,000, and a transfer between appropriations in the amount of \$180,000 for the fiscal year 1965.

The details of these proposed appropriations and provisions, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the attached letter from the Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., August 26, 1965.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration proposed supplemental appropriations and other authorizations for various departments and agencies as follows:

Fiscal year 1965:	
Transfer between appropriations.....	\$180, 000
Fiscal year 1966:	
New obligational authority.....	734, 877, 640
Appropriations to liquidate obligations incurred under previously granted contract authority.....	713, 500, 000
Increases in limitations.....	129, 955, 000
District of Columbia funds.....	67, 886
Fiscal year 1967:	
Appropriation to liquidate obligations incurred under previously granted contract authority.....	725, 000, 000

The 1965 transfer between appropriations is for the support of Federal prisoners in non-Federal jails. Costs rose in the latter part of the fiscal year 1965 due to an increase in rates charged by local jails and an increase in the number of illegally entered migrant laborers.

The major portion of the 1966 new obligational authority is to carry out recently enacted legislation; some \$594 million, or more than 80 percent, is for this purpose. The largest sum, \$297 million of new obligational authority is to carry out the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965. Of this sum, \$100 million is for grants for basic water and sewer facilities, \$100 million is for capitalizing the new insured rural housing loan program, \$50 million is for additional capital to the fund for rental housing for the elderly or handicapped, and \$25 million is for grants for neighborhood facilities, such as health, recreational, and community social services.

Approximately \$261 million is for the Social Security Amendments of 1965, including the new medical assistance and insurance programs. Most of the funds requested are for grants to States for public assistance to finance the increase in cash assistance payments and the medical assistance program. Additional funds are also needed for grants for maternal and child welfare and for administrative expenses related to the new and expanded programs.

The remaining new obligational authority will finance such things as the newly authorized community mental health centers; repair of flood damage to roads, bridges, fish hatcheries, etc.; increased production of coins; intensification and expansion of U.S. Information Agency programs in southeast Asia; and supplemental requirements for the legislative branch.

The appropriations to liquidate obligations incurred under previously granted contract authority—\$713.5 million for 1966 and \$725 million for 1967—are mainly for urban renewal grants. Normally these appropriations would not be requested until the obligations were incurred and cash is needed to liquidate those obligations, usually some years hence. This action is in accordance with the intent of the Congress in enacting the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1966, to provide advance funding of the contract authorizations provided in the Housing Act.

Most of the increases in limitations apply to the Social Security Administration and are needed to administer the increased workload stemming from the Social Security Amendments of 1965.

Excluding supplementals and budget amendments to finance our efforts in Vietnam, the amounts requested herein when added to the amounts previously requested will not increase the total new obligational authority proposed in the 1966 budget.

I recommend that the attached proposed appropriations and provisions be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

ELMER B. STAATS,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED SUBMISSION
OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Senate: Contingent expenses of the Senate:	
Miscellaneous items-----	\$135, 000
House of Representatives:	
Salaries, officers and employees-----	413, 040
Contingent expenses of the House:	
Miscellaneous items-----	1, 694, 600
Telegraph and telephone-----	480, 000
Architect of the Capitol:	
Extension of the Capitol-----	300, 000
Senate Office Buildings-----	405, 000

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

President's Commissions on Law Enforcement and the Adminis- tration of Justice and on Crime in the District of Columbia:	
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 500, 000

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Soil Conservation Service: Watershed protection-----	171, 000
Consumer and Marketing Service: Consumer protective, mar- keting, and regulatory programs-----	2, 600, 000
Farmers Home Administration:	
Salaries and expenses-----	4, 000, 000
Rural housing insurance fund-----	100, 000, 000
Forest Service: Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	(23, 500, 000)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Office of Business Economics: Salaries and expenses-----	260, 000
Bureau of the Census: Registration of voting statistics-----	5, 955, 000
Coast and Geodetic Survey: Construction of surveying ships----	1, 687, 000

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

Civil defense: Operation and maintenance-----	Language
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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Food and Drug Administration:	
Salaries and expenses-----	2, 727, 000
Revolving fund for certification and other services-----	Language
Office of Education: Educational improvement for the handi- capped-----	4, 000, 000
Public Health Service:	
Chronic diseases and health of the aged-----	2, 835, 000
Community health practice and research-----	9, 000, 000
National Institute of Mental Health-----	19, 700, 000
Social Security Administration:	
Limitation on salaries and expenses-----	(125, 212, 000)
Limitation on construction-----	(3, 188, 000)
Welfare Administration:	
Grants to States for public assistance-----	222, 000, 000
Bureau of Family Services: Salaries and expenses-----	1, 300, 000
Grants for maternal and child welfare-----	25, 000, 000
Children's Bureau: Salaries and expenses-----	346, 000
Office of the Commissioner: Salaries and expenses-----	245, 000
General administration and other:	
Office of the Secretary: Salaries and expenses-----	326, 000
Office of Field Administration: Salaries and expenses-----	Language
Office of the General Counsel: Salaries and expenses-----	88, 000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management: Oregon and California grant lands.....	\$8, 320, 000
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife: Construction.....	10, 791, 000
Office of Saline Water: Construction.....	512, 000

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Federal Prison System: Support of U.S. prisoners (1965).....	Language
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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Current authorizations out of postal fund Operations.....	41, 500, 000
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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Bureau of the Mint:	
Salaries and expenses.....	13, 877, 000
Construction of mint facilities.....	21, 300, 000
Bureau of Public Debt: Administering the public debt.....	1, 100, 000

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Sites and planning, public building projects.....	901, 000
Construction, public buildings projects.....	14, 763, 000
Salaries and expenses, automatic data processing coordination.....	450, 000
Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service.....	3, 510, 000

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Office of the Administrator:	
Salaries and expenses.....	3, 605, 000
Rent supplement program.....	900, 000
Grants for basic water and sewer facilities.....	100, 000, 000
Grants for neighborhood facilities.....	25, 000, 000
Grants to aid advance acquisition of land.....	10, 000, 000
Open space land grants.....	125, 000
Liquidation of contract authorization.....	(15, 000, 000)
Urban Renewal Administration.....	570, 000
Liquidation of contract authorization:	
Fiscal year 1966.....	(675, 000, 000)
Fiscal year 1967.....	(725, 000, 000)
Rehabilitation loan fund.....	Language
Housing for the elderly fund.....	50, 000, 000
Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, housing for the elderly or handicapped.....	(125, 000)
Federal Housing Administration:	
Administrative expenses, rent supplement program.....	850, 000
Mortgage relief fund.....	500, 000
Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses.....	(1, 430, 000)
Public Housing Administration: Administrative expenses.....	1, 100, 000

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Mortgage relief fund.....	500, 000
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CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses.....	3, 330, 000
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COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF PUERTO RICO

Salaries and expenses.....	215, 000
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INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses.....	185, 000
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NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE ARTS

Salaries and expenses.....	100, 000
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UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

Salaries and expenses	\$3, 757, 000
Acquisition and construction of radio facilities	9, 604, 000

WATER RESOURCES PLANNING

Salaries and expenses, Water Resources Council	235, 000
River basin commissions	110, 000

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

District of Columbia funds:	
Operating expenses	(34, 472)
Settlement of claims and suits	(33, 414)
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Total new obligational authority	734, 877, 640
Total District of Columbia funds	67, 886

DETAIL OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1966, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes, namely:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous Items", \$135,000.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Office of the Clerk

For an additional amount for "Office of the Clerk", \$140,840.

Office of the Sergeant at Arms

For an additional amount for "Office of the Sergeant at Arms", \$17,000.

Office of the Doorkeeper

For an additional amount for "Office of the Doorkeeper", \$198,000.

Special and Minority Employees

For an additional amount for "Minority employees", \$5,200.

For an additional amount for "Office of the majority floor leader", \$1,000.

For an additional amount for "Office of the minority floor leader", \$1,000.

Office of the Postmaster

For an additional amount for "Office of the postmaster", \$50,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Miscellaneous Items

For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items", \$1,694,600.

Telegraph and Telephone

For an additional amount for "Telegraph and telephone", \$480,000.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Extension of the Capitol

For an additional amount for "Extension of the Capitol", \$300,000.

Senate Office Buildings

For an additional amount for "Senate Office Buildings", \$405,000, to remain available until expended.

As provided by statute, proposed supplemental appropriations for the legislative branch are submitted without change.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSIONS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND ON CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of Executive Order 11234, dated July 16, 1965, and Executive Order 11236, dated July 23, 1965, including personal services without regard to the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but at rates for individuals not to exceed \$100 per diem, \$1,500,000, to be available from July 16, 1965, and to remain available until April 30, 1967.

This proposed appropriation is to provide for the activities of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice and the President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia. These Commissions are a part of the program to reverse the trend toward lawlessness.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

WATERSHED PROTECTION

For an additional amount for "Watershed protection", \$171,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation will provide funds for surveys and investigations of the watersheds of rivers and other waterways of the North Atlantic region in cooperation with other Federal and State agencies. This survey is being implemented at once in view of the acute drought situation in the Northeastern United States.

CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

CONSUMER PROTECTIVE, MARKETING, AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for "Consumer protective, marketing, and regulatory programs", \$2,600,000.

These funds are needed primarily to meet a greater than anticipated meat inspection workload and to provide service to previously exempt plants in order to assure consumer protection and maintain public confidence in the meat supply.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$4,000,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation will provide for the administrative costs associated with the implementation of the recently enacted insured rural housing loan program. The funds will be used primarily to employ additional county office staff to process the anticipated increased volume of rural housing loans.

RURAL HOUSING INSURANCE FUND

For the Rural Housing Insurance Fund, created by section 517(e) of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, \$100,000,000.

This proposed appropriation will provide capital for the insured rural housing loan program authorized by the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, Public Law 89-117, approved August 10, 1965. These funds will be used primarily for interim financing of rural housing loan commitments, prior to their sale to private investors on an insured basis.

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)", \$23,500,000, to remain available until expended.

These additional funds are necessary to liquidate contractual obligations to repair, replace, or restore national forest roads, trails, bridges, and culverts destroyed or damaged by disastrous floods which struck a large area of California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington during December 1964 and January 1965.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$260,000.

This increase is to strengthen and improve balance of payments statistics as recommended by the Review Committee for Balance of Payments Statistics and the Subcommittee on Economic Statistics of the Joint Economic Committee.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

REGISTRATION AND VOTING STATISTICS

For expenses necessary for the collection, compilation, and publication of statistics on registration and voting, in such geographic areas as may be recommended by the Commission on Civil Rights, as authorized by section 801 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 266); and for collection and compilation of data required to enable the Director of the Census to make the determinations required by section 4(b) of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, \$5,955,000.

This proposed appropriation is required to finance the collection, compilation, and publication of statistics on registration and voting as authorized by section 801 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 266) and by section 4(b) of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, Public Law 89-110, approved August 6, 1965.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

CONSTRUCTION OF SURVEYING SHIPS

For an additional amount for "Construction of surveying ships," \$1,687,000, to remain available until expended.

The additional amount requested is required to restore the funds appropriated for a class I-A oceanographic vessel to their full amount. A portion of these latter funds was reprogrammed to meet additional obligations incurred as a result of a contractor's failure to meet performance specifications in constructing two class II hydrographic vessels. It is anticipated that the Government will recover all expenses arising from this contract default. However, this recovery will be to miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

CIVIL DEFENSE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

During the current fiscal year an additional amount of \$3,375,000 shall be available in the appropriation for "Operation and maintenance", for allocation under section 205 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, and an additional amount of \$750,000 shall be available in such appropriation for management expenses for civil defense.

The proposed increase for allocation is required to maintain the current level of effort to implement the national civil defense program at the State and local government levels. The increase requested for management expenses of the Office of Civil Defense is required to support the positions authorized in the current appropriation act.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including not to exceed \$20,000 for miscellaneous and emergency expenses of enforcement activities, to be authorized or approved by the Secretary and to be accounted for solely on his certificate; and purchase of not to exceed thirty-five passenger motor vehicles for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year; \$2,727,000.

The proposed supplemental appropriation is to finance activities authorized by the Drug Abuse Control Amendments of 1965, Public Law 89-74, approved July 15, 1965, to establish special controls for depressant and stimulant drugs and counterfeit drugs, and for other purposes.

The provision relating to the \$20 thousand to meet unforeseen emergencies is necessary to enable Food and Drug Administration to protect its investigators from monetary loss and provide the necessary tools for undercover investigation without fear of violating procurement and fiscal regulations.

This estimate includes funds and authority for purchase of police-type vehicles necessary for enforcement work.

REVOLVING FUND FOR 'CERTIFICATION AND OTHER SERVICES

Fees received for services rendered by expert advisory committees, appointed in accordance with section 511 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended, may be credited to the "Revolving fund for certification and other services", and shall be available for the purposes of such fund.

This proposed language is necessary to authorize the deposit and expenditure of fees authorized to be charged by section 511(g)(2) of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act as amended by Public Law 89-74, approved July 15, 1965. This section authorizes the Secretary to appoint expert committees to advise on questions pertaining to psychotoxic drug regulations. Whenever the services of such advisory committees are requested by an interested person, the Secretary may require such person to pay fees to cover the costs of obtaining the committee's services.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

EDUCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT FOR THE HANDICAPPED

For an additional amount for "Educational improvement for the handicapped", \$4,000,000.

The funds requested provide for an expansion of the research and demonstration program to improve the education of handicapped children.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

CHRONIC DISEASES AND HEALTH OF THE AGED

For an additional amount for "Chronic diseases and health of the aged", \$2,835,000, of which \$2,750,000 shall be available through June 30, 1968, for grants under title XVII of the Social Security Act, as amended.

This request of \$2.8 million is needed to carry out new authority for assisting State programs for combating mental retardation, which was authorized by the Social Security Amendments of 1965. The additional authority provides for project grants of up to 75 percent of the costs of implementing the mental retardation facility and service planning authorized and encouraged by previous legislation. The implementing grants will support staff and expenses of State coordination agencies, help initiate continuing public education in the field of mental retardation, and provide for interpretation of the State plans to official and voluntary agencies and the public. Technical services to the States by the Public Health Service, including assistance with and review of grant applications, will require \$85 thousand, and \$2,750 thousand is for grants.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

Consideration is requested of the \$8,000,000 which was transmitted in the 1966 budget for "Communicable disease activities" but on which action was deferred because extension legislation had not been enacted. The needed legislation was included in the Community Health Services Extension Amendments of 1965, Public Law 89-109, approved August 5, 1965. The funds are for grants for a community immunization program.

COMMUNITY HEALTH PRACTICE AND RESEARCH

For an additional amount for "Community health practice and research", for carrying out section 314(c) of the *Public Health Service Act*, with respect to home health service programs, \$9,000,000, together with \$2,100,000 to be transferred, as authorized by section 201(g)(1) of the *Social Security Act*, as amended, from any one or all of the trust funds referred to therein and to be expended for functions delegated to the Surgeon General by the Secretary under title XVIII of the *Social Security Act*.

This proposed supplemental appropriation would provide \$2.1 million to be financed by transfer from the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund, in order for the Public Health Service to carry out delegated functions relating to the professional health aspects of the hospitalization insurance program authorized by the Social Security Amendments Act of 1965, including technical assistance to States, which must certify providers of service. In addition, \$9 million would be provided for formula grants to the States for use in developing home health services meeting the minimum requirements of section 1.861(m) of this act. Such home health services will be financed under the social security amendments as an alternative to hospital care and are in extremely short supply throughout the Nation. Consideration is also requested for the \$3 million included in the regular budget for 1966 and currently pending before the Congress to continue the program of health services to domestic migrant agricultural workers. The regular budget request was passed over without prejudice, pending extension of the authorizing legislation, which was done in the Community Health Service Extension Amendments of 1965.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH

For an additional amount for "National Institute of Mental Health", \$19,700,000, of which \$19,500,000 shall be to carry out the provisions of part B of title II of the *Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act*.

This additional amount of \$19.7 million provides for assistance in the initial costs of staffing community mental health centers as authorized by the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act Amendments of 1965, Public Law 89-105, approved August 4, 1965. The amendments authorize Federal assistance for a total period of 51 months, beginning at 75 percent and scaling downward to 30 percent, after which community sources are expected to provide for all operating costs. The full first-year authorization, \$19.5 million, is requested for grants to community centers and \$200 thousand is needed for review and approval of State plans and project applications, the preparation of regulations and consultations with State and local organizations. It is expected that 65 centers will be aided with the requested funds.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Limitation on salaries and expenses, Social Security Administration", \$125,212,000, to be expended, as authorized by section 201(g)(1) of the Social Security Act, as amended, from any one or all of the trust funds referred to therein: *Provided, That \$15,000,000 of the foregoing amount shall be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), only to the extent necessary to process workloads not anticipated in the budget estimates and to meet mandatory increases in costs of agencies or organizations with which agreements have been made to participate in the administration of title XVIII of the Social Security Act, as amended, and after maximum absorption of such costs within the existing limitation has been achieved.*

This proposed increase in limitation is needed to administer the increased workload stemming from the social insurance provisions of the Social Security Amendments of 1965, Public Law 89-97, approved July 30, 1965, and to implement the hospital insurance and supplementary health insurance programs recently enacted by the Congress. This new legislation greatly increases the work to be performed by the Social Security Administration and makes it necessary to request additional funds beyond those previously asked for fiscal year 1966. A substantial improvement in productivity will enable the agency to accomplish the 40 percent more work output required by the amendments with only a 30-percent increase in man-years. A \$15 million increase in the contingency fund is recommended to provide a reserve, should workloads be higher than currently estimated or if costs of assisting agencies or organizations are mandatorily increased over current estimates.

LIMITATION ON CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Limitation on construction", \$3,188,000, to be expended as authorized by section 201(g)(1) of the Social Security Act, as amended, from any one or all of the trust funds referred to therein, and to remain available until expended.

The work created by the new health insurance programs and the social security amendments will require major changes in the headquarters and district office construction program. This proposed increase in the limitation is needed to provide for (1) construction of 40,000 additional net square feet at headquarters; (2) design and specifications for two additional headquarters buildings; (3) the survey, appraisal, and purchase of 12 acres of land at headquarters; and (4) an increase in the size of the district office sites and/or structures being constructed by funds authorized for fiscal years 1965 and 1966.

WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for public assistance", \$222,000,000: *Provided, That this amount and the amount appropriated under this heading in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1966, shall be available for grants to States for medical assistance, as authorized in title XIX of the Social Security Act, as amended.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to finance increased Federal grants to States for cash and medical assistance programs authorized by the Social Security Amendments Act of 1965.

The increase in Federal grants for cash assistance payments stems primarily from two changes. The first increased monthly payments to the needy—about \$2.50 per month for payments to the needy aged, blind, and disabled, and about \$1.25 per month to recipients in families with dependent children. The second change initiates Federal funds to support aid to needy aged in mental or tuberculous institutions. The increase in medical assistance funds will provide for a new program of Federal grants to help States provide more comprehensive medical care to needy individuals.

BUREAU OF FAMILY SERVICES, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Bureau of Family Services, salaries and expenses", \$1,300,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to provide for personnel and related expenses to implement the recently enacted Social Security Amendments of 1965. The new legislation will require the development and implementation of new policies, standards, and guides, as well as the provision of advice and technical assistance to the States to comply with the new statutory provisions governing financial and medical assistance.

GRANTS FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

For an additional amount for "Grants for maternal and child welfare", \$25,000,000 *of which \$5,000,000 shall be available for maternal and child health services, \$5,000,000 for services for crippled children, and \$15,000,000 for special project grants under section 532 of the Social Security Act for comprehensive health care and services for school age and preschool age children.*

The amount requested will provide the \$5 million increase, authorized by the Social Security Amendments of 1965, in the existing grant programs for maternal and child health services and crippled children services. These increases will help the States to expand their services to more mothers and children. This proposal also includes \$15 million which is needed to initiate a new program of project grants, authorized by this legislation, to provide health screening, diagnosis, and preventive and comprehensive treatment services for children of school or preschool age, particularly in areas with a concentration of low-income families.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Children's Bureau, salaries and expenses", \$346,000.

The requested funds are needed to implement Federal action resulting from the recent legislation affecting programs administered by the Children's Bureau. Additional staff is needed primarily to work with project grant recipients to initiate the special program for comprehensive health care of school and preschool children.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Office of the Commissioner, salaries and expenses", \$245,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation will provide for overall policy and program leadership in the new and revised medical and financial assistance programs enacted in the Social Security Amend-

ments of 1965. It will also cover the cost of additional staff to coordinate the operations of the Welfare Administration, particularly in medical assistance, with other health care programs.

The appropriation and authorization in the paragraph designated "Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year", and in the succeeding paragraph, under this heading in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1966, shall also be available for carrying out title XIX of the Social Security Act, as amended.

This proposed provision is needed to extend existing authority for advancing Federal grants to the States prior to the start of the succeeding fiscal year, to the new medical assistance programs provided for under title XIX of the Social Security Act, as amended.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$326,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation will provide for additional staff in the Office of the Secretary, including the additional Assistant Secretaries authorized in the Health Research Facilities Amendments of 1965, Public Law 89-115, approved August 9, 1965. These additional staff resources are necessary to enable the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to adequately administer and direct the activities of the Department which have been materially increased since its establishment by the authorization of new functions and programs.

OFFICE OF FIELD ADMINISTRATION, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration", \$252,000, *to be transferred and expended as authorized by section 201(g)(1) of the Social Security Act, as amended, from any one or all of the trust funds referred to therein.*

This proposed transfer is necessary because of the enactment of the Social Security Amendments of 1965. There will be an increase in the estimated number of field employees for whom the Office of Field Administration provides personnel, financial management, and office services from 21,900 in the 1966 budget to a revised estimate of 26,000.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Office of the General Counsel, salaries and expenses", \$88,000, *together with not to exceed \$295,000 to be transferred and expended as authorized by section 201(g)(1) of the Social Security Act, as amended, from any one or all of the trust funds referred to therein.*

The Social Security Amendments of 1965 and the Drug Abuse Control Amendments of 1965, will impose an additional requirement on the Office of the General Counsel. The proposed supplemental appropriation and trust fund transfer provision will permit the employment of additional personnel (1) to perform legal services for the new program of health insurance for the aged and to meet the increased requirement for such services on account of amendments affecting the old age, survivors, and disability insurance program, the public assistance program, and the child health program, and (2) to carry out legal actions relating to the new enforcement authority respecting psychotoxic drugs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

For an additional amount for "Oregon and California grant lands," for emergency repair and reconstruction of flood damaged roads on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, \$8,320,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That this amount shall be non-reimbursable to the general fund of the Treasury.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to finance the remaining cost of repairing roads and bridges on those Oregon and California grant lands in western Oregon administered by the Bureau of Land Management, which were damaged or destroyed by the floods of December 1964 and January and February 1965.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$10,791,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation will provide \$9.2 million for construction of the National Fisheries Center and Aquarium authorized by 16 U.S.C. 1051-1058. The remainder will finance rehabilitation work on five fish hatcheries, one fishery research facility, and seven wildlife refuges which were damaged by excessive rainfall and the record floods this year. Work must be completed this year to avoid further damage and resulting repair costs.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for construction of demonstration plants for production of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, as authorized by the Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1706, as amended), \$512,000, which, together with the unexpended balance of appropriations heretofore made for this purpose, shall remain available until expended.

These funds, together with the unobligated balances of appropriations heretofore made for this purpose and a proposed reimbursement from the Department of Defense, will permit the construction of a desalting plant at San Diego, Calif. This plant would replace a demonstration plant which was transferred to the Naval Base, Guantanamo, Cuba, in 1964.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1965, for "Support of United States Prisoners", \$180,000, to be derived by transfer from "Salaries and expenses, General legal activities", fiscal year 1965.

This proposed transfer is to cover the increased cost of keeping Federal prisoners in non-Federal jails during the latter part of fiscal year 1965. The increase is attributable to (1) the negotiation of contracts with local jurisdictions which required the payment of

higher rates for use of local jails than were provided for in the fiscal year 1965 budget, and (2) an unanticipated increase in the number of illegally entered migrant laborers who were apprehended and detained in the southwest.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of postal fund)

OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for "Operations", \$41,500,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to employ additional personnel to (1) handle a mail volume which is increasing at a rate substantially greater than estimated in the 1966 budget, and (2) comply with the requirements of Public Law 89-116, approved August 9, 1965, which provides for a 5-day workweek for postmasters.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF THE MINT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$13,877,000.

This proposed increase is to provide for the production of almost 4 billion additional coins in the fiscal year 1966 in order to alleviate the present shortage of subsidiary coinage and to begin production of the new alloy coinage as provided by Public Law 89-81, approved July 23, 1965. This appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental appropriation to prevent loss of property. This action was reported to the Congress by the Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget on August 23, 1965.

CONSTRUCTION OF MINT FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Construction of mint facilities", \$21,300,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation provides for a change in the design of the new Philadelphia Mint which is a result of the need for enlarged capacity and the introduction of the new subsidiary coin alloy which required an additional handling operation. The present United States Mint at Denver must also be equipped to produce the new alloy; therefore, \$100 thousand is included for design of the required facility.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

For an additional amount for "Administering the public debt", \$1,100,000.

This supplemental request is needed because sales and redemptions of U.S. savings bonds have increased significantly since the budget was prepared. It will not be possible for the Federal Reserve banks to absorb costs of the increased volume while also paying salary

increases. Therefore, the banks have revised their fund requirements by \$500 thousand. The increased volume also requires \$400 thousand for paying agents' fees and \$200 thousand for postage.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

SITES AND EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

For an additional amount for "Sites and expenses, public buildings projects", \$901,000, to remain available until expended.

These proposed supplemental appropriations are requested to finance the design and construction of a new FBI Academy building at Quantico, Va., to provide for the training of FBI agents and for the expansion of the FBI National Academy which trains State, local, and other law enforcement officers.

CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

For an additional amount for "Construction, public buildings projects", *for construction of a Federal Bureau of Investigation Academy, Quantico, Virginia, \$14,763,000, to remain available until expended; Provided, That the foregoing limit of cost may be exceeded to the extent that savings are effected in other projects, but by not to exceed 10 per centum.*

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING COORDINATION

For necessary expenses of carrying out Government-wide automatic data processing activities within the jurisdiction of the General Services Administration, \$450,000.

This increase is proposed to finance activities of the General Services Administration relating to the selection, acquisition, and utilization of Government automatic data processing equipment and related resources. The Sharing Exchange Program which will make productive use of the thousands of hours of idle computer time, coupled with improved contracting and procurement, can reduce the Government's annual \$3 billion ADP bill.

OPERATING EXPENSES, FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service", \$3,510,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is for additional supply support to the Department of Defense related to the current buildup in southeast Asia. The level now anticipated for fiscal year 1966 is substantially above that which can be financed with presently available funds.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

The following proposed supplemental appropriations and language provisions are required to implement provisions of the recently enacted Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, Public Law 89-117, approved August 10, 1965.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), *but at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for individuals, \$3,605,000: Provided, That in addition to the amount otherwise available for the current fiscal year for nonadministrative expenses, as defined by law (77 Stat. 437), not to exceed \$175,000 shall be available for such expenses.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation would provide for the expenses of implementing several of the new provisions of the Act, particularly for the staff required by the Housing and Home Finance Administrator to provide for supervision and coordination of the new programs; for administration of the new planning requirements in the Act; for market analysis functions in connection with the rent supplement program; for planning the broad study of tax policy, zoning, codes, and development standards provided for in section 301 of the Act; for administrative expenses in connection with the three new grant programs authorized in title VII; and for the conduct of the study concerning relief of homeowners in proximity to airports. The proposed increase in the non-administrative expense limitation will cover the costs of additional urban renewal representatives to handle new activities authorized by the Act. These costs are recovered from fees.

RENT SUPPLEMENT PROGRAM

For rent supplements pursuant to section 101 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, \$900,000: Provided, That the maximum payments in any fiscal year for rent supplements required by all contracts which may be entered into under such section shall not exceed \$30,000,000.

The Act provides for rent supplement payments on behalf of low-income tenants in certain housing projects. The proposed appropriation will be used to make rent supplement payments to project sponsors for tenants in units expected to be completed and occupied during the balance of the fiscal year 1966. The proposed language will also approve the maximum payments for any fiscal year for rent supplements required by contracts which may be entered into under the Act. The Act provides for such approval in appropriation acts.

GRANTS FOR BASIC WATER AND SEWER FACILITIES

For grants authorized by section 702 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, \$100,000,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed appropriation would provide \$100 million for grants to eligible local public agencies for the provision of basic public water and sewer facilities, as authorized by section 702 of the Act. Projects assisted must be designed to serve the reasonably foreseeable growth needs of the area served, be consistent with areawide planning for water and sewer facilities systems, and be necessary to orderly community development.

GRANTS FOR NEIGHBORHOOD FACILITIES

For grants authorized by section 703 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposal will provide \$25 million for grants of not to exceed two-thirds of the cost of providing essential neighborhood facilities, as authorized by section 703 of the Act. Such facilities will support a program of health, recreational, social, or similar community service. Priority will be given to facilities furthering the objectives of an approved community action program under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

GRANTS TO AID ADVANCE ACQUISITION OF LAND

For grants authorized by section 704 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed appropriation would provide \$10 million for grants to pay interest charges for up to 5 years on private loans of \$50 million to local public agencies to enable the timely acquisition of land planned to be utilized within 5 years for the construction of public works or facilities, as authorized by section 704 of the Act.

URBAN PLANNING GRANTS

Consideration is requested of the \$16,325,000 which was transmitted in the 1966 budget for "Urban planning grants" but on which action was deferred pending enactment of additional authorization in the Act.

OPEN SPACE LAND GRANTS

For an additional amount for "Open space land grants", \$15,125,000: *Provided, That this appropriation shall be available for grants as authorized by title VII of the Housing Act of 1961, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1500): Provided further, That not to exceed \$125,000 of this appropriation may be used for administrative expenses and technical assistance.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation and consideration of the \$37.8 million which was submitted to the Congress in the 1966 budget but deferred pending the enactment of additional authorization in the Act are requested to provide an additional \$52.8 million for 50 percent grants for the acquisition and development of open space land, for the provision of open space land in built-up urban areas, and for beautification and improvement of open space and other public land in urban areas, as authorized by title VII of the Housing Act of 1961. A total of \$125 thousand is requested for administrative expenses for the new activity authorized by the Act.

PUBLIC WORKS PLANNING FUND

Consideration is requested of the \$5,000,000 which was transmitted in the 1966 budget for "Public works planning fund" but on which action was deferred pending enactment of additional authorization in the Act.

URBAN RENEWAL ADMINISTRATION

For additional amounts for "Urban renewal administration", to remain available until expended, \$675,570,000 for the fiscal year 1966, including not to exceed \$570,000 for administrative expenses during such year, and \$725,000,000 for the fiscal year 1967: Provided, That funds available for administrative expenses in the current fiscal year shall be available in connection with grants provided for in this paragraph.

This proposed supplemental appropriation will provide advance funding of contract authorization for urban renewal grants under title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended. The request, which would provide \$675 million for fiscal year 1966 and \$725 million for fiscal year 1967, is submitted pursuant to the intent of the Congress in enacting the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1966. Advance financing is necessary for this program to give local communities an opportunity to plan for the future. Contracts in the amounts requested were authorized by the Act of 1965. In addition, \$570 thousand is provided for administrative expenses of new urban renewal activities authorized in the Act, primarily demolition of unsafe structures and code enforcement outside urban renewal project areas.

REHABILITATION LOAN FUND

In addition to the amount otherwise available for administrative expenses for the current fiscal year in connection with loans pursuant to section 312 of the Housing Act of 1964, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1452b), \$190,000 shall be available from the "Rehabilitation loan fund" for such expenses.

This proposed provision would make available an additional \$190 thousand, from amounts previously appropriated, for administrative expenses in connection with the program of direct, low interest rate loans for rehabilitation of urban residential and business structures, as authorized by section 312 of the Housing Act of 1964, as amended. The Act of 1965 made new classes of borrowers eligible for these loans.

HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY

HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY FUND

For the revolving fund established pursuant to section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1701q et seq.), \$50,000,000.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND NONADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES,
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR, HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY OR
HANDICAPPED

In addition to the amount otherwise available for administrative and nonadministrative expenses for the current fiscal year in connection with loans pursuant to section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1701q et seq.), \$125,000 shall be available for such expenses.

The proposed appropriation will provide additional capital to the fund for making direct, low-interest-rate loans to eligible nonprofit organizations for rental housing for the elderly or handicapped, as authorized by section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959, as amended. Section 105 of the Act of 1965 liberalized the program by reducing the

maximum interest rate to 3 percent and provided additional authorization for appropriation of \$150 million. The proposed provision will provide an increase of \$125,000 in the limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses for carrying out the increased loan program.

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, RENT SUPPLEMENT PROGRAM

For necessary expenses of the Commissioner in carrying out functions under section 101 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, delegated by the Housing and Home Finance Administrator, \$850,000.

This proposed appropriation would provide \$850 thousand for the necessary administrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration in carrying out, under delegation of authority from the Housing and Home Finance Agency Administrator, the new rent supplement program authorized by section 101 of the Act. The appropriation estimate is exclusive of mortgage insurance underwriting costs for which fees are paid and which are a proper charge against the Federal Housing Administration insurance funds.

MORTGAGE RELIEF FUND

For the fund established pursuant to section 107(e)(1) of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, \$500,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposal will provide \$500 thousand for the capital of the mortgage relief fund established pursuant to section 107 of the Act. The fund can be used to extend financial assistance to homeowners with Federal Housing Administration-insured mortgages in default because they are unemployed as the result of the closing of a Federal installation. The Federal Housing Administration is authorized to make payments of principal and interest on the mortgages for up to 1 year.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND NONADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

In addition to amounts otherwise available for certain nonadministrative expenses, as classified by law, of the Federal Housing Administration during the current fiscal year, not to exceed \$1,430,000 shall be available for such expenses of said agency, including expenses of carrying out section 107 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965.

The proposed language would increase the limitation on non-administrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration by \$1.4 million to provide additional staff expenses for the new and expanded insurance activities contained in the Act. These include mortgage insurance for land development as authorized in section 201, liberalized mortgage insurance for veterans as authorized in section 206, mortgage relief activities as authorized in section 107, and mortgage insurance underwriting connected with the rent supplement program contained in section 101. The required expenses for administering the rent supplement feature of the program are requested in a separate appropriation.

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Administrative expenses", \$1,100,000.

The requested funds will provide for the added administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administration in connection with new programs providing low rent housing in private accommodations and through the acquisition and rehabilitation of existing residential structures as authorized by sections 103 and 502 of the Act.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

MORTGAGE RELIEF FUND

For the fund established pursuant to section 107(e)(2) of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, \$500,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed appropriation will provide \$500 thousand for the capital of the mortgage relief fund established pursuant to section 107(e)(2) of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, Public Law 89-117, approved August 10, 1965. The fund will be used to extend financial assistance to homeowners with VA guaranteed and insured mortgages in default because they are unemployed as the result of the closing of a Federal installation. The Veterans' Administration is authorized to make payments of principal and interest on the mortgages for up to 1 year.

OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$3,330,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to permit the Civil Service Commission to perform the functions assigned to it by the Voting Rights Act of 1965, Public Law 89-110, approved August 6, 1965. It will also finance an increased number of agency requests for national agency check and inquiry investigations and the collection of additional data for use in determining future administration proposals dealing with Federal pay.

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF PUERTO RICO

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Commission on the Status of Puerto Rico", \$215,000, *which, together with amounts heretofore appropriated under this head, shall remain available until June 30, 1967.*

The enactment of Public Law 89-84, approved July 24, 1965, extended the deadline from January 1966 to September 30, 1966, for the report to the President of the United States-Puerto Rico Commission on the Status of Puerto Rico. This proposed supplemental appropriation will complete funding of the 16 major substudies planned by the Commission and pay Commission and staff salaries and expenses for the extended period.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$185,000.

The funds requested are to provide for the cost of stenographic reporting services for which the agency has not previously been charged. Declining sales of hearing transcripts to private parties have created a reporting industry earnings situation which prevents free copies from being supplied to the agency as in the past. A contract has been negotiated under which the Commission will have to pay 50 cents per page for hearings conducted outside the Washington, D.C., area. The contract was effective on July 1, 1965.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$100,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation will cover the costs of the first full year of the Council's program to encourage development and appreciation of the arts, as originally proposed in the 1966 budget and as specifically authorized by Public Law 89-125, approved August 13, 1965.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$3,757,000.

ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Acquisition and construction of radio facilities", \$9,604,000, to remain available until expended.

These proposed supplemental appropriations in the amount of \$13.4 million are needed to permit the United States Information Agency to intensify and expand activities in southeast Asia. Specifically, funds are requested for (1) a continuation and increase of special activities in Vietnam which were begun on an emergency basis late in fiscal year 1965, (2) an immediate expansion of operations in Thailand, and (3) additional medium and short-wave facilities for increased broadcasting to southeast Asia.

WATER RESOURCES PLANNING

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL

For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of title I of the Water Resources Planning Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-80, approved July 22, 1965), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for individuals, and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$235,000.

RIVER BASIN COMMISSIONS

For expenses of the Federal members of such river basin commissions as may be established under title II of the Water Resources Planning Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-80, approved July 22, 1965), and not to exceed \$90,000 for Federal contributions to river basin commissions, as authorized by title II of that Act, \$110,000.

These proposed appropriations are to provide for the establishment and first-year operation of the Water Resources Council and to

contribute to the financing of one river basin commission this year as authorized by the Water Resources Planning Act of 1965, Public Law 89-80, approved July 22, 1965. Floods which have damaged various sections of the country during the past year, the current serious drought in the Northeast, and the growing demands for good quality water throughout the Nation emphasize the need to prepare comprehensive and coordinated plans for water resources development.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

OPERATING EXPENSES

General Operating Expenses

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses",
\$34,472.

This amount is for the payment of a subsidy, pursuant to law, to a transit company for transporting schoolchildren at reduced rates.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

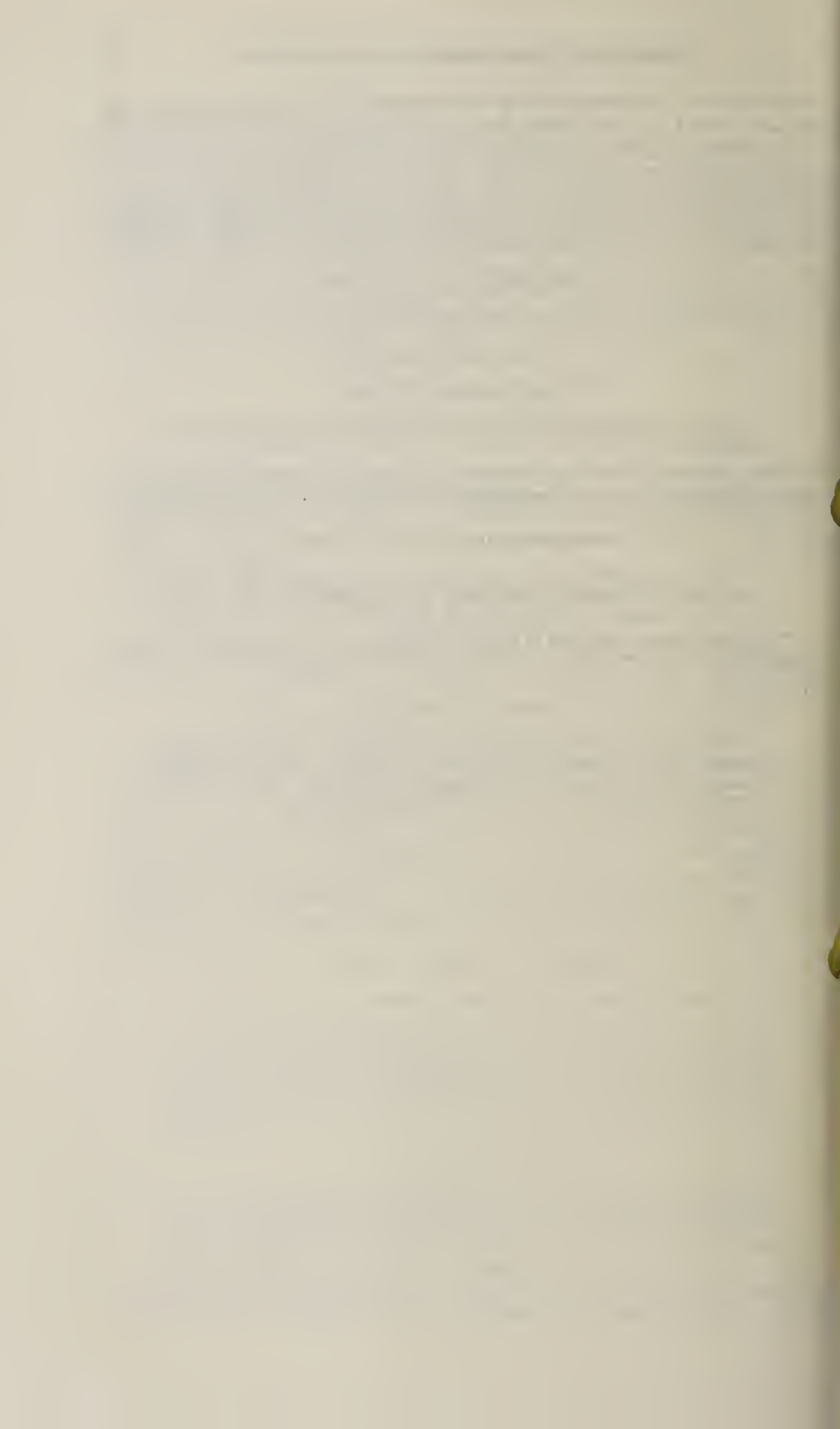
For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$33,414.

This additional amount is for the payment of claims that have been settled by the Corporation Counsel and approved by the Commissioners.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums requested herein for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for the fiscal year involved.





PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR
VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1966, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$134,966,000, FOR VARIOUS DE-
PARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

OCTOBER 8 (legislative day OCTOBER 1, 1965.—Referred to the Committee on
Appropriations and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, October 7, 1965.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration
of the Congress proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal
year 1966 in the amount of \$134,966,000 for various departments
and agencies.

The details of these proposed appropriations are set forth in the
attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with
whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., October 7, 1965.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1966 in the amount of \$134,966,000 for various departments and agencies as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,500,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed for the administrative costs of recent amendments to the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961. These amendments provide for increases in the insured real estate loans, loans for waste disposal facilities, grants for development costs of water supply and waste disposal facilities, grants for comprehensive planning of water and sewer systems, and other programs. The administrative funds will be used primarily for appraisal and engineering staff, and county office personnel involved in the review and processing of applications for program assistance.

RURAL WATER AND WASTE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

For grants pursuant to sections 306(a)(2) and 306(a)(6) of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961, as amended, \$17,000,000.

The proposed appropriation will provide funds for grant assistance to help finance comprehensive plans for the development of water or waste disposal systems and specific projects for the storage, treatment, purification, or distribution of water and for the collection, treatment, or disposal of waste in rural areas.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HEMISFAIR 1968 EXPOSITION

For expenses necessary for planning the extent of participation by the United States in HemisFair 1968, as authorized by law, \$125,000: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H.R. 9247, 89th Congress, or similar legislation.

These funds will provide for a study of the best way for the United States to participate in HemisFair 1968 at San Antonio, Tex. The estimate will also permit preliminary engineering and architectural and design planning to be undertaken.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

EXPANSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

For an additional amount for "Expansion and improvement of vocational education", for carrying out section 14 of the Vocational Education Act of 1963, \$3,500,000.

These additional funds will provide for planning seven residential vocational schools to demonstrate the feasibility of such facilities in

meeting the special needs of youths living in crowded and slum conditions. Federal support for these experimental schools was authorized in the Vocational Education Act of 1963.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

COMMUNITY HEALTH PRACTICE AND RESEARCH

For an additional amount for "Community health practice and research", \$23,246,000: *Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H.R. 3141, 89th Congress, or similar legislation.*

These proposed additional funds are for educational improvement grants to schools of medicine, dentistry and other professional health disciplines, and for scholarship grants to selected first-year students in these schools. These programs are included in the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act Amendments of 1965, now pending enactment.

AIR POLLUTION

For an additional amount for "Air pollution", \$625,000, *of which \$470,000 is for carrying out the Motor Vehicle Air Pollution Control Act.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to carry out new activities authorized in the Motor Vehicle Air Pollution Control Act. The request includes \$470,000 for establishing standards for the control of pollution from motor vehicles and for the testing of model cars to determine conformance with the standards. The remainder is for (1) international pollution abatement activities; (2) conferences to prevent air pollution before it occurs; and (3) the Office of the General Counsel.

ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING AND SANITATION

For an additional amount for "Environmental engineering and sanitation", *for carrying out the functions of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare under the Solid Waste Disposal Act, \$6,525,000.*

The recently enacted Solid Waste Disposal Act authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to conduct, encourage, and render financial assistance for research, investigations, experiments, studies, and demonstration relating to the development and application, financing, and operation of new and improved methods of disposal of solid wastes other than those derived from minerals or fossil fuels. This requested supplemental appropriation will provide for accelerating research, for surveys of disposal practices, for support of planning for improvements in disposal methods and systems, and for demonstrating methods to improve the technology and economies of disposal.

WATER SUPPLY AND WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

For an additional amount for "Water supply and water pollution control", \$628,000.

This proposal will provide funds for administrative expenses for three major activities increased or initiated by the recently enacted Water Quality Act of 1965. They are (1) an expanded waste treatment construction grants program, (2) a new program for avoiding pollution from combined storm and sanitary sewers, and (3) reviewing State water quality standards or formulating Federal standards.

GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Grants for waste treatment works construction", \$50,000,000, of which \$30,000,000 shall be for grants for construction of sewage treatment works in accordance with the allotment formula set forth in the third sentence of section (8c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, and \$20,000,000 shall be for grants and contracts pursuant to section 6 of such Act to demonstrate new and improved methods of controlling the discharge into water of sewage or other wastes from sewers.

These funds are requested for grants for waste treatment works and for grants and contracts for the solution of the problems of combined storm and sanitary sewers. The request includes \$30 million for grants for waste treatment works to support additional projects including large projects qualifying under the increased ceilings allowed by the Water Quality Act of 1965.

The remaining \$20 million for solution of the combined sewer problem includes \$15 million for grant-assisted demonstration projects and \$5 million for contracts to eliminate gaps in fundamental data.

FOREIGN QUARANTINE ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Foreign quarantine activities", \$125,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation will implement the recently enacted amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act. This legislation will substantially increase the number of visa medical examinations expected to be made in Italy and Greece.

REGIONAL MEDICAL PROGRAMS

To carry out title IX of the Public Health Service Act, \$25,000,000, of which \$24,000,000 shall remain available until June 30, 1967, for grants pursuant to such title.

This proposed appropriation is to provide for grants to support new cooperative arrangements among medical schools, teaching hospitals, clinical research centers, community hospitals and practicing physicians. These arrangements would permit the interchange of personnel and patients and provide for the more effective dissemination of information on the latest advances in diagnosis and treatment of these killer diseases, as authorized by the recently enacted Heart Disease, Cancer, and Stroke Amendments of 1965.

WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

ASSISTANCE FOR REPATRIATED UNITED STATES NATIONALS

For an additional amount for "Assistance for repatriated United States nationals", \$120,000, of which \$40,000 shall be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), only to the extent necessary to provide for requirements not anticipated in the budget estimates.

This proposal is for additional caseload and cost for care and treatment of needy U.S. nationals repatriated from the Dominican Republic and other countries. This estimate also provides a contingency allowance so that unforeseen needs can be met within the program.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$638,000, to remain available until expended.

This estimate covers the cost of increasing the electrical powerline and transformer capacity at the San Carlos irrigation project in Arizona to avoid service interruptions. This work must be commenced as soon as possible so the equipment can be placed in operation by the spring of 1966 to avoid damages due to overloading of the system.

BUREAU OF MINES

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

For expenses necessary to carry out the functions of the Secretary of the Interior under the Solid Waste Disposal Act, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$2,100,000, to remain available until expended.

The recently enacted Solid Waste Disposal Act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to conduct, encourage, and render financial assistance for research, investigations, experiments, studies, and demonstration relating to the development and application, financing, and operation of new and improved methods of disposal of solid wastes derived from minerals or fossil fuels. The requested funds will provide for building demonstration facilities to improve the technology and economies of reusing scrap metal from junk automobiles and research aimed at disposing of or finding uses for the waste byproducts of selected minerals processing activities.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$500,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is for rehabilitation work at three wildlife refuges which were damaged by Hurricane Betsy in September 1965. Work must be completed this year to avoid further damage and increased repair costs. This request is in addition to the one contained in House Document 278 dated August 26, 1965.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

For an additional amount for "Construction and rehabilitation", \$500,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation will be used solely for the advance acquisition of certain lands required for the Auburn-Folsom south unit of the Central Valley project in California and makes no provision for advance engineering.

Acquisition of these lands at this time should avoid higher acquisition costs when construction is initiated on the project.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

FEDERAL CONTRACT COMPLIANCE PROGRAM

For expenses necessary to carry out the functions of the department of Labor under Executive Order No. 11246 of September 24, 1965, including service as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$464,000.

This proposed appropriation is to finance the functions transferred from the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity to the Department of Labor and to meet the costs of terminating the Committee as authorized by Executive Order 11246 dated September 24, 1965.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$600,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide funds for personnel and related expenses to carry out the provisions of recently enacted legislation amending the Immigration and Nationality Act. That legislation abolishes the national origins system for immigration to the United States, basing preference on the reuniting of families, bringing in people with skills in short supply, and giving haven to refugees.

PAYMENT TO FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For "Payment to the Foreign Service retirement and disability fund", \$45,000: *Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H.R. 4170, 89th Congress, or similar legislation.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to finance changes made by the Foreign Service Annuity Adjustment Act of 1965 in the annuities of Foreign Service personnel who retired before October 1960. Prior to the payment of increased annuities, an appropriation is required by the act to prevent an increase in the unfunded liability to the fund for the first fiscal year.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

NATURAL DISASTER STUDY

For necessary expenses to enable the Administrator to conduct studies with respect to methods of helping to provide financial assistance to victims of natural disasters, as authorized by law, \$1,600,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 408, 89th Congress, or similar legislation.

Legislation presently pending before the Congress provides that the Housing and Home Finance Administrator shall undertake an immediate study of alternative programs which could be established to help provide financial assistance to those suffering property loss in flood and other natural disasters. This proposed appropriation would pro-

vide the necessary expenses for completing a study relating to flood disasters within 9 months and one relating to earthquake disasters within 3 years, as contemplated by the act.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$125,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is for extraordinary accident investigation expenses and represents a portion of the expenses necessary to recover the wreckage of the airliner which crashed into Lake Michigan on August 16, 1965.

Excluding supplementals and budget amendments to finance our efforts in Vietnam, the amounts requested herein when added to the amounts previously requested will not increase the total new obligational authority proposed in the 1966 budget.

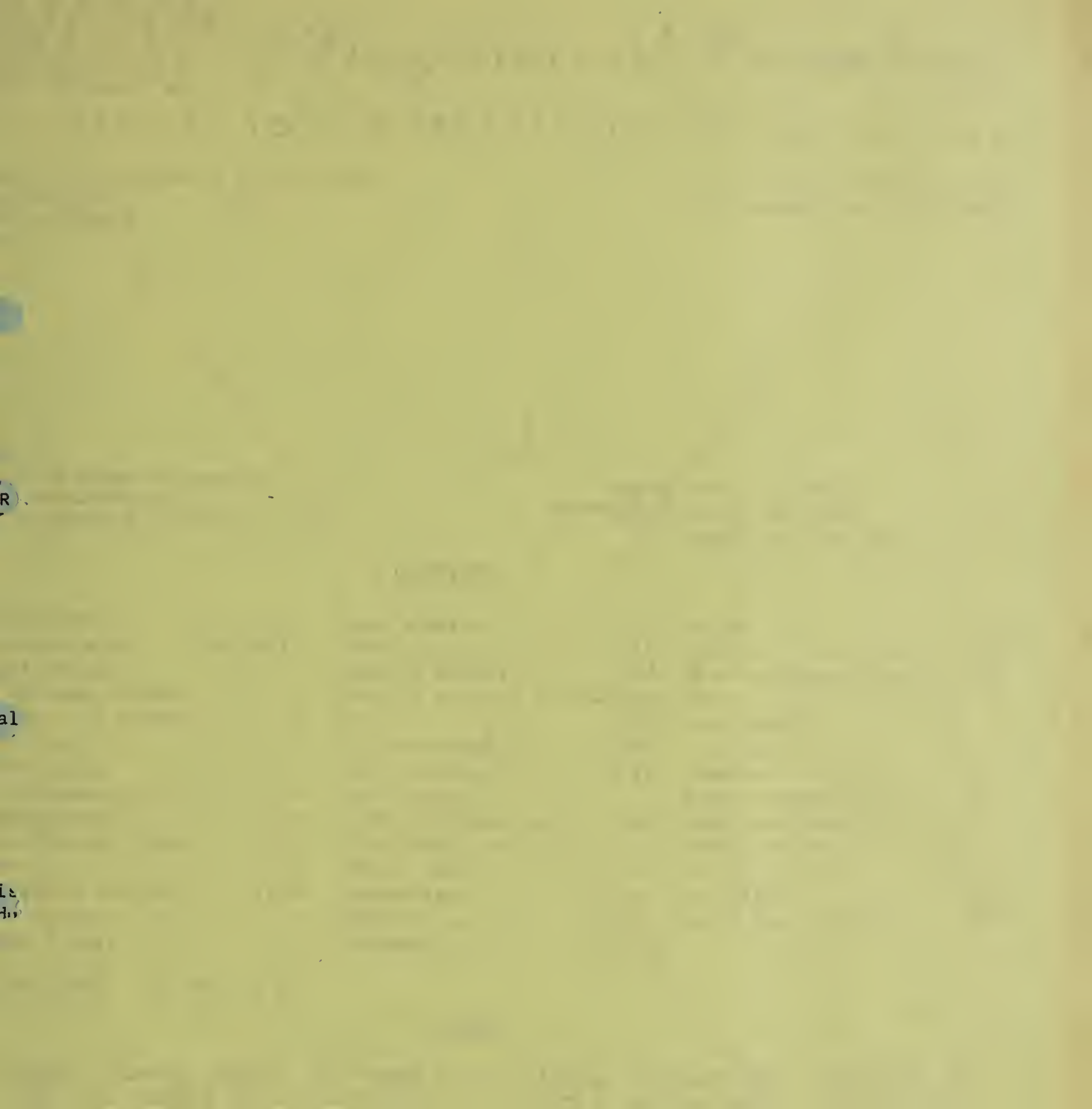
I recommend that the above proposed appropriations be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES L. SCHULTZE,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued Oct. 14, 1965
For actions of Oct. 13, 1965
89th-1st, No. 191

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HIGHLIGHTS: see page 4

HOUSE

1. SUGAR. Passed, 246-147, as reported H. R. 11135, the sugar bill. Rejected, 95-137, the Findley amendment to cancel quotas of countries that use agents. Rejected, 160-230, a motion by Rep. Harvey, Ind., to recommit the bill with instructions for an amendment to impose an import tax on sugar. pp. 25917-22, 25930-45
2. WATER CONSERVATION. Passed with amendment H. J. Res. 671, to authorize the President to proclaim November 1965 as Water Conservation Month. pp. 25945-6
3. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL. The conferees were given until midnight tonight (Oct. 14) to submit a report on this bill, H. R. 8370. p. 25946
4. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1966. The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H. R. 11588 (H. Rept. 1162)(p. 26000). Attached to this Digest is a table showing the budget estimates and House committee action on requests for

this Department. The bill also includes appropriations for the Office of Economic Opportunity. The bill is to be considered today, Oct. 14 (p. D1020).

5. DISASTER RELIEF. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment H. R. 11539, to provide assistance to Fla., Ia., and Miss. for reconstruction of areas damaged by the recent hurricane (H. Rept. 1164). p. 26000
6. RESEARCH; EDUCATION. Received a report from the Government Operations Committee on "Conflicts between the Federal research programs and the Nation's goals for higher education" (H. Rept. 1158). p. 26000
7. SAFETY. Rep. Mackay asked for Federal leadership in all aspects of motor-vehicle safety. pp. 25951-2
8. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Curtis discussed the outlook for fostering foreign trade and relating to the balance-of-payments program. pp. 25958-62
9. FARM LABOR. Rep. Cleveland inserted an article criticizing the Labor Department's placement program as it relates to N. H. apples. pp. 25963-5
10. PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 9220 (H. Rept. 1163). pp. 25991-9
11. REPORTS. The Government Operations Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 2150 (amended), to discontinue or modify certain reporting requirements of law. p. D1021
12. STATION TRANSFERS. The Government Operations Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 10607 (amended), to provide for reimbursement of certain moving expenses of employees, and to authorize payment of expenses for storage of household goods and personal effects of employees assigned to isolated duty stations within the continental U. S. p. D1021
13. PURCHASING. The Government Operations Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 1004 (amended), to make title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act applicable to procurement of property and non-personal services by executive agencies. p. D1021
14. COUNTERPART FUNDS. The Government Operations Committee ordered favorably reported a report, "Use of counterpart funds by the Foreign Agricultural Service." p. D1021

SENATE

15. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses passed without amendment H. J. Res. 695, making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1966 (pp. 25906, 25922-23). Sen. Hayden stated that the resolution "extends from October 15 to Saturday, October 23, existing provisions of law, providing funds for the operation of the agencies of Government for which the regular appropriation bills for fiscal year 1966 have not yet been enacted" (p. 25906). This measure will now be sent to the President.
16. COPYRIGHTS. Passed without amendment H. R. 2853, to increase the fees payable to the Copyright Office so as to produce a more appropriate ratio between receipts and expenditures of the Office. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 25864-65

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

House Committee Action on Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1966

Agency and Item	Budget Estimate	House Committee Bill	House Committee Bill Compared with Budget Estimates
Soil Conservation Service:			
Watershed Protection - for river basin surveys in the North At- lantic region	\$171,000:	\$140,000:	-\$31,000
Consumer and Marketing Service:			
Consumer Protective, Marketing and Regulatory Programs - to meet an expanding workload for meat in- spection	2,600,000:	2,000,000:	-600,000
Farmers Home Administration:			
Rural Housing Insurance Fund	100,000,000:	100,000,000:	- -
Salaries and expenses for adminis- trative costs associated with the Rural Housing Insurance Fund	4,000,000:	3,000,000:	-1,000,000
Forest Service:			
Forest Roads and Trails - Liquida- tion of Contract Authorization - for repair of damage caused by floods in the Northwest states ..	23,500,000:	22,500,000:	-1,000,000
Total, United States Department of Agriculture	a/ 130,271,000:	b/ 127,640,000:	-2,631,000

a/ Excludes \$18.5 million supplemental request for water and waste disposal systems and administrative expenses, FHA which was submitted directly to the Senate (S. DOC. 62) and not acted upon by the House Committee.

b/ In addition the bill provides that up to \$1,000,000 of funds provided for the Economic Opportunity program may be used to make indemnity payments to dairy farmers.

October 13, 1965

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1966

OCTOBER 13, 1965.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. MAHON, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 11588]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes.

The estimates on which the bill is based are contained in House Documents numbered 261, 278, 283, 290, 291, 295, and 298. In addition, the bill includes funds for certain activities, the estimates for which were included in the regular budget for fiscal year 1966, but were not acted on in the earlier bills due to lack of authorization. Appropriate authorizations have since been enacted into law. The bill also includes funds for the usual payment of claims and judgments rendered against the United States.

SCOPE AND SUMMARY OF THE BILL

Budget estimates considered by the Committee total \$4,364,120,110. Appropriations recommended by the Committee total \$4,214,609,610, a reduction of \$149,510,500.

The table following summarizes by chapter the budget estimates considered and the amounts recommended in the bill.

Report page No.	Chapter	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
3	I	Agriculture.....	\$106,771,000	\$105,140,000	-\$1,631,000
6	II	District of Columbia.....	(3,067,886)	(2,067,886)	(-1,000,000)
9	III	Foreign Operations.....	12,600,000	12,600,000	-----
11	IV	Independent Offices.....	1,771,289,000	1,738,552,500	-32,736,500
21	V	Interior.....	68,527,000	56,094,000	-12,433,000
27	VI	Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare.....	1,787,567,000	1,797,826,000	+10,259,000
36	VII	Legislative.....	2,887,640	4,485,640	+1,598,000
41	VIII	Public Works.....	345,000	310,000	-35,000
43	IX	State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary.....	530,226,000	458,171,000	-72,055,000
50	X	Treasury, Post Office.....	77,777,000	35,300,000	-42,477,000
53	XI	Claims and judgments.....	6,130,470	6,130,470	-----
		Total.....	4,364,120,110	4,214,609,610	-149,510,500

CHAPTER I

SUBCOMMITTEE

JAMIE L. WHITTEN, Mississippi, *Chairman*

WILLIAM H. NATCHER, Kentucky
W. R. HULL, JR., Missouri
THOMAS G. MORRIS, New Mexico

ROBERT H. MICHEL, Illinois
ODIN LANGEN, Minnesota

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

WATERSHED PROTECTION

The Committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of \$140,000 for carrying out during the balance of fiscal year 1966 comprehensive river basin studies in the North Atlantic Region by the Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Departments of Army, Interior, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and State agencies.

The Water Resources Council has scheduled this comprehensive survey for fiscal year 1968. In view of the continuing severe drought in the Northeastern States, it is imperative that these studies begin immediately. No funds were included in the regular 1966 budget for this purpose.

The Committee takes note of the passage of the rural water and sanitation facilities legislation which authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to provide assistance to nonprofit public and quasi-public agencies and corporations for water supply, water systems, and waste disposal systems in rural areas. While it did not have a budget estimate upon which to act, the Committee recognizes the need for and value of such program.

CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

CONSUMER PROTECTIVE, MARKETING AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS

A supplemental appropriation of \$2,000,000 is included in this bill to strengthen the meat inspection program of the Department of Agriculture. This will provide a total of \$37,370,000 for meat inspection during fiscal year 1966.

The estimated number of slaughtering plants requiring meat inspection during the 1966 fiscal year has increased from 1842 estimated in the 1966 budget to a current estimate of 2100. In addition, increased supervision must be provided to assure proper inspection of meat imported into the United States.

Additional funds are also essential to enable the Department of Agriculture to give special attention to operations of the industry to prevent fraudulent and otherwise illegal practices and to assure ade-

quate consumer protection against adulteration, substitution or misrepresentation of meats sold for human consumption.

In February, 1965, meat inspection and poultry inspection activities were brought together under this agency for the purpose of better coordination and reduction of supervisory costs. The Committee is of the view that under present conditions consolidations below the supervisory level would not be best for the public, the Service, or the industry, and for that reason should not be made.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

RURAL HOUSING INSURANCE FUND

The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-117, approved August 10, 1965) places the rural housing building loan program on an insured loan basis and creates a Rural Housing Insurance Fund to finance such loans. The Committee has provided \$100,000,000 in this bill to establish this new revolving fund and to enable the insured program to get underway as soon as possible. It is expected that this new program will increase the availability of funds by making private capital available for this very worthwhile purpose.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Additional funds in the amount of \$3,000,000 are recommended for the administration of the new Rural Housing Insurance Program. This will provide a total appropriation of \$47,000,000 for administration of all programs of this agency in fiscal year 1966.

The principal portion of these supplemental funds will be used for additional county supervisory and clerical employees needed to process applications and other documents incident to making and servicing loans under the insured housing program. The excellent repayment record of borrowers from the Farmers Home Administration indicates the wisdom of providing adequate field office personnel to work closely with the recipients of loans under the various programs of this agency.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
	SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE			
278	Watershed protection-----	\$171, 000	\$140, 000	--\$31, 000
	CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE			
278	Consumer protective, marketing and regulatory programs (meat in- spection)-----	2, 600, 000	2, 000, 000	--600, 000
	FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION			
278	Rural Housing Insurance Fund-----	100, 000, 000	100, 000, 000	-----
278	Salaries and expenses-----	4, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	--1, 000, 000
	Total, chapter I-----	106, 771, 000	105, 140, 000	--1, 631, 000

CHAPTER II

SUBCOMMITTEE

WILLIAM H. NATCHER, Kentucky, *Chairman*

ROBERT N. GIAIMO, Connecticut
NEAL SMITH, Iowa
JOHN J. McFALL, California

GLENN R. DAVIS, Wisconsin
JOSEPH M. McDADE, Pennsylvania

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Committee considered budget estimates of appropriations totaling \$3,067,886 and recommends \$2,067,886, a reduction of \$1,000,000. The request also proposed an increase of \$3,000,000 in loan authority from the Federal Treasury to the General Fund of the District of Columbia. The Committee recommends \$2,000,000. Both reductions relate to the request for funds for the construction of a rail rapid transit system and are explained below. The requests for appropriations were contained in House Documents numbered 278 and 291 and the increased loan authorization was submitted in House Document numbered 291. With the additional loan authority in this bill and reserves provided in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1966, sufficient funds are available to the District Government to cover the amounts recommended.

OPERATING EXPENSES

A total of \$67,886 is recommended for General Operating Expenses, as requested, of which \$34,472 is for the payment of a school transit subsidy as authorized by law. The Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission has certified that the WMA Transit Company qualifies for a subsidy in this amount. The sum of \$33,414 has been included for the payment of approved claims in excess of \$250 which are listed by name and amount on pages 702 and 703 of the printed hearings.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

As noted previously the Committee recommends an increase in the loan authority from the U.S. Treasury to the General Fund of the District of Columbia Government to finance an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for Capital Outlay. This recommended appropriation, which is \$1,000,000 less than requested, will provide for a one-third share of the initial costs of constructing a 24.9 miles rail rapid transit system in the Washington metropolitan area. The National Capital Transportation Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-173) authorizes the construction of the system and provides for a sharing of the direct appropriations between the Federal and District of Columbia governments on a two-thirds/one-third basis (\$100,000,000 by the Federal government and \$50,000,000 by the District of Columbia). The total cost of constructing the proposed system is currently estimated by the

Agency to be \$431,000,000 to be financed by direct appropriations of \$150,000,000 and the balance of \$281,000,000 (plus \$52,000,000 to cover interest requirements during construction) to be derived from the public sale of bonds to be repaid out of the revenues of the system. Funds for the Federal portion in 1966 for construction totaling \$3,679,000 are included in chapter V of the accompanying bill. The money appropriated to the District of Columbia should be provided to the National Capital Transportation Agency as required, but with the understanding that the funds directly available to that Agency will be used first as interest will be charged the District from the date of borrowing from the U.S. Treasury.

The Agency presented a program totaling \$9,000,000 as its estimate of what would be needed in 1966 for the initial costs of construction. Testimony before both the Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee and the District of Columbia Subcommittee indicated that it would not be possible to obligate and expend the full amount during the current fiscal year, particularly in the areas of final design projects and the acquisition of rights-of-way and land. Accordingly the Committee has allowed a total of \$6,000,000 (contained in this chapter and chapter V), including the continued availability of \$320,551 previously appropriated to the Agency; a reduction of \$3,000,000 below the request in both District and Federal funds.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

II. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
	FEDERAL FUNDS			
291	Loans to District of Columbia-----	(\$3, 000, 000)	(\$2, 000, 000)	(-\$1, 000, 000)
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS			
	Operating expenses:			
278	General operating expenses-----	(34, 472)	(34, 472)	-----
278	Settlement of claims and suits-----	(33, 414)	(33, 414)	-----
	Total, operating expenses-----	(67, 886)	(67, 886)	-----
	Capital outlay:			
291	Capital outlay-----	(3, 000, 000)	(2, 000, 000)	(-1, 000, 000)
	Total, chapter II-----	(3, 067, 886)	(2, 067, 886)	(-1, 000, 000)

CHAPTER III

SUBCOMMITTEE

OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana, *Chairman*

JOHN J. ROONEY, New York
WILLIAM H. NATCHER, Kentucky
JULIA BUTLER HANSEN, Washington
JEFFERY COHELAN, California
CLARENCE D. LONG, Maryland

GARNER E. SHRIVER, Kansas
SILVIO O. CONTE, Massachusetts
MARK ANDREWS, North Dakota

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN THE UNITED STATES

The Committee has approved the supplemental budget estimate of \$12,600,000 to finance the reception, assistance and resettlement services to approximately 42,500 Cuban refugees. It is anticipated that these additional refugees will leave Cuba to find asylum and freedom in the United States as a result of the President's recent announcement in New York City that the United States would welcome those Cubans who voluntarily choose to leave the land of their birth for a brighter future.

It is the intention of the Committee that the funds recommended in the accompanying bill are to cover the expenses of all governmental agencies concerned in the processing of these refugees upon their arrival in the United States.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	FOREIGN OPERATIONS			
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE			
	WELFARE ADMINISTRATION			
298	Assistance to refugees in the United States	\$12, 600, 000	\$12, 600, 000	-----
	Total, chapter III	12, 600, 000	12, 600, 000	-----

CHAPTER IV

SUBCOMMITTEE

ALBERT THOMAS, Texas, *Chairman*

JOE L. EVINS, Tennessee
EDWARD P. BOLAND, Massachusetts
GEORGE E. SHIPLEY, Illinois
ROBERT N. GLAIMO, Connecticut

CHARLES R. JONAS, North Carolina
WILLIAM E. MINSHALL, Ohio
JOHN J. RHODES, Arizona

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee considered a supplemental budget estimate of \$3,330,000 for salaries and expenses of the Commission and recommends \$2,200,000. Approval is recommended for \$200,000 to finance a greater workload than was anticipated in national agency security checks, and \$2,000,000 for carrying out the Commission's responsibilities under the recently enacted Voting Rights Act of 1965.

The \$230,000 contained in the budget estimate for a special survey to be made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of salaries and benefits in private industry and State and local governments is again denied. A similar request has already been turned down once this year by the Congress when submitted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

CIVIL SUPERSONIC AIRCRAFT DEVELOPMENT

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$140,000,000 for the continuation of research on a civil supersonic transport airplane. The President, on the recommendation of a Cabinet level committee headed by the Secretary of Defense that has been examining this program in depth, proposes that research and testing continue with the two airframe and the two engine contractors for another 18 months before beginning prototype construction. The cost over this period of time is estimated to be \$220,000,000. This further research and testing is to provide a sounder foundation for realistic estimates of operating performance and production costs—and to develop even better designs that are more profitable and technically sound before commencing prototype construction. The SR-71, XB-70, and F-111 will be flown extensively in the next 18 months and the further research is expected to take advantage of this supersonic flight experience.

The market for these planes is estimated at 400 to 800 aircraft, involving \$10 to \$20 billion in potential sales, and positions for about 50,000 Americans over the next 15 to 20 years. A substantial portion of this market would be sales to foreign countries. To date 96 posi-

tion reservations have been made by both foreign and domestic air carriers.

The Committee urges that progress by the contractors be closely monitored. If a firm basis for judgment develops for the manner in which the program should proceed in succeeding phases, and if technological progress warrants, the FAA should advance the present time schedule for commencing prototype construction.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

F.B.I. ACADEMY

The Committee considered a budget estimate of \$901,000 for the design and \$14,763,000 for construction of a new F.B.I. Academy at Quantico, Virginia, to train both F.B.I. agents and other law enforcement officers. The need for such expanded facilities has become increasingly apparent. The Committee recommends \$2,201,000 at this time for design and site preparation including approach roads, utilities and related work. The balance of the request, \$13,463,000, for the actual construction is deferred until detailed plans are developed.

AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING COORDINATION

The \$450,000 requested by the General Services Administration to coordinate automatic data processing activities of the Government is not approved at this time inasmuch as legislation is still pending in the Congress to more clearly authorize and define responsibilities of GSA and other agencies in this field.

OPERATING EXPENSES, FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$3,510,000 for the Federal Supply Service to provide additional supply support to the Department of Defense. This is made necessary due to the Viet Nam situation. The volume of sales now anticipated by the GSA supply system is substantially greater than can be handled with funds provided in the regular bill.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

The Committee considered budget estimates totaling \$1,666,825,000 for the Housing and Home Finance Agency, including reconsideration of \$59,175,000 for the public works planning fund, urban planning grants, and the open space land grant programs, where funds were deferred in the regular bill due to lack of legislative authorization for appropriations at the time. The bill includes supplemental appropriations totaling \$1,590,641,500. The Committee has thus reduced the budget estimates for the various programs by \$76,183,500. All of the requests for supplemental funds are pursuant to authorizations for new and expanded programs provided by the recently enacted Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965.

RENT SUPPLEMENT PROGRAM

The new housing act authorizes contracts requiring appropriations up to \$150,000,000 per year by 1969 for a new program of rent supple-

ment payments to owners or developers of certain private housing in order to help make housing available to more low-income persons. Rent supplement contracts would provide for annual payments up to the contract amount each year for a period up to 40 years. The Program would guarantee to the owner of the property the difference between 25% of the occupant's income and the economic rent for the unit.

The budget estimate proposed an authorization of \$30,000,000 for contracts under the program during the first year, and \$900,000 for payments pursuant to such contracts. The Committee proposes a more modest start, and recommends \$6,000,000 for contract authorization and \$180,000 for supplement payments. This will provide for an estimated 10,000 subsidized units as a strong beginning for the program. This level of operation in the first year will provide much needed experience as a basis for refining and perfecting program standards and demonstrating the merit of this type of housing assistance before embarking in subsequent years on a program of the magnitude envisioned.

The recent housing legislation places great emphasis on the value of workable programs on the local level. To facilitate the establishment of the new rent supplement legislation, the Committee has included language in the bill limiting the use of funds under this program to those projects which are either part of a workable program, or which have been officially approved by the local community concerned. This strengthens local planning and insures local participation in the rent supplement program similar to that required for other housing programs involving a Federal contribution of funds.

GRANTS FOR BASIC WATER AND SEWER FACILITIES

The new housing legislation authorizes a program totaling \$800,000,-000 for grants for basic water and sewer facilities over the next four years. Generally these will finance up to 50 percent of the cost of improving or constructing such facilities. The Committee recommends the full budget estimate of \$100,000,000 for the current fiscal year.

GRANTS TO AID ADVANCE ACQUISITION OF LAND

Authorization is provided in the recent housing act for appropriations up to \$25,000,000 per year for a new program of grants to encourage communities to acquire land for future construction of public works and facilities. The budget proposed \$10,000,000 and the Committee recommends \$5,000,000 to initiate this program. These grants will pay interest costs for a period up to 5 years on a loan used to finance the acquisition of such land, or until construction begins, whichever period of time is shorter.

PUBLIC WORKS PLANNING FUND

The new housing bill increases authorized capitalization for this fund by \$50,000,000. The Committee has approved the supplemental estimate of \$5,000,000 which was deferred in the regular bill due to lack of authorization. The fund provides interest-free advances to States, municipalities and other public agencies for the planning of

specific projects. The advance is repayable when construction of the project starts.

HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY FUND

The new housing bill increases the legislative authority for appropriations for direct loans for housing for the elderly or handicapped by \$150,000,000, and reduces the interest rate for loans to 3%. These changes are expected to increase the demand for loan funds. The budget estimate to provide supplemental funds is \$50,000,000 for capital and \$125,000 for administrative expenses. The Committee recommends \$35,000,000 additional capitalization and \$25,000 for administrative expenses.

URBAN RENEWAL ADMINISTRATION

The supplemental budget estimate for urban renewal programs is \$1,400,570,000 and the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,400,520,000. This is to assist cities in programs for the elimination and prevention of slums and blight. The bill includes \$675,000,000 to finance new grants in fiscal year 1966, \$725,000,000 for advance funding for 1967, and \$520,000 for administrative expenses. The only reduction is \$50,000 for administrative expenses.

The Independent Offices Appropriations Act for 1966 provides a beginning for financing urban renewal programs through annual appropriations instead of long-term contract authority (back-door spending). This bill continues this direct method of financing. By providing advance funding of urban programs through annual appropriations the Congress has an opportunity to review program requirements on a current basis. At the same time the advance funding provided for 1967 will provide communities a reasonable period of time to prepare plans in an orderly manner. The Committee will expect this method of budgeting to be continued in the future.

Language recommended in the bill includes limitations on amounts that may be used for two new sub-programs financed through the urban renewal fund. The new housing act authorizes a new program of rehabilitation grants to low-income owner-occupants of housing in urban renewal areas to bring their homes up to local building code standards. The Committee recommends \$1,500,000 for each of the two fiscal years. The new code enforcement grant program is limited to \$75,000,000 per year. In the opinion of the Committee such levels will begin these programs adequately but at the same time assure that sound experience is developed as a basis for future assistance.

URBAN PLANNING GRANTS

The new housing act authorizes appropriations for an additional \$125,000,000 for grants to State, metropolitan, regional or other planning agencies to help finance surveys and urban renewal plans. Reconsideration was requested of the \$16,325,000 which was deferred in the regular bill pending enactment of additional authorization. The Committee has cut this request by \$10,000,000 and recommends \$6,325,000, making a total availability of \$25,000,000 for this program in the current fiscal year.

OPEN SPACE LAND GRANTS

The authorization for the open space program is increased by \$235,000,000 in the new housing act. The budget estimate includes a supplemental request for \$15,125,000, and reconsideration of \$37,850,000 which was deferred in the regular bill pending further authorization, or a total of \$52,975,000. The Committee recommends \$26,975,000. This includes \$5,000,000 for a new program of grants to create parks in built-up areas, \$4,000,000 for the recently authorized program of grants for urban beautification and improvement, \$17,850,000 for the continuation of the program of grants for the acquisition of open space land, and \$125,000 for administrative expenses.

REHABILITATION LOAN FUND

The Committee has denied a request for language to provide \$190,000 additional administrative expenses for the rehabilitation loan fund. The regular bill for 1966 provided \$1,362,500 for this relatively new program and it is believed that administrative costs of any broadening features contained in the recent housing act can be absorbed within this amount.

GRANTS FOR NEIGHBORHOOD FACILITIES

The recent housing act authorizes \$200,000,000 over the next four years for a new program of grants to local public bodies and agencies to assist in financing the cost of providing neighborhood facilities. The budget estimate for this item is \$25,000,000 and the Committee recommends \$9,000,000. Grants generally cover two-thirds of the cost of providing community or neighborhood centers, youth and day care centers, recreational facilities, health stations, and other public services.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The budget requested \$3,605,000 and the bill contains \$1,971,500 for administrative and other operating expenses of various programs and activities under the Administrator not financed in other items. This is \$1,633,500 less than the budget estimate. The amounts proposed for various purposes are as follows:

Purpose	Budget estimate	Recommended
General staff supervision of new and expanded programs.....	\$200,000	\$200,000
New planning requirements.....	145,000	72,500
Staffing for local housing market analyses.....	155,000	80,000
Vacancy surveys by Post Office Department.....	440,000	220,000
Initiating plans for study of building laws, zoning, housing codes, tax policy, etc.....	100,000	60,000
Administrative expenses for grants for basic water and sewer facilities.....	1,750,000	1,050,000
Administrative expenses for grants for neighborhood facilities.....	465,000	164,000
Administrative expenses for advance acquisition of land.....	250,000	125,000
Study concerning relief of homeowners in proximity to airports.....	100,000	-----
Total.....	3,605,000	1,971,500

The agency has submitted language, which the Committee has approved, extending present provisions of law relating to the recovery of costs of inspection and certain other services to three new programs authorized by the new housing act. The agency has had this authority for a number of years for its old programs and this merely extends this same authority to include similar programs provided for in the new bill.

MORTGAGE RELIEF

The new housing act provides authorization for a new program of mortgage relief under the FHA and VA loan programs. The budget estimates propose \$500,000 in each agency to establish mortgage relief funds. This program would make loans to pay principal and interest for one year on Federally insured mortgages of distressed homeowners who are unemployed as the result of the closing of a Federal installation. No applications have been filed to date with either the FHA or VA and it seems unlikely that any funds will be required. The Committee has therefore denied these amounts.

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

The rent supplement program authorized by the new housing act will be administered by the Federal Housing Administration. The supplemental estimate requested \$850,000 for administrative expenses. The Committee is only recommending \$170,000 for this purpose this year.

The bill also includes \$1,000,000 for nonadministrative expenses in connection with new mortgage insurance provisions of the recent housing act. This is a limitation on corporate funds. The Committee has reduced the amount of the request by \$430,000.

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

The recent housing act authorizes increased annual contributions to provide an estimated 240,000 units of low-rent public housing over the next four years. The budget requested \$1,100,000 for administration expenses to initiate and execute this new program. The Committee is recommending \$500,000 for this purpose at this time.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee considered a supplemental budget estimate of \$185,000 to cover added costs of recording Commission proceedings under a recently negotiated contract for stenographic services. Although this item was not included in the original budget submission, the Committee is of the opinion that such services should be financed within the total of \$26,915,000 provided in the regular bill for expenses of the Commission in the current fiscal year and the request for additional funds is denied.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

CIVIL DEFENSE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The Committee has approved the budget language increasing the amount allocated for matching grants for personnel and administrative expenses of State and local civil defense organizations by \$3,375,000, and management expenses of civil defense in the Department of Defense by \$750,000. This authorizes revised totals of \$16,000,000 for matching grants, the same level as last year, and \$12,400,000 for the management expenses. This realignment gives a higher priority to these two programs than was provided under the language of the regular bill. The revised limitations will be financed by reprogramming funds previously appropriated.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES			
	CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION			
278	Salaries and expenses-----	\$3,330,000	\$2,200,000	-\$1,130,000
	FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY			
261	Civil supersonic aircraft development-----	140,000,000	140,000,000	-----
	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION			
278	Sites and expenses, public buildings projects-----	901,000	901,000	-----
278	Construction, public buildings projects-----	14,763,000	1,300,000	-13,463,000
278	Salaries and expenses, automatic data processing coordination-----	450,000	-----	-450,000
278	Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service-----	3,510,000	3,510,000	-----
	Total, General Services Administration-----	19,624,000	5,711,000	-13,913,000
	HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY			
278	Rent supplement program: Annual contract authorization for grants----- Appropriation for rent payments-----	(30,000,000) 900,000	(6,000,000) 180,000	(-24,000,000) -720,000

278	Grants for basic water and sewer facilities-----	100, 000, 000	100, 000, 000	-----
278	Grants to aid advance acquisition of land-----	10, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	-5, 000, 000
(1)	Public works planning fund-----	(1)	5, 000, 000	+5, 000, 000
278	Housing for the elderly fund-----	50, 000, 000	35, 000, 000	-15, 000, 000
	Urban Renewal Administration:			
278	Grants, fiscal year 1966-----	675, 000, 000	675, 000, 000	-----
278	Grants, fiscal year 1967-----	725, 000, 000	725, 000, 000	-----
278	Administrative expenses-----	570, 000	520, 000	-50, 000
(2)	Urban planning grants-----	(2)	6, 325, 000	+6, 325, 000
3 278	Open space land grants-----	3 15, 125, 000	26, 975, 000	+11, 850, 000
278	Rehabilitation loan fund-----	Language	-----	-----
278	Grants for neighborhood facilities-----	25, 000, 000	9, 000, 000	-16, 000, 000
278	Mortgage relief fund-----	500, 000	-----	-500, 000
278	Office of the Administrator: Salaries and expenses-----	3, 605, 000	1, 971, 500	-1, 633, 500
	Federal Housing Administration:			
278	Administrative expenses, rent supplement program-----	850, 000	170, 000	-680, 000
278	Limitation on nonadministrative expenses-----	(1, 430, 000)	(1, 000, 000)	(-430, 000)
278	Public Housing Administration: Administrative expense-----	1, 100, 000	500, 000	-600, 000
	Total, Housing and Home Finance Agency-----	4 1, 607, 650, 000	1, 590, 641, 500	-17, 008, 500

See footnotes at end of table, p. 20.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued			
	INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION			
278	Salaries and expenses-----	\$185, 000	-----	—\$185, 000
	VETERANS ADMINISTRATION			
278	Mortgage relief fund-----	500, 000	-----	—500, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE			
278	Civil defense: Operation and maintenance-----	Language-----	Language-----	-----
	Total, chapter IV-----	\$1, 771, 289, 000	\$1, 738, 552, 500	—32, 736, 500

¹ Reconsideration of \$5,000,000 budget estimate requested. Denied in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1966, for lack of authorization. Additional authorization is now provided in PL 89-117, approved August 10, 1965.

² Reconsideration of \$16,325,000 budget estimate requested. Denied in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1966, for lack of authorization. Additional authorization is now provided in the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, approved August 10, 1965.

³ Reconsideration of \$37,850,000 budget estimate also requested, which was denied in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1966, for lack of authorization. Additional authorization is now provided in the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, approved August 10, 1965.

⁴ Plus reconsideration of budget estimates totaling \$59,175,000.

CHAPTER V

SUBCOMMITTEE

WINFIELD K. DENTON, Indiana, *Chairman*

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, Ohio
JULIA BUTLER HANSEN, Washington
JOHN O. MARSH, JR., Virginia

BEN REIFEL, South Dakota
JOSEPH M. McDADE, Pennsylvania

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,320,000, a reduction of \$2,000,000 in the budget request, to finance the remaining cost of repairing roads and bridges on those Oregon and California grant lands in western Oregon administered by the Bureau of Land Management, which were damaged or destroyed by the floods of December 1964 and January and February 1965.

With the \$8,500,000 appropriated for this purpose in fiscal year 1965, this will provide total appropriated funds of \$14,820,000 for flood repair work. Taking into consideration the flood costs absorbed by the Bureau of Land Management, the Committee is of the opinion that this sum will be sufficient to finance restoration of the flood damage. However, if it should not be, a request for additional funds may be submitted at a later date when the actual cost of the flood damage can be determined.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$10,500,000 a reduction of \$291,000 in the budget request, which includes \$9,240,000 for construction of the National Fisheries Center and Aquarium and \$1,260,000 for the repair of flood damage to fish hatchery and research facilities and wildlife refuges.

Testimony during the hearings indicated an unobligated balance of \$362,000 in construction funds that has been carried over since fiscal year 1964. The committee feels that \$291,000 of these funds should be used for restoration of flood damage, and if some of the long pending projects to be financed with these carry-over funds should eventually materialize, funds should be provided from current appropriations.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE

The Committee recommends that not to exceed \$1,407,000 of unobligated balances previously appropriated under Public Laws 87-122 and 88-356 and available for the construction of a replacement demonstration plant be continued available to June 30, 1966. This amount together with the \$750,000 reimbursement to be made by the Department of Defense will provide a total of \$2,157,000 for construction of the replacement plant at San Diego, California. This action is necessary due to delays incurred in finalizing the engineering and design of the demonstration plant required to replace the plant transferred to the Naval Base, Guantanamo, Cuba, in 1964.

RELATED AGENCIES

PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$750,000 for necessary expenses of the Public Land Law Review Commission established by Public Law 88-606, approved September 19, 1964. The original budget estimate of \$1,000,000 was passed over without prejudice by the Committee in its consideration of H.R. 6767.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

(Liquidation of contract authorization)

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$22,500,000, a reduction of \$1,000,000 in the budget request, for the repair, replacement, or restoration of national forest roads, trails, bridges, and culverts destroyed or damaged by disastrous floods which struck a large area of California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington during December 1964 and January 1965. The reduction is based mainly on the availability of additional cash in the form of unexpected receipts in the Roads and Trails for States, National Forests Appropriation. Approval of the lesser amount should not curtail in any way the restoration of these needed facilities.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee has disallowed the budget request of \$100,000 as provision for the expenses of the council is reflected in the appropriation recommended for the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities below.

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF PUERTO RICO

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$200,000, a reduction of \$15,000 in the budget estimate. Public Law 89-84, approved July 24, 1965, extended the deadline from January 1966, to September 30, 1966, for the report to the President of the United States-Puerto Rico Commission on the Status of Puerto Rico.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$425,000, a reduction of \$75,000 in the budget estimate. Information developed during the hearings indicated that recruitment of the high-grade specialist positions provided for in the budget estimate would not be accomplished as scheduled. The Committee wishes to caution officials of this agency that it will view with disfavor any action causing the inflation of the personnel grade structure or the unnecessary creation of specialist positions.

CONSTRUCTION, RAIL RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,679,000, a reduction of \$2,000,000 in the budget estimate under this item. (For related item under District of Columbia, see Chapter II.) In the opinion of the Committee, the available time remaining in fiscal year 1966 after the enactment of this bill makes it highly improbable that the rather accelerated schedule of obligation contained in the budget estimate can be maintained. This would seem particularly true with regard to funds requested for the acquisition of rights-of-way and land, and the awarding of contracts for final design projects. Construction of the rapid transit system is a sizeable undertaking and a myriad of basic detail must be worked out before actual development of the system can really get under way. Testimony developed during the hearings indicated that progress during the next several months could be at a conservative pace, governed in a large part by the establishment of the architectural concepts and configuration of the physical structures of the system, and the development of final design criteria and standards for those segments of the routes scheduled for early construction.

Funds provided in this bill are primarily for planning and design purposes and little if any will be used for actual construction.

The Committee feels that before construction is initiated, certain issues should be clarified, including the results of an independent traffic survey; specific plans for the bond issuance; arrangements and approvals for the stations in Maryland and Virginia; and joint fare arrangements with local bus companies.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

ARTS AND HUMANITIES EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,000,000, the budget estimate, for the procurement of school equipment and materials, and for teacher training to strengthen education in the arts and humanities.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$10,700,000, a reduction of \$7,210,000 in the budget estimate, to initiate grant-in-aid programs authorized in the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-209, approved September 29, 1965).

Of the total amount, \$5,000,000, to be divided equally between the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities, is provided to implement sections 5(c) and 7(c) of Public Law 89-209.

In addition, \$2,000,000, a reduction of \$250,000 in the budget estimate, for the National Endowment for the Arts, and \$3,000,000, a reduction of \$2,000,000 in the budget estimate, for the National Endowment for the Humanities is provided for the purposes of section 11(b) of the Act to provide matching grants for various gifts, bequests, and devises of money and other property received by the endowments under section 10(a)(2) of the Act.

For necessary administrative and operating costs, the Committee recommends \$700,000, a reduction of \$110,000 in the budget estimate.

The Committee endorses the objective of this program, but feels the reductions it has recommended are in order in view of the fact that the budget request was for the total amounts authorized in the Act on an annual basis. Funds provided in this bill will be available for a little more than one-half of fiscal year 1966, but more important, a great deal of organization remains to be completed before the Foundations will be in a position to function at full capacity. In the opinion of the Committee, it will be more prudent to first establish sound and practical operating procedures for this activity than to administer the program in haste and commit costly and serious errors in carrying out the objectives of the Foundations.

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL COMMISSION

Contingent upon enactment of the necessary authorizing legislation, the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$20,000 for necessary expenses of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT			
278	Oregon and California grant lands-----	\$8, 320, 000	\$6, 320, 000	-\$2, 000, 000
	FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE			
	BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE			
278	Construction-----	10, 791, 000	10, 500, 000	-291, 000
	OFFICE OF SALINE WATER			
278	Construction-----	512, 000	(¹)	-512, 000
	Total, Department of the Interior-----	19, 623, 000	16, 820, 000	-2, 803, 000
	RELATED AGENCIES			
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
	FOREST SERVICE			
278	Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	23, 500, 000	22, 500, 000	-1, 000, 000
	COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF PUERTO RICO			
278	Salaries and expenses-----	215, 000	200, 000	-15, 000
	NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE ARTS			
278	Salaries and expenses-----	100, 000	-----	-100, 000

¹ Not to exceed \$1,407,000 of unobligated balances previously appropriated under Public Laws 87-122 and 88-356 will continue available to June 30, 1966.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	RELATED AGENCIES—Continued			
	PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION			
	Salaries and expenses-----	-----	² \$750, 000	+\$750, 000
	NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY			
291	Salaries and expenses-----	\$500, 000	425, 000	-75, 000
291	Construction, rail rapid transit system-----	³ 5, 679, 000	³ 3, 679, 000	-2, 000, 000
	Total, National Capital Transportation Agency-----	6, 179, 000	4, 104, 000	-2, 075, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE			
	OFFICE OF EDUCATION			
295	Arts and Humanities Educational Activities-----	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	-----
	NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES			
295	Salaries and expenses-----	17, 910, 000	10, 700, 000	-7, 210, 000
	HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS			
	Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission-----	-----	20, 000	+20, 000
	Total, chapter V-----	68, 527, 000	56, 094, 000	-12, 433, 000

² Original budget estimate of \$1,000,000 passed over without prejudice in consideration of H.R. 6767.³ In addition, \$320,551 previously appropriated to the National Capital Transportation Agency for "Land Acquisition and Construction" shall be merged with this appropriation.

CHAPTER VI

SUBCOMMITTEE

JOHN E. FOGARTY, Rhode Island, *Chairman*

WINFIELD K. DENTON, Indiana
DANIEL J. FLOOD, Pennsylvania
D. R. (BILLY) MATTHEWS, Florida
ROBERT B. DUNCAN, Oregon
BILLIE S. FARNUM, Michigan

MELVIN R. LAIRD, Wisconsin
ROBERT H. MICHEL, Illinois
GARNER E. SIRRIVER, Kansas

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill includes \$2,727,000, the amount of the request. This is the amount estimated to be necessary to finance the first year's activities authorized by the Drug Abuse Control Amendments of 1965. This legislation establishes special controls for depressant and stimulant drugs and for counterfeit drugs.

REVOLVING FUND FOR CERTIFICATION AND OTHER SERVICES

The bill includes language requested to authorize the deposit and expenditure of fees authorized to be charged by Section 511(g)(2) of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act as amended by Public Law 89-74. This section authorizes the Secretary to appoint expert committees to advise on questions pertaining to psychotoxic drug regulations. Whenever the services of such advisory committees are requested by an interested person, the Secretary may require such person to pay fees to cover the costs of obtaining the committee's services. This language will not provide any additional basic authority but will simply provide for a more efficient method of accounting for these receipts and expenditures.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

EDUCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT FOR THE HANDICAPPED

The bill includes \$4,000,000, the amount of the request. Public Law 89-105 authorized an additional \$4,000,000 for research and demonstration activities aimed at improving the programs for the education of handicapped children in this country. This recommended appropriation is to carry out that authorization.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

CHRONIC DISEASES AND HEALTH OF THE AGED

The bill includes \$2,835,000, the amount of the request. This amount is needed to carry out new authority for assisting State programs for combating mental retardation contained in the Social Security Amendments of 1965. Of the amount provided, \$2,750,000 is for grants to implement the mental retardation facility and service planning which has been carried out under previous legislation and appropriations. These will be project grants limited to 75 percent of the cost of these activities.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

The bill includes \$8,000,000 for the community immunization program. This request was included in the original President's Budget submitted to Congress in January, but disallowed since authorization for the program had expired. This authorization has since been extended and somewhat expanded by the Community Health Services Extension Amendments of 1965. The Committee has therefore reconsidered its earlier action and is providing the funds in this bill.

COMMUNITY HEALTH PRACTICE AND RESEARCH

The request and the amount carried in the bill provide for three activities. The bill includes the full amount of \$9,000,000 requested for formula grants to states for an accelerated program of developing home health services. Beneficiaries under the Social Security Act Amendments will be entitled, under the basic program, to 100 home health visits in any calendar year after a period of care in a hospital or extended care facility. The availability of such home services, however, is exceedingly limited in many communities and totally lacking in others. This program is to assist the states and communities in overcoming this deficiency.

The Committee has also approved the requested transfer of \$2,100,000 from the Social Security trust funds to provide for the administrative expenses necessary for the Public Health Service to carry out its responsibilities related to the professional health aspects of the program of health insurance for the aged. These activities will be carried out in cooperation with the Social Security Administration, State, and other appropriate agencies.

The President's Budget submitted in January contained a request for \$3,000,000 to carry out the migrant health project grant program. At the time the Congress acted on the Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Bill for 1966, the authority for this program had expired. Since that time, the program has been extended and enlarged in the Community Health Service Extension Amendments of 1965. The Committee has included the amount of the original request for \$3,000,000 in this bill.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH

The bill includes \$19,700,000, the amount of the request. Of the amount provided, \$19,500,000 is for grants for initial staffing of mental health centers authorized by the recent amendments to the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act. The remaining \$200,000 is for technical assistance and administrative expenses of the Institute in carrying out this phase of the program.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill includes the requested authorization to use \$125,212,000 needed to carry out the recent amendments to the Act. Voluminous information and evidence was presented to the Committee to substantiate the estimate that these amendments will result in a 40% increase in required work output of the Social Security Administration. The details concerning this are carried in part 2 of the hearings on the Supplemental Appropriation Bill. The budget request was based on the supposition that this increase of 40% in work output would require only a 30% increase in man-years.

LIMITATION ON CONSTRUCTION

The bill includes authority requested to use \$3,188,000 from the trust funds for construction of buildings. The Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Bill for 1966 included \$11,-860,000 for construction. The additional amount provided in this bill includes \$2,250,000 for additional design work and construction of more space at headquarters in Baltimore, and \$938,000 for district office construction.

WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

The bill includes \$222,000,000, the amount of the request. This is the amount estimated to be necessary to finance the additional authorizations included in the Social Security Amendments Act of 1965. The increase is accounted for primarily by three changes. The first increased monthly payments to the needy by about \$2.50 per month for payments to the needy aged, blind, and disabled, and about \$1.25 per month to recipients in families with dependent children. The second change initiates a program of federal funds to support aid to needy aged in mental or tuberculosis institutions. The third is a new program of federal grants to help states provide more comprehensive medical care to needy individuals. The detailed calculations included in the justification for this request are printed in the hearings on the Supplemental Appropriation Bill beginning on page 87 of part 2.

This Committee has, on more than one occasion, expressed dismay at the cost of this program going up and up year after year, even

though programs aimed at reducing dependency are being greatly expanded year after year. It was gratified to be advised by the chairman of the legislative committee that the entire program is being given a careful and detailed review with a view to recommending any legislative adjustments that may be shown to be in order.

BUREAU OF FAMILY SERVICES, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill includes \$867,000, a reduction of \$433,000 from the request. The request was based on the assumption that the Bureau would require 150 additional permanent positions to discharge its responsibilities in connection with those amendments to the Social Security Act which affect public assistance programs. The Committee believes that a creditable job can be done with 100 additional positions.

GRANTS FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

The bill includes \$25,000,000, the amount of the request. This will provide \$15,000,000 to initiate a new program of project grants to provide health screening, diagnosis, preventive and comprehensive treatment services for children of school or pre-school age, particularly in areas with a concentration of low income families. It also provides a \$5,000,000 increase for the grant program for maternal and child health services, and \$5,000,000 for the grant program for crippled children services. These were all authorized by the Social Security Amendments of 1965.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill includes \$346,000, the amount requested to administer the new and expanded programs covered by the preceding appropriation item.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill includes \$117,000, a reduction of \$128,000 from the request. This will provide 11 additional permanent positions to assist the Commissioner in carrying out new responsibilities under the Social Security Amendments as they affect welfare programs instead of 23 that were requested.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill includes \$163,000, a reduction of \$163,000 from the request. Funds have been appropriated to support 113 positions in the immediate office of the Secretary. The request was to add 36 additional positions as follows:

(1) To increase from 8 to 16 the number of positions for the Assistant Secretary for Health and Medical Affairs.

(2) 10 additional positions to establish a new Assistant Secretary and staff.

(3) 10 additional positions to establish an Assistant Secretary for Special Programs and staff.

(4) 8 positions to establish a new Assistant to the Secretary for Water Pollution and staff.

Congress received a request in the President's Budget, submitted in January, for funds for a new Assistant Secretary for Special Programs and denied this request in connection with the Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Bill for 1966. The Committee has again denied this portion of the request, and has also denied the request for funds for a new Assistant to the Secretary for Water Pollution.

The Committee recognizes that additional responsibilities have been placed upon the Office of the Secretary by the large volume of new legislation during the last year, but believes that the increase of approximately 15% in the number of positions in his immediate office should provide sufficient staff to discharge these responsibilities.

OFFICE OF FIELD ADMINISTRATION, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill includes authorization to transfer \$252,000 from the Social Security trust funds, the amount of the request. This amount is the minimum estimated to be necessary to provide such "housekeeping" services as fiscal management and personnel for the increased number of field employees that will be necessary to carry out the Social Security Amendments of 1965.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill includes \$71,000 and authority to transfer \$236,000 from the Social Security trust funds, a reduction of \$17,000 in the first instance and \$59,000 in the second. This will provide 40 additional employees, rather than the 50 additional employees requested, for the additional legal workload incident to carrying out the Social Security Amendments of 1965 and the Drug Abuse Control Amendments of 1965.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM

The bill includes \$1,500,000,000, the amount of the request. This request was contained in the President's Budget submitted last January. This budget was not amended as a result of an increase in the authorization to \$1,785,000,000, and the Committee was advised during the hearings that no additional request is contemplated. The following table compares, for each part of the program and in total, the obligations for fiscal year 1965, the President's budget for 1966, and the authorization for 1966.

[In thousands of dollars]

	1965 obligations	1966 President's budget	1966 authorization
Title I:			
(a) Job Corps.....	\$182, 974	\$235, 000	-----
(b) Work-training program.....	132, 100	255, 000	-----
(c) Work-study program.....	55, 077	60, 000	-----
Total title I.....	370, 151	550, 000	\$700, 000
Title II:			
(a) Community action program.....	237, 157	685, 000	-----
(b) Adult basic education.....	4, 448	30, 000	-----
Total, title II.....	241, 605	715, 000	850, 000
Title III:			
(a) Migrant agricultural employees program.....	14, 945	20, 000	-----
(b) Rural areas program.....	25, 680	35, 000	-----
Total, title III.....	40, 625	55, 000	55, 000
Title V: Work experience program.....	111, 988	150, 000	150, 000
Title VI:			
(a) VISTA.....	3, 030	17, 500	-----
(b) General direction and administration.....	6, 417	12, 500	-----
Total, title VI.....	9, 447	30, 000	30, 000
Total, all titles.....	773, 816	1, 500, 000	1, 785, 000

This agency has shown a remarkable ability to get a complex, multi-faceted program moving expeditiously and in an efficient manner. Perhaps nothing illustrates this as clearly and graphically as the statistics on the number of poor persons *directly* benefited by the programs launched by the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. Considering that this program had been in effect for only 10 months, the following statistics, as of mid-August 1965, are truly phenomenal:

Children in Project Head Start.....	561, 359
Precollege students in Project Upward Bound.....	2, 430
Youths in Neighborhood Youth Corps.....	348, 807
Youths in the Job Corps.....	12, 570
Nonprofessional positions in Head Start projects.....	46, 182
Nonprofessional positions in community action programs.....	24, 000
Students in work-study programs.....	183, 273
Adults in work experience programs.....	98, 136
Individual recipients of rural loans.....	13, 742
Cooperative association loans.....	158
Small business loans.....	380
Total.....	1, 291, 037

The justification material and a considerable amount of detailed special information which was requested by the Committee, was submitted promptly. Moreover, this information was complete, candid, and contained a minimum of sales talk. The same spirit of full disclosure prevailed during the Committee's hearings. The Committee was pleased to note that there was as much willingness to admit error, where error was revealed, as to take credit for accomplishments. When questioning revealed that the small purchase contract procedure had been used in some instances to contract for the personal services of individuals, the Director immediately agreed that this was a poor procedure and that it would be stopped. The Committee commends him for this action.

The hearings are replete with evidence that the demand for practically all parts of the Economic Opportunity Program will exceed the amount recommended in the President's Budget and contained in the bill. However, the majority of the Committee agrees with the thought implicit in the Budget and expressed by the witnesses, that to

operate at a rate somewhat below the maximum possible will assure a more efficient operation and lay a firmer foundation for the program in future years. The Committee is making only quite minor changes in the budget as submitted. These changes are as follows:

(1) The transfer of \$4,000,000 from "General direction and administration", budgeted for \$12,500,000, to the Work-Training Program (Neighborhood Youth Corps), budgeted for \$255,000,000. It appeared to the Committee, from all the evidence available, that the Work-Training Program will fall the farthest behind demand in fiscal year 1966 of any part of the overall Economic Opportunity Program.

(2) The bill makes up to \$1,000,000 available for the so-called Milk Indemnity Program, for which no allowance was made in the Budget.

(3) The bill provides for \$5,000,000 to be transferred to the appropriation "Community health practice and research" in the U.S. Public Health Service to carry out the program for Selective Service medical rejectees. This program was financed by the Office of Economic Opportunity in fiscal year 1965, but was proposed to be financed in the Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Bill in 1966. The request in connection with that bill was disallowed.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE			
	FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION			
278	Salaries and expenses-----	\$2,727,000	\$2,727,000	-----
278	Revolving fund for certification and other services-----	language	language	-----
	OFFICE OF EDUCATION			
278	Educational improvement for the handicapped-----	4,000,000	4,000,000	-----
	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE			
278	Chronic diseases and health of the aged-----	2,835,000	2,835,000	-----
278	Communicable disease activities-----	¹ (8,000,000)	8,000,000	+ \$8,000,000
278	Community health practice and research-----	9,000,000 } ¹ (3,000,000)	12,000,000 }	+ 3,000,000
	Trust funds-----	(2,100,000)	(2,100,000)	-----
278	National Institute of Mental Health-----	19,700,000	19,700,000	-----
	SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION			
278	Limitation on salaries and expenses-----	(125,212,000)	(125,212,000)	-----
278	Limitation on construction-----	(3,188,000)	(3,188,000)	-----

WELFARE ADMINISTRATION			
278	Grants to States for public assistance-----	222, 000, 000	222, 000, 000
278	Bureau of Family Services, Salaries and expenses-----	1, 300, 000	867, 000
278	Grants for maternal and child welfare-----	25, 000, 000	25, 000, 000
278	Children's Bureau, Salaries and expenses-----	346, 000	346, 000
278	Office of the Commissioner, Salaries and expenses-----	245, 000	117, 000
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY		
278	Office of the Secretary, Salaries and expenses-----	326, 000	163, 000
278	Office of Field Administration, Salaries and expenses (trust funds)-----	(252, 000)	(252, 000)
278	Office of the General Counsel, Salaries and expenses-----	88, 000	71, 000
	Trust funds-----	(295, 000)	(236, 000)
	Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare-----	287, 567, 000	297, 826, 000
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT			
	OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY		
15	Economic opportunity program-----	1, 500, 000, 000	1, 500, 000, 000
	Total, chapter VI-----	1, 787, 567, 000	1, 797, 826, 000
			+10, 259, 000

¹ Request for reconsideration of amounts in the President's budget for 1966 that were disallowed in connection with the Labor-H.E.W. appropriation act for 1966 due to lack of legislative authorization. Such authorization has since been enacted.

CHAPTER VII

SUBCOMMITTEE

GEORGE W. ANDREWS, Alabama, *Chairman*

TOM STEED, Oklahoma
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, Ohio
JOHN M. SLACK, JR., West Virginia
JOHN J. FLYNT, JR., Georgia

ODIN LANGEN, Minnesota
BEN REIFEL, South Dakota

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

A total of \$4,475,640 is in this chapter of the bill for the Legislative Branch. Additionally, \$10,000 is included for expenses of the James Madison Memorial Commission.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Aside from the customary gratuities on account of deceased Members since the last enactment on that subject, the supplements for expenses of the House arise directly out of specific actions already taken, namely: (1) actions of the Committee on House Administration in approving additional positions under the House Employees Position Classification Act—both permanent and temporary—which were not in time to be funded for fiscal 1966 in the regular appropriation subparagraphs but which are nonetheless temporarily being charged to the contingent fund; (2) added costs in fiscal 1966 of the longevity provisions of that Act, also temporarily being charged to the contingent fund; (3) various additional allowances adopted by the House in the current session, all chargeable to the contingent fund, and for which provision was not made in the regular appropriations for 1966, details of which are in the printed hearings; and (4) amounts to cover a deficit in the fiscal 1965 contingent fund—by its nature somewhat unpredictable.

The Committee has deleted \$170,000, in total, under the four requests for officers of the House, sought as a “reserve” to cover any future actions in fiscal 1966 that might be taken by the Committee on House Administration under the aforesaid position classification act. It looks presumptive to do that. Any such actions can of course be temporarily charged to the contingent fund, so there would be no delay.

The other sums requested under the four officer headings have been shifted to the contingent fund from which the costs are currently being met, but with language in the bill to permit transfers to the four paragraphs to the extent necessary to meet longevity costs, which the Committee understands will avoid drawing two salary checks each month for those getting longevity pay. This method will facilitate review by the Committee, during the regular annual hearings next spring, of the further need for the newly created positions at the same time the continuing positions are passed upon.

CAPITOL POLICE

Language is included to permit the Capitol Police Board to reimburse the Metropolitan Police Department, from the fund regularly available, for overtime payments due several officers and men for special extra hours duty performed this summer at the request of the Board. The amount involved is said to be only about \$2,500 but it cannot be paid in the absence of statutory authority.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Two items for preliminary plans and cost estimates for new construction are in the bill, one of \$300,000 for rebuilding and extending the West central front of the Capitol Building, the other of \$500,000 for the newly authorized Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building (third Library building). Each amount is what was requested, though the need to move this end-of-session supplemental bill out of committee precluded full compliance with the formalities of an official budget estimate submission in the case of the Library item.

West central front.—The proposed work is authorized by the law set out on page 363 of part 1 of the printed hearings. The \$300,000 is based on a decision of the Commission for the Extension of the Capitol that the work needs to proceed. That, in turn, rested on a finding, after extensive tests by an outside engineering firm, that the old sandstone west wall is in a seriously deteriorated condition—so much so in fact that the Commission, on advice of the outside expert, ordered a contract let for emergency shoring-up work which has just been completed.

The \$300,000 is for preliminary plans and estimates of cost only. A scale model based on the preliminary plans will be made and available for inspection and study. The rough range of cost of the project is said to be \$24 to \$31 million, but there is no authority to proceed with construction contracts, or even detailed plans and specifications until the Commission approves the plan, a further estimate of cost is available, and the Congress appropriates the money for the work in a future bill.

Something like 4½ acres of floor space may be added. If the project moves without long delays, the Committee was told that the completion date would probably fall sometime in 1970. Rather complete details are in the hearings.

Madison Library Building.—The amount in the bill, \$500,000, submitted informally by the Architect at the direction of the heads of the commissions and committee concerned, is for work on preliminary plans and estimates of cost; for preparation of models; and for incidental administrative expenses for a badly-needed third Library of Congress building with a James Madison Memorial Hall on Square 732 just east of the Cannon House Office Building.

Authorization for the project—in S. J. Res. 69—was adopted in the House on October 1, 1965 on a roll call vote, 328 to 5, cleared by the other body on October 5th, and is now pending signature into law. The bill carries a limit of cost of \$75,000,000 and requires further appropriation action by the Congress—after a plan is agreed upon—before contract plans and specifications can be drawn and construction contracts awarded.

The printed Committee hearings contain a good deal of solid information buttressing the statement that a third Library building is badly needed and is to meet a situation in this great institution of knowledge and research that will continue to get worse before it can possibly get better. It will be at least 1970 before occupancy. The Librarian told the Committee that the new building, after allowance for the Madison Memorial Hall, should alleviate present overcrowded and inefficient work arrangements and accommodate some 20 to 25 years of future growth.

There is some ground for apprehension, by those who hope to see this long-delayed project move ahead, about how the unusually complex directional and clearance arrangements in S. J. Res. 69 will work. The law directs the Architect to proceed under the "direction jointly" of two building commissions and one joint committee of the Congress, which involve a total of 22 members—after "consultation" with a committee of several appointed by the American Institute of Architects, and in respect to the Memorial Hall, in "consultation" with the James Madison Memorial Commission composed of 12 members. This is a rather formidable looking arrangement, and especially so when it is recalled that personal tastes in matters of architecture can and often do vary widely. It is to be hoped that ways will be sought, and found, to secure fruitful cooperation all along the line, harmonious with the desire manifested by the expeditious handling and overwhelming support of the project in both Houses. At best, it will be 5 years before the building is ready.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL COMMISSION

\$10,000 additional for expenses of the Commission, the amount just authorized in S. J. Res. 69, is recommended so that minor expenses of the Commission, whose members serve without pay, can be met. The House was told when the authority was under debate that someone is now paying these expenses out of personal funds; the small original allotment—of 5 years ago—is exhausted. This new allowance goes hand and glove with the preliminary planning item, above, for the Madison Memorial Library Building.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

II. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH			
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES			
	Gratuities, deceased Members-----	-----	\$60, 000	+\$60, 000
	Salaries, officers and employees:			
278	Office of the Clerk-----	\$140, 840	-----	--140, 840
278	Office of the Sergeant at Arms-----	17, 000	-----	--17, 000
278	Office of the Doorkeeper-----	198, 000	-----	--198, 000
278	Special and minority employees-----	5, 200	5, 200	-----
278	Office of the majority floor leader-----	1, 000	-----	--1, 000
278	Office of the minority floor leader-----	1, 000	-----	--1, 000
278	Office of the Postmaster-----	50, 000	-----	--50, 000
	Contingent expenses of the House:			
278	Miscellaneous items-----	1, 694, 600	3, 130, 440	+1, 435, 840
278	Telegraph and telephone-----	480, 000	480, 000	-----
	Total, House of Representatives-----	2, 587, 640	3, 675, 640	+1, 088, 000

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
278	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued			
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued			
	Joint items:			
	Capitol Police Board-----		(¹)	-----
	ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL			
	Capitol buildings and grounds:			
	Extension of the Capitol (west-central front)-----	\$300, 000	\$300, 000	-----
	Library buildings and grounds:			
	Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building-----		500, 000	+ \$500, 000
	Total, Architect of the Capitol-----	300, 000	800, 000	+ 500, 000
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES			
	Total, legislative branch-----	2, 887, 640	4, 475, 640	+ 1, 588, 000
	JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL COMMISSION (expenses)-----			
	Total, chapter VII-----	2, 887, 640	10, 000	+ 10, 000
			4, 485, 640	+ 1, 598, 000

¹ Language only.

CHAPTER VIII

SUBCOMMITTEE

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, Ohio, *Chairman*

JOHN E. FOGARTY, Rhode Island
JOE L. EVINS, Tennessee
EDWARD P. BOLAND, Massachusetts
JAMIE L. WHITTEN, Mississippi

JOHN J. RHODES, Arizona
GLENN R. DAVIS, Wisconsin
HOWARD W. ROBISON, New York

PUBLIC WORKS

WATER RESOURCES PLANNING

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL

The Committee has approved \$200,000, a reduction of \$35,000 in the estimate, for the establishment and first-year operation of the Water Resources Council authorized by the Water Resources Planning Act of 1965, Public Law 89-80, approved July 22, 1965. As the authorization provides that appropriations for the Council's expenses shall not exceed \$300,000 on an annual basis, the amount allowed should be adequate to finance initial staffing of the Council during the remainder of the current fiscal year.

RIVER BASIN COMMISSIONS

The Committee recommends the budget request of \$110,000 to finance the Federal obligations for one river basin commission beginning January 1, 1966, under the provisions of title II of the Water Resources Planning Act of 1965, Public Law 89-80, approved July 22, 1965. The estimate provides \$20,000 for the expenses of the Federal Member and not to exceed \$90,000 for the Federal contribution to the Commission.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

II. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	PUBLIC WORKS			
	WATER RESOURCES PLANNING			
278	Salaries and expenses, Water Resources Council.....	\$235, 000	\$200, 000	--\$35, 000
278	River Basin Commissions.....	110, 000	110, 000	-----
	Total, chapter VIII.....	345, 000	310, 000	--35, 000

CHAPTER IX

SUBCOMMITTEE

JOHN J. ROONEY, New York, *Chairman*

ROBERT L. F. SIKES, Florida	FRANK T. BOW, Ohio
JOHN M. SLACK, JR., West Virginia	GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB, California
NEAL SMITH, Iowa	ELFORD A. CEDERBERG, Michigan
JOHN J. FLYNT, Georgia	
CHARLES S. JOELSON, New Jersey	

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

The sum of \$7,249,000 is included in the bill for programs to improve crime prevention and control, law enforcement, and rehabilitation of offenders at the State and local levels, as authorized by the Congress in the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965, approved September 22, 1965.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

The Committee has included in the bill an additional \$1,756,000, the amount of the budget estimate, for the construction of a replacement facility in West Virginia for the National Training School for Boys. The contract bids for construction of the facility are substantially higher than was estimated.

It would appear that the officials of the Bureau of Prisons are making a practice of underestimating the cost of new facilities when they make their initial requests therefor and then when a portion of the work has been finished request additional funds for its completion. Hereafter, the Committee will expect more accurate estimates and that the projects will be completed within the amounts appropriated.

SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

Language is contained in the bill which will authorize the transfer of \$180,000 for the fiscal year 1965 to the item "Support of United States prisoners" from the item "Salaries and expenses, general legal activities." This proposed transfer is to cover the increased cost of keeping Federal prisoners in non-Federal jails during the latter part of fiscal year 1965.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The additional sum of \$50,000 is contained in the bill to provide funds for the new Assistant Secretary authorized by the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, together with supporting staff.

OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The request of \$260,000 additional for the Office of Business Economics is denied. This supplemental request is in part a resubmission of a request turned down by the Congress in the regular appropriation bill for the Department of Commerce which was signed into law only last month.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

REGISTRATION AND VOTING STATISTICS

The sum of \$3,750,000 is included in the bill to finance the collection, compilation, and publication of statistics on registration and voting as authorized by section 801 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and by section 4(b) of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

CONSTRUCTION OF SURVEYING SHIPS

The sum of \$1,687,000 is included in the bill to restore the funds appropriated for a class I-A oceanographic vessel to their full amount. A portion of these latter funds was reprogrammed to meet additional obligations incurred as a result of a contractor's failure to meet performance specifications in constructing two class II hydrographic vessels. It is expected that the Government will recover all expenses arising from this contract default and that a recovery in this amount will be deposited to miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES GRANTS

There is included in the bill the sum of \$203,200,000 for grants as authorized by title I of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965. Of this amount, not to exceed \$3,200,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

TECHNICAL AND COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE

Also included in the bill is \$18,125,000 to provide for technical assistance to aid communities in identifying and removing obstacles to economic redevelopment; planning and administrative grants-in-aid to economic development districts and to States; research and other program assistance as authorized by the Public Works and Economic

Development Act of 1965. Of the amount allowed, not to exceed \$5,100,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The bill includes \$105,000,000, the full amount of the budget estimate, for the purpose of extending financial assistance under sections 201 and 202 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965. Of this amount, not to exceed \$3,200,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

Testimony before the committee disclosed that it was the intention of the Department to set up their own new bureaucracy rather than use the facilities of the Small Business Administration, as had been done previously. This appears to be unnecessary duplication and a waste of the taxpayers money. The committee has therefore provided in the bill that not less than \$1,600,000 of the amount provided for administrative expenses shall be advanced to the Small Business Administration in order for them to continue to do the work of processing loan applications as they have been doing in the past.

A proviso has also been inserted in the bill prohibiting the use of funds for the creation or operation of a revolving fund. Regular annual requests for appropriations may be made thus providing for a more thorough annual Congressional review.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC PLANNING

The sum of \$6,100,000 is included in the bill for necessary expenses of regional commissions and of technical planning assistance as authorized by title V of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965. Of this amount, not to exceed \$500,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

The proposal of the Assistant Secretary for Economic Development to pay each of the eight Federal co-chairmen an annual salary of \$26,250 and each of the eight Federal alternates the maximum allowed under the Act, namely \$24,500, appears unduly excessive. A comparison of their proposed salaries with the salaries of the various governors in the States that might be included under the regional commissions is set forth on page 366 of Volume 3 of the printed hearings. It is expected that the proper adjustments will be made by the Department of Commerce.

OFFICE OF STATE TECHNICAL SERVICES

GRANTS AND EXPENSES

Included in the bill is the sum of \$3,500,000 for grants and expenses as authorized by the State Technical Services Act of 1965.

TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH

HIGH-SPEED GROUND TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The sum of \$18,250,000 is recommended in the bill to carry out recently enacted legislation, Public Law 89-220, which authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to undertake research, development, and demonstrations in high-speed ground transportation.

RELATED AGENCIES

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSIONS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND ON CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Included in the bill is the sum of \$900,000 to provide for the activities of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice and the President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

REVOLVING FUND

The Committee recommends \$76,000,000 for additional capital for the revolving fund. This is the full amount of the budget estimate and the maximum amount authorized to be appropriated under existing law. The Committee was advised that the additional amount is needed as a result of Hurricane Betsy, severe floods in the Midwest and West, tornadoes, and other disasters.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

The Committee recommends an additional \$12,604,000 for this Agency of which \$3,000,000 is for "Salaries and expenses" and \$9,604,000 is for "Acquisition and construction of radio facilities."

These additional funds will provide (1) a continuation and increase of special activities in Vietnam, (2) an immediate expansion of operations in Thailand, and (3) additional medium and short-wave facilities for increased broadcasting to southeast Asia. Once again the Committee has allowed the full amount of the budget request for the acquisition and construction of radio facilities.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
	LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
295	Law enforcement assistance-----	\$9,327,000	\$7,249,000	-\$2,078,000
	FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM			
295	Buildings and facilities-----	1,756,000	1,756,000	-----
278	Support of United States prisoners-----	(1)	(1)	-----
	Total, Department of Justice-----	11,083,000	9,005,000	-2,078,000
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
290	Salaries and expenses-----	130,000	50,000	-80,000
	OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS			
278	Salaries and expenses-----	260,000	-----	-260,000
	BUREAU OF THE CENSUS			
278	Registration and voting statistics-----	5,955,000	3,750,000	-2,205,000
	COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY			
278	Construction of surveying ships-----	1,687,000	1,687,000	-----

¹ Language providing transfer of \$180,000 for fiscal year 1965.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued			
	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION			
290	Development facilities grants-----	\$254, 500, 000	\$203, 200, 000	—\$51, 300, 000
290	Technical and community assistance-----	24, 450, 000	18, 125, 000	—6, 325, 000
290	Economic development-----	105, 000, 000	105, 000, 000	-----
290	Regional Economic Planning-----	9, 300, 000	6, 100, 000	—3, 200, 000
	OFFICE OF STATE TECHNICAL SERVICES			
295	Grants and expenses-----	7, 000, 000	3, 500, 000	—3, 500, 000
	TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH			
295	High-speed ground transportation research and development-----	20, 000, 000	18, 250, 000	—1, 750, 000
	Total, Department of Commerce-----	428, 282, 000	359, 662, 000	—68, 620, 000
	RELATED AGENCIES			
	PRESIDENT'S COMMISSIONS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND ON CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
278	Salaries and expenses-----	1, 500, 000	900, 000	—600, 000

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION			
295	Revolving fund-----	76, 000, 000	76, 000, 000
UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY			
278	Salaries and expenses-----	3, 757, 000	3, 000, 000
278	Acquisition and construction of radio facilities-----	9, 604, 000	9, 604, 000
	Total, related agencies-----	90, 861, 000	89, 504, 000
	Total, chapter IX-----	530, 226, 000	458, 171, 000
			-1, 357, 000
			-72, 055, 000

CHAPTER X

SUBCOMMITTEE

TOM STEED, Oklahoma, *Chairman*

OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana
JOSEPH P. ADDABBO, New York
JEFFERY COHELAN, California
SIDNEY R. YATES, Illinois

SILVIO O. CONTE, Massachusetts
HOWARD W. ROBISON, New York

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF THE MINT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends appropriation of \$13,000,000, a reduction of \$877,000 below the estimate, to enable the Bureau of the Mint to continue its crash program for the production of coins, and to provide funds for initiating production of coins of the new alloy authorized by Public Law 89-81, approved July 23, 1965. According to Departmental estimates, these additional funds will be used to increase coinage from 9.3 billion to 11.2 billion coins in fiscal year 1966.

CONSTRUCTION OF MINT FACILITIES

The Committee recommends appropriation of the full budget estimate of \$21,300,000. Of these additional funds \$21,200,000 will be used to finance a redesign of the plans for the new mint to be located in Philadelphia, Pa., and will provide for additional equipment suitable for use with the new coinage alloy authorized by Public Law 89-81. In addition, new high-capacity coinage equipment has been developed and will be installed in the new mint. This action increases the amount appropriated for this new mint to \$37,700,000, which should be sufficient to fully finance the construction and equipping of this facility.

For the existing Denver mint, \$100,000 will be used to develop plans for a cladding capability and for related construction.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

The Committee recommends the appropriation of \$1,000,000, a reduction of \$100,000 below the estimate. This supplemental estimate was based on an increase in the volume of savings bonds sales and redemptions for the first two months of the current fiscal year, which, of course, is not a positive indication the trend will continue for the entire fiscal year. At best, the estimates can be only educated guesses.

It is requested that the Department review its arrangements with Federal Reserve Banks to determine whether reimbursements accurately reflect costs involved. Testimony appears to indicate that these costs are not carefully reviewed by the Department.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

OPERATIONS

It is recommended that this request for \$41,500,000 be denied at this time. The supplemental request was based on postal operations during the first two months of the current fiscal year which appear to indicate that mail volume will be substantially greater during fiscal year 1966 than was projected in the regular budget.

The Bureau of the Budget has apportioned funds to the Department on a deficiency basis pursuant to authority contained in section 3679, Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665). This action by the Bureau of the Budget will allow the Department to use available funds to meet all operational requirements until the fourth quarter of this fiscal year. At that time, the Department will be in better position to determine the actual amount of additional funds required. Furthermore, if the civilian pay increase and various other measures now pending are enacted into law, the Department will require additional funds for those purposes.

The Committee recognizes the need for additional funds and will consider a supplemental request early next year. In the meantime, it is requested that the Department keep the Committee fully informed of its operations under the deficiency apportionment.

SUMMER HIRING PROGRAM

The Post Office Department's summer hiring program has had considerable coverage in the press in recent weeks. The Committee discussed this matter with the Postmaster General and his staff during the hearings on the supplemental request and has concluded that the program did, in fact, serve a good and useful purpose. There is evidence, for example, that many college students were employed and that such employment will materially assist them in continuing their education. Also, it was indicated that, by and large, these summer students performed their assignments well.

The Committee realizes that the program was greatly expanded, in a very short time, over the original concept at the direction of the Administration. That, of course, caused some problems in recruiting and processing of applications.

The Postmaster General testified that the program had no relation to the anti-poverty program, that no anti-poverty funds were used, and that all the summer employees were used to relieve regular employees in order that the Department could schedule annual leave during slack periods in an orderly manner, and have a greater number of employees available to handle the heavy fall and Christmas mail volume.

Despite all these facts, however, the Committee considers that the Post Office Department did, in fact, unwisely introduce an element of politics into the program by requesting recommendations for employment from Members of Congress. The Committee feels that the Post Office Department, if it intends to continue this program next year as indicated, should develop requirements early in the year, and handle the recruiting program strictly on a merit basis through normal civil service channels.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT			
	BUREAU OF THE MINT			
278	Salaries and expenses-----	\$13, 877, 000	\$13, 000, 000	-\$877, 000
278	Construction of mint facilities-----	21, 300, 000	21, 300, 000	-----
	BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT			
278	Administering the public debt-----	1, 100, 000	1, 000, 000	-- 100, 000
	Total, Treasury Department-----	36, 277, 000	35, 300, 000	-- 977, 000
	POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT			
278	Operations-----	41, 500, 000	-----	-- 41, 500, 000
	Total, Post Office Department-----	41, 500, 000	-----	-- 41, 500, 000
	Total, chapter X-----	77, 777, 000	35, 300, 000	-- 42, 477, 000

CHAPTER XI

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

The Committee recommends the appropriation of \$6,130,470, the amount of the estimate, for claims and judgments rendered against the United States. Of this amount, \$4,425,961 represents damage and other type claims, the payments of which are due under various laws, and \$1,704,509 represents judgments rendered by the U.S. Court of Claims and U.S. district courts. Details concerning these claims and judgments are contained in House Document numbered 283, Eighty-ninth Congress.

CHAPTER XII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

A new general provision in the bill reads as follows:

SEC. 1201. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

A general provision of similar import has been carried for several years in the annual defense appropriation bills. It is the Committee's intention to carry a general provision of import similar to Section 1201 in future appropriation bills.

There has been no unbroken current of congressional consistency in structuring the stereotyped appropriation authorization sections of basic legislative enactments. Some authorizations specify that appropriations made to carry out the particular law "shall remain available until expended"; others specify that they "shall" so remain available "when so specified in an appropriation act"; still others, including some of recent date, specify that the appropriations "shall" so remain available "unless otherwise provided in an appropriation act." Others are silent on the point, presenting no problem on it at the appropriation stage. The result has been occasional confusion, more frequent uncertainty, and, sometimes, "no-year availability" when the Committee thought, from the terms of the budget and appropriation bill language, that a one-year appropriation was being made.

The object of this new general provision is to provide control of this point wholly within the language of the Act in which the appropriation is carried; so that the situation will in fact be as it appears to be on the face of the appropriation language.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 5, line 25, in connection with Rent Supplement Program:

: Provided further, That no part of the foregoing appropriation or contract authority shall be used for incurring any obligation in connection with any dwelling unit or project which is not part of a workable program for community improvement meeting the requirements of section 101(c) of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1451(c)), or which is without local official approval for participation in this program.

On page 7, line 11, in connection with Urban Renewal Administration:

: Provided further, That not to exceed \$1,500,000 of the amount provided for each fiscal year in this paragraph for grants shall be available for rehabilitation grants pursuant to Sec. 115

of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, and not to exceed \$75,000,000 shall be available for code enforcement grants pursuant to Sec. 117 of such Act.

On page 8, line 19, in connection with Salaries and Expenses, Office of the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency:

: Provided further, That the provisions of law with respect to nonadministrative expenses referred to in the preceding proviso shall apply to projects financed with grants under sections 702, 703, and 906 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965.

On page 10, line 22, in connection with the Office of Saline Water:

Not to exceed \$1,407,000 of appropriations heretofore granted under this head shall continue available until June 30, 1966, for construction of the replacement demonstration plant at San Diego, California, as authorized by the Act of September 2, 1958, as amended (72 Stat. 1706).

On page 11, line 15, in connection with the Commission on the Status of Puerto Rico:

, which, together with amounts heretofore appropriated under this head, shall remain available until June 30, 1967.

On page 12, line 12, in connection with Construction, Rail Rapid Transit System:

: Provided, That, in addition, \$320,551 previously appropriated to the National Capital Transportation Agency for "Land acquisition and construction" shall be merged with this appropriation.

On page 14, line 17, in connection with the Food and Drug Administration:

REVOLVING FUND FOR CERTIFICATION AND OTHER SERVICES

Fees received for services rendered by expert advisory committees, appointed in accordance with section 511 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended, may be credited to the "Revolving fund for certification and other services", and shall be available for the purposes of such fund.

On page 27, line 1, in connection with Economic Development:

and of said administrative expenses not less than \$1,600,000 shall be advanced to the Small Business Administration for the processing of loan applications: Provided, That no part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for administrative or any other expenses in the creation or operation of an economic development revolving fund.



Union Calendar No. 496

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 11588

[Report No. 1162]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 13, 1965

Mr. MAHON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1966, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supple-
5 mental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Sup-

1 plemental Appropriation Act, 1966”) for the fiscal year
2 ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes, namely:

3 CHAPTER I

4 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

5 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

6 WATERSHED PROTECTION

7 For an additional amount for “Watershed protection”,
8 \$140,000, to remain available until expended.

9 CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

10 CONSUMER PROTECTIVE, MARKETING, AND REGULATORY
11 PROGRAMS

12 For an additional amount for “Consumer protective,
13 marketing, and regulatory programs”, \$2,000,000.

14 FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

15 RURAL HOUSING INSURANCE FUND

16 For the Rural Housing Insurance Fund, created by sec-
17 tion 517 (e) of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended,
18 \$100,000,000, to remain available until expended.

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”,
21 \$3,000,000.

CHAPTER II

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FEDERAL FUNDS

LOANS TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For an additional amount for "Loans to District of Columbia", \$2,000,000, to be advanced to the general fund.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

OPERATING EXPENSES

General Operating Expenses

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses", \$34,472.

Settlement of Claims and Suits

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$33,414.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

For an additional amount for "Capital outlay", for the purposes of the National Capital Transportation Act of 1965, \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this chapter for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for the fiscal year involved.

CHAPTER III

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND

WELFARE

WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN THE UNITED STATES

For an additional amount for "Assistance to refugees in the United States", \$12,600,000.

CHAPTER IV

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$2,200,000.

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

CIVIL SUPERSONIC AIRCRAFT DEVELOPMENT

For an additional amount for expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the development of a civil supersonic aircraft, including advances of funds without regard to

1 the provisions of section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as
2 amended (31 U.S.C. 529), \$140,000,000, to remain avail-
3 able until expended.

4 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

5 SITES AND EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

6 For an additional amount for "Sites and expenses, public
7 buildings projects", \$901,000, to remain available until
8 expended.

9 CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

10 For an additional amount for "Construction, public build-
11 ings projects", for approaches, utilities, and related work
12 incident to construction of the Federal Bureau of Investiga-
13 tion Academy, Quantico, Virginia, \$1,300,000, to remain
14 available until expended.

15 OPERATING EXPENSES, FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

16 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Fed-
17 eral Supply Service", \$3,510,000.

18 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

19 RENT SUPPLEMENT PROGRAM

20 For rent supplements authorized by section 101 of the
21 Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, \$180,000:
22 *Provided*, That the maximum payments in any fiscal year for
23 rent supplements required by all contracts which may be
24 entered into under such section shall not exceed \$6,000,000:
25 *Provided further*, That no part of the foregoing appropria-

tion or contract authority shall be used for incurring any obligation in connection with any dwelling unit or project which is not either part of a workable program for community improvement meeting the requirements of section 101 (c) of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1451 (c)), or which is without local official approval for participation in this program.

GRANTS FOR BASIC WATER AND SEWER FACILITIES

For grants authorized by section 702 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, \$100,000,000, to remain available until expended.

GRANTS TO AID ADVANCE ACQUISITION OF LAND

For grants authorized by section 704 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

PUBLIC WORKS PLANNING FUND

For an additional amount for "Public works planning fund", \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY FUND

For the revolving fund established pursuant to section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1701q et seq.), \$35,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That in addition to the amount otherwise available for administrative and nonadministrative expenses

1 for the current fiscal year not to exceed \$25,000 of the fore-
2 going amount shall be available for such expenses.

3 URBAN RENEWAL ADMINISTRATION

4 For additional amounts for "Urban renewal administra-
5 tion", to remain available until expended, \$675,520,000 for
6 the fiscal year 1966, including not to exceed \$520,000 for
7 administrative expenses during such year, and \$725,000,000
8 for grants for the fiscal year 1967: *Provided*, That funds
9 available for administrative expenses in the current fiscal
10 year shall be available in connection with grants provided
11 for in this paragraph: *Provided further*, That not to exceed
12 \$1,500,000 of the amount provided for each fiscal year in
13 this paragraph for grants shall be available for rehabilitation
14 grants pursuant to Sec. 115 of the Housing Act of 1949,
15 as amended, and not to exceed \$75,000,000 shall be avail-
16 able for code enforcement grants pursuant to Sec. 117 of such
17 Act.

18 URBAN PLANNING GRANTS

19 For an additional amount for "Urban planning grants",
20 \$6,325,000, to remain available until expended.

21 OPEN SPACE LAND GRANTS

22 For an additional amount for "Open space land grants",
23 \$26,975,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be

1 available for grants as authorized by title VII of the Housing
2 Act of 1961, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1500) : *Provided fur-*
3 *ther*, That not to exceed \$125,000 of this appropriation may
4 be used for administrative expenses and technical assistance,
5 and no part of this appropriation shall be used for adminis-
6 trative expenses in connection with grants requiring pay-
7 ments in excess of the amount herein appropriated therefor.

8 GRANTS FOR NEIGHBORHOOD FACILITIES

9 For grants authorized by section 703 of the Housing and
10 Urban Development Act of 1965, \$9,000,000, to remain
11 available until expended.

12 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
14 including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
15 August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$1,971,500: *Provided*,
16 That in addition to the amount otherwise available for the
17 current fiscal year for nonadministrative expenses, as defined
18 by law (77 Stat. 437), not to exceed \$175,000 shall be
19 available for such expenses: *Provided further*, That the pro-
20 visions of law with respect to nonadministrative expenses re-
21 ferred to in the preceding proviso shall apply to projects
22 financed with grants under sections 702, 703, and 906
23 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965.

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, RENT SUPPLEMENT PROGRAM

For necessary expenses of the Commissioner in carrying out functions under section 101 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, delegated by the Housing and Home Finance Administrator, \$170,000.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND NONADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

In addition to amounts otherwise available for certain nonadministrative expenses, as classified by law, of the Federal Housing Administration during the current fiscal year, not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be available for such expenses of said agency.

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Administrative expenses", \$500,000.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

CIVIL DEFENSE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

During the current fiscal year, an additional amount of \$3,375,000 shall be available in the appropriation for

1 "Operation and maintenance", for allocation under section
2 205 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended,
3 and an additional amount of \$750,000 shall be available
4 in such appropriation for management expenses for civil
5 defense.

6 CHAPTER V

7 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

8 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

9 OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

10 For an additional amount for "Oregon and California
11 grant lands", for emergency repair and reconstruction of
12 flood damaged roads on lands administered by the Bureau
13 of Land Management, \$6,320,000, to remain available until
14 expended: *Provided*, That this amount shall be non-reim-
15 bursable to the general fund of the Treasury.

16 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

17 CONSTRUCTION

18 For an additional amount for "Construction", \$10,-
19 500,000, to remain available until expended.

20 OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

21 CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE

22 Not to exceed \$1,407,000 of appropriations heretofore
23 granted under this head shall continue available until June
24 30, 1966, for construction of the replacement demonstration

1 plant at San Diego, California, as authorized by the Act of
2 September 2, 1958, as amended (72 Stat. 1706).

3 RELATED AGENCIES

4 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

5 FOREST SERVICE

6 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
7 AUTHORIZATION)

8 For an additional amount for "Forest roads and trails
9 (liquidation of contract authorization)", \$22,500,000, to
10 remain available until expended.

11 COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF PUERTO RICO

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
14 Commission on the Status of Puerto Rico", \$200,000,
15 which, together with amounts heretofore appropriated under
16 this head, shall remain available until June 30, 1967.

17 PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For necessary expenses of the Public Land Law Review
20 Commission, established by Public Law 88-606, approved
21 September 19, 1964, including services as authorized by
22 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a),
23 \$750,000, to remain available until expended.

1 NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
4 including expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
5 carry out the provisions of the National Capital Transporta-
6 tion Act of 1965, \$425,000.

7 CONSTRUCTION, RAIL RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM

8 For expenses necessary to design, engineer, construct,
9 and equip a rail rapid transit system, as authorized by the
10 National Capital Transportation Act of 1965, including
11 acquisition of rights of way, land and interests therein,
12 \$3,679,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,*
13 That, in addition, \$320,551 previously appropriated to the
14 National Capital Transportation Agency for "Land acqui-
15 sition and construction" shall be merged with this appropria-
16 tion.

17 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

18 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

19 ARTS AND HUMANITIES EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

20 For carrying out sections 12 and 13 of the National
21 Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965,
22 \$1,000,000.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE
HUMANITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, including functions under Public Law 88-579, to remain available until expended, \$5,700,000, of which \$5,000,000 shall be available for carrying out sections 5 (c) and 7 (c) of the Act: *Provided*, That, in addition, there is appropriated for the purposes of section 11 (b) of the Act, an amount equal to the total amounts of gifts, bequests and devises of money, and other property received by the Endowments, during the current fiscal year, under the provisions of section 10 (a) (2) of the Act, but not to exceed \$2,000,000 for the Endowment for the Arts, and \$3,000,000 for the Endowment for the Humanities.

HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL COMMISSION

For necessary expenses of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission, established by the Act of August 11, 1955 (69 Stat. 694), \$20,000, to remain available until

1 expended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective
 2 only upon the enactment into law of H.R. 9495, Eighty-
 3 ninth Congress.

4 CHAPTER VI
 5 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
 6 WELFARE

7 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 10 including not to exceed \$20,000 for miscellaneous and emer-
 11 gency expenses of enforcement activities, to be authorized
 12 or approved by the Secretary and to be accounted for solely
 13 on his certificate; and purchase of not to exceed thirty-five
 14 passenger motor vehicles for police-type use which may ex-
 15 ceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for
 16 the current fiscal year; \$2,727,000.

17 REVOLVING FUND FOR CERTIFICATION AND OTHER SERVICES

18 Fees received for services rendered by expert advisory
 19 committees, appointed in accordance with section 511 of the
 20 Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended, may
 21 be credited to the "Revolving fund for certification and other
 22 services", and shall be available for the purposes of such
 23 fund.

1 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

2 EDUCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT FOR THE HANDICAPPED

3 For an additional amount for "Educational improvement
4 for the handicapped", \$4,000,000.

5 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

6 CHRONIC DISEASES AND HEALTH OF THE AGED

7 For an additional amount for "Chronic diseases and
8 health of the aged", \$2,835,000, of which \$2,750,000 shall
9 be available through June 30, 1968, for grants under title
10 XVII of the Social Security Act, as amended.

11 COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

12 For an additional amount for "Communicable disease
13 activities", \$8,000,000 to carry out section 317 of the Pub-
14 lic Health Service Act, to remain available through June
15 30, 1967.

16 COMMUNITY HEALTH PRACTICE AND RESEARCH

17 For an additional amount for "Community health prac-
18 tice and research", \$12,000,000, of which \$3,000,000 shall
19 be for carrying out section 310 of the Public Health Serv-
20 ice Act, and \$9,000,000 for carrying out section 314 (c)
21 of the Act with respect to home health service programs;
22 together with \$2,100,000 to be transferred, as authorized by
23 section 201 (g) (1) of the Social Security Act, as amended,

1 from any one or all of the trust funds referred to therein and
2 to be expended for functions delegated to the Surgeon Gen-
3 eral by the Secretary under title XVIII of the Social
4 Security Act, as amended.

5 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH

6 For an additional amount for "National Institute of
7 Mental Health", \$19,700,000, of which \$19,500,000 shall
8 be to carry out the provisions of part B of title II of the
9 Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health
10 Centers Construction Act.

11 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For an additional amount for "Limitation on salaries and
14 expenses, Social Security Administration", \$125,212,000,
15 to be expended, as authorized by section 201 (g) (1)
16 of the Social Security Act, as amended, from any one or
17 all of the trust funds referred to therein: *Provided*, That
18 \$15,000,000 of the foregoing amount shall be apportioned
19 for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes,
20 as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), only to the extent necessary
21 to process workloads not anticipated in the budget estimates
22 and to meet mandatory increases in costs of agencies or
23 organizations with which agreements have been made to

1 participate in the administration of title XVIII of the So-
 2 cial Security Act, as amended, and after maximum absorp-
 3 tion of such costs within the existing limitation has been
 4 achieved.

5 LIMITATION ON CONSTRUCTION

6 For an additional amount for "Limitation on construc-
 7 tion", \$3,188,000, to be expended as authorized by section
 8 201 (g) (1) of the Social Security Act, as amended, from
 9 any one or all of the trust funds referred to therein, and to
 10 remain available until expended.

11 WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

12 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

13 For an additional amount for "Grants to States for
 14 public assistance", \$222,000,000: *Provided*, That this
 15 amount and the amount appropriated under this heading in
 16 the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Approp-
 17 riation Act, 1966, shall be available for grants to States for
 18 medical assistance, as authorized in title XIX of the Social
 19 Security Act, as amended.

20 The appropriation and authorization in the paragraph
 21 designated "Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year",
 22 and in the succeeding paragraph, under this heading in the
 23 Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropria-

tion Act, 1966, shall also be available for carrying out title XIX of the Social Security Act, as amended.

BUREAU OF FAMILY SERVICES, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Bureau of Family Services, salaries and expenses", \$867,000.

GRANTS FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

For an additional amount for "Grants for maternal and child welfare", \$25,000,000, of which \$5,000,000 shall be available for maternal and child health services, \$5,000,000 for services for crippled children, and \$15,000,000 for special project grants under section 532 of the Social Security Act, as amended, for comprehensive health care and services for school age and preschool age children.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Children's Bureau, salaries and expenses", \$346,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Office of the Commissioner, salaries and expenses", \$117,000.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$163,000.

1 OFFICE OF FIELD ADMINISTRATION, SALARIES AND
 2 EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
 4 Office of Field Administration", \$252,000, to be transferred
 5 and expended as authorized by section 201 (g) (1) of the
 6 Social Security Act, as amended, from any one or all of the
 7 trust funds referred to therein.

8 OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL, SALARIES AND
 9 EXPENSES

10 For an additional amount for "Office of the General
 11 Counsel, salaries and expenses", \$71,000, together with not
 12 to exceed \$236,000 to be transferred and expended as
 13 authorized by section 201 (g) (1) of the Social Security
 14 Act, as amended, from any one or all of the trust funds re-
 15 ferred to therein.

16 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

17 OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

18 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM

19 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
 20 the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-
 21 452, approved August 20, 1964), as amended, \$1,500,-
 22 000,000, plus reimbursements, including not more than

1 \$1,000,000 to carry out the purposes of part D of title III:
2 *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for
3 transfers to the economic opportunity loan fund for loans
4 under title III, and amounts so transferred shall remain
5 available until expended: *Provided further*, That this appro-
6 priation shall be available for the purchase and hire of
7 passenger motor vehicles, and for construction, alteration,
8 and repair of buildings and other facilities, as authorized by
9 section 602 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964,
10 and for purchase of real property for training centers: *Pro-*
11 *vided further*, That this appropriation shall not be available
12 for contracts under titles I, II, V, and VI extending for
13 more than one year: *Provided further*, That none of the
14 funds contained in this Act shall be used to make indemnity
15 payments, authorized by part D of title III, to any farmer
16 whose milk was removed from commercial markets as a
17 result of his failure to follow the procedures prescribed by
18 the Federal Government for the use of the offending
19 chemical: *Provided further*, That \$5,000,000 of this appro-
20 priation shall be transferred to "Community health practice
21 and research" to carry out the program for selective service
22 medical rejectees financed by the Office of Economic Oppor-
23 tunity in fiscal year 1965.

CHAPTER VII

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to Clarence J. Brown, Jr., Dorothy Brown Haines, and Betty Brown Dearing, children of Clarence J. Brown, late a Representative from the State of Ohio, \$30,000, one-third to each.

For payment to Leatrice S. Thompson, widow of T. A. Thompson, late a Representative from the State of Louisiana, \$30,000.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

For an additional amount for "Minority employees", \$5,200.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Miscellaneous Items

For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items", \$3,130,440, of which such amount as may be necessary may be transferred to the appropriation under this heading for the fiscal year 1965, and of which such amounts as may be necessary during the current fiscal year on account of the longevity provisions of the House Employees Position Classification Act (Public Law 88-652) may be transferred to other applicable appropriations for such year.

Telegraph and Telephone

For an additional amount for "Telegraph and telephone",
\$480,000.

JOINT ITEMS

CAPITOL POLICE

Capitol Police Board

Individual officers and members of the Metropolitan Police who assisted the Capitol Police Board on August 9, 1965, are authorized to receive overtime pay at basic salary rates for services performed in excess of regular tours of duty at the request of the Board, and the Metropolitan Police Department shall be reimbursed for such payments by the Capitol Police Board from funds available for such purposes.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Extension of the Capitol

For an additional amount for "Extension of the Capitol",
\$300,000, to remain available until expended.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building

To enable the Architect of the Capitol to provide for the construction and equipment of the Library of Congress

1 James Madison Memorial Building in Square 732 in the
 2 District of Columbia, authorized by S. J. Res. 69, 89th
 3 Congress, \$500,000, to remain available until expended, and
 4 to be expended by the Architect of the Capitol in accord-
 5 ance with the provisions of said Joint Resolution: *Provided*,
 6 That the availability of this appropriation is contingent upon
 7 enactment into law of said S. J. Res. 69.

8 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

9 JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL COMMISSION

10 For an additional amount for the "James Madison
 11 Memorial Commission", authorized by S. J. Res. 69, 89th
 12 Congress, \$10,000, to remain available until expended:
 13 *Provided*, That the availability of this appropriation is con-
 14 tingent upon enactment into law of S. J. Res. 69, 89th
 15 Congress.

16 CHAPTER VIII

17 PUBLIC WORKS

18 WATER RESOURCES PLANNING

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL

20 For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions
 21 of title I of the Water Resources Planning Act of 1965
 22 (Public Law 89-80, approved July 22, 1965), including
 23 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,

1 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) , but at rates not to exceed \$100 per
2 diem for individuals, and hire of passenger motor vehicles,
3 \$200,000.

4 RIVER BASIN COMMISSIONS

5 For expenses of the Federal members of such river basin
6 commissions as may be established under title II of the
7 Water Resources Planning Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-80,
8 approved July 22, 1965) , and not to exceed \$90,000 for
9 Federal contributions to river basin commissions, as author-
10 ized by title II of that Act, \$110,000.

11 CHAPTER IX

12 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

13 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

14 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

15 For grants and contracts to provide assistance in train-
16 ing State and local law enforcement officers and other per-
17 sonnel, and in improving capabilities, techniques, and prac-
18 tices in State and local law enforcement and prevention and
19 control of crime, and for technical assistance and depart-
20 mental salaries and other expenses in connection therewith,
21 \$7,249,000.

1 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

2 BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

3 For an additional amount for "Buildings and facilities",
4 \$1,756,000.

5 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

6 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1965, for "Sup-
7 port of United States Prisoners", \$180,000, to be derived
8 by transfer from "Salaries and expenses, General legal activ-
9 ities", fiscal year 1965.

10 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

11 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
14 \$50,000.

15 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

16 REGISTRATION AND VOTING STATISTICS

17 For expenses necessary for the collection, compilation,
18 and publication of statistics on registration and voting, in
19 such geographic areas as may be recommended by the
20 Commission on Civil Rights, as authorized by section 801 of
21 the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 266) ; and for col-

lection and compilation of data required to enable the Director of the Census to make the determinations required by section 4 (b) of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, \$3,750,000.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

CONSTRUCTION OF SURVEYING SHIPS

For an additional amount for "Construction of surveying ships," \$1,687,000, to remain available until expended.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES GRANTS

For grants as authorized by title I of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, \$203,200,000, of which not to exceed \$3,200,000 shall be for administrative expenses.

TECHNICAL AND COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE

For technical assistance, research, information, and other necessary expenses of the Economic Development Administration not otherwise provided for, as authorized by the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, \$18,125,000, of which not to exceed \$5,100,000 shall be for administrative expenses.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

For the purpose of extending financial assistance under sections 201 and 202 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, \$105,000,000, of which not to exceed \$3,200,000 shall be available for administrative ex-

1 penses and of said administrative expenses not less than
2 \$1,600,000 shall be advanced to the Small Business Ad-
3 ministration for the processing of loan applications: *Pro-*
4 *vided*, That no part of any appropriation contained in this
5 Act shall be used for administrative or any other expenses
6 in the creation or operation of an economic development re-
7 volving fund.

8 REGIONAL ECONOMIC PLANNING

9 For necessary expenses of regional commissions and of
10 technical planning assistance, as authorized by title V of
11 the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965,
12 \$6,100,000, of which not to exceed \$500,000 shall be avail-
13 able for administrative expenses.

14 OFFICE OF STATE TECHNICAL SERVICES

15 GRANTS AND EXPENSES

16 For grants and expenses as authorized by the State Tech-
17 nical Services Act of 1965, \$3,500,000.

18 TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH

19 HIGH-SPEED GROUND TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH AND

20 DEVELOPMENT

21 For necessary expenses for research, development, and
22 demonstrations in high-speed ground transportation, includ-
23 ing the collection of national transportation statistics, \$18,-
24 250,000, to remain available until expended.

1 RELATED AGENCIES

2 PRESIDENT'S COMMISSIONS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND
3 THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND ON CRIME IN
4 THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
7 Public Law 89-196, including services as authorized by
8 Section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a),
9 \$900,000.

10 SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

11 REVOLVING FUND

12 For additional capital for the revolving fund authorized
13 by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be avail-
14 able without fiscal year limitation, \$76,000,000.

15 UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
18 \$3,000,000.

19 ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES

20 For an additional amount for "Acquisition and construc-
21 tion of radio facilities", \$9,604,000, to remain available until
22 expended.

CHAPTER X

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF THE MINT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
\$13,000,000.

CONSTRUCTION OF MINT FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Construction of mint
facilities", \$21,300,000, to remain available until expended.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

For an additional amount for "Administering the public
debt", \$1,000,000.

CHAPTER XI

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims settled and determined by depart-
ments and agencies in accord with law and judgments
rendered against the United States by the United States
Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set
forth in House Document numbered 283, Eighty-ninth Con-
gress, \$6,130,470, together with such amounts as may be
necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in said

1 judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums
2 due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary
3 to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judg-
4 ment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall
5 become final and conclusive against the United States by
6 failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided*
7 *further*, That unless otherwise specifically required by law
8 or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appro-
9 priated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty
10 days after the date of approval of the Act.

11 CHAPTER XII

12 GENERAL PROVISIONS

13 SEC. 1201. No part of any appropriation contained in
14 this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the
15 current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

[Report No. 1162]

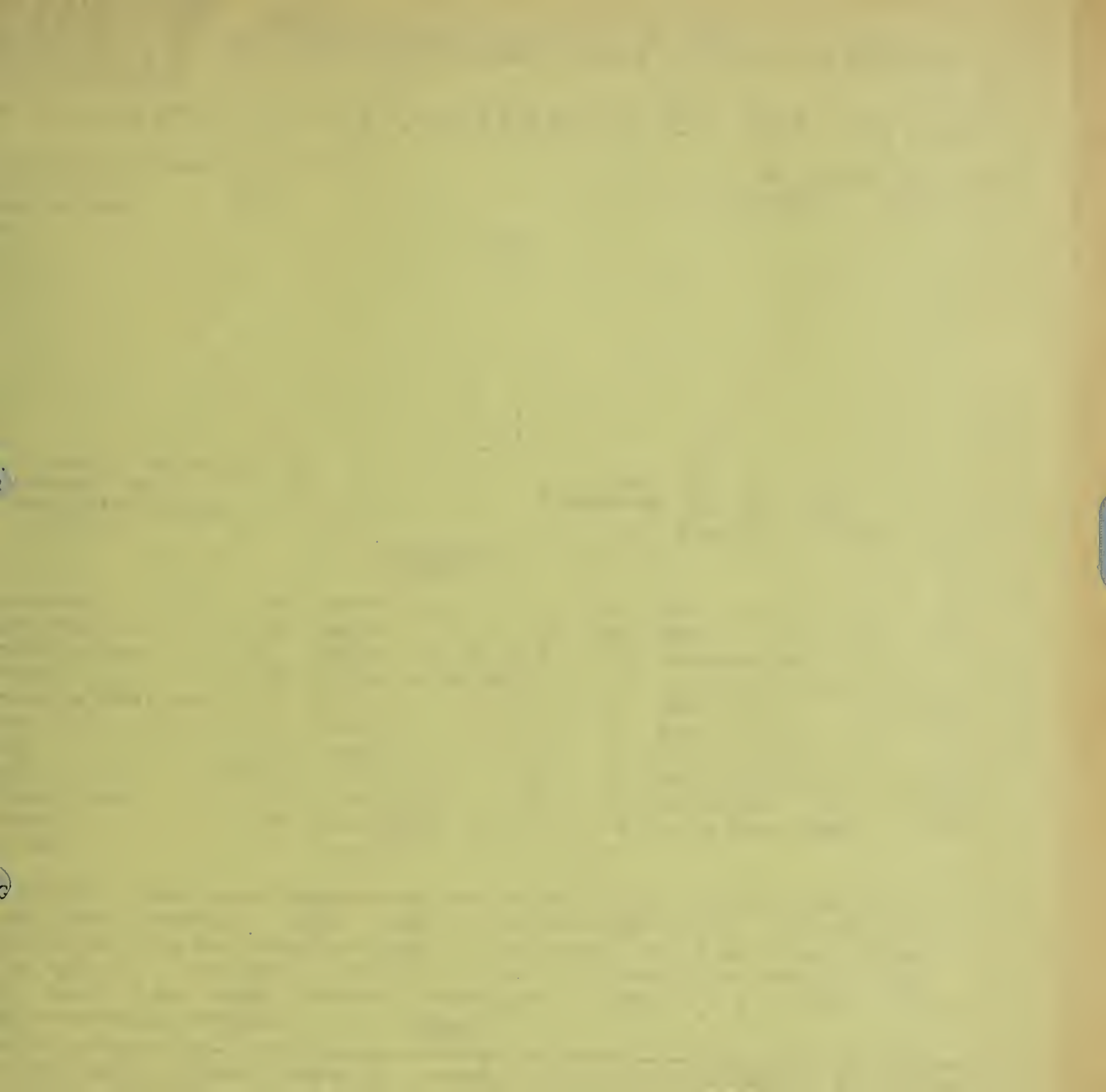
A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for
other purposes.

By Mr. MAHON

OCTOBER 13, 1965

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed



U.S. H. R. 11588

(Session 1901)

A BILL

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued Oct. 15, 1965
For actions of Oct. 14, 1965
89th-1st, No. 192

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed supplemental appropriation bill. House passed bill to permit certain marketing orders to provide for paid advertising. Rep. Hall discussed sugar bill and inserted Secretary's statement. Rep. Langen inserted Republican task force statement on world food problem. Several Reps. introduced and Reps. Rumsfeld and Langen discussed resolutions to establish U.S. World Food Study and Coordinating Commission.

HOUSE

1. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed, 242-100, with amendment H. R. 11588, which includes several USDA items as noted in Digest 191. pp. 26008-46
2. PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 9220. pp. 26004-8
3. MARKETING ORDERS. Passed S. 2092, to permit marketing orders applicable to various fruits and vegetables to provide for paid advertising, with the language of H. R. 10206. p. 26047
4. SUGAR. Rep. Hall discussed the sugar bill and inserted Secretary Freeman's statement recommending changes in the bill. pp. 26050-1
5. FOOD. Rep. Langen inserted and discussed a statement by a Republican task force on the world food problem. pp. 26057-8

6. FISH CONSERVATION. Concurred in the Senate amendments to H. R. 23, to authorize Interior to initiate with the States a cooperative program for conservation, development, and enhancement of anadromous fish. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 26047
7. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENT. Rep. Staggers resigned from the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. 26053
8. POVERTY. Rep. Cleveland criticized administration of the poverty program. pp. 26073-5
9. PUBLIC LANDS. Rep. Reuss objected to erection of fences on Bureau of Land Management lands, saying this hampers wildlife. pp. 26092-4
10. FOREIGN TRADE. Received a report from the Government Operations Committee reviewing the market promotion activity of the Foreign Agricultural Service (H. Rept. 1165). p. 26095
11. PURCHASING. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendment S. 1004 to make Title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act applicable to procurement of property and nonpersonal services by executive agencies (H. Rept. 1166). p. 26095
12. WATERSHEDS. The Agriculture Committee voted to report favorably various watershed projects. p. D1025
13. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert said the Consent Calendar and several suspensions will be considered Mon., Oct. 18. p. 26046
14. ADJOURNED until Mon., Oct. 18. p. 26095

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

15. SCHOOL LUNCH. Extension of remarks of Rep. Schmidhauser on the "great importance of the school lunch program." pp. A5787-88
16. RESEARCH. Extension of remarks of Rep. Brooks inserting an article in support of the establishment of the President's Advisory Staff on Scientific Information Management." pp. A5788-89
17. VOTING RECORD. Extension of remarks of Reps. Pike and Cameron inserting their voting records. pp. A5792-95, A5817-19
18. RECLAMATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Rivers, Alaska, criticizing Rep. Pelly's opposition to the proposed Rampart Canyon Dam and stating that the time is not right "to prejudge and condemn the project." p. A5798
19. TOBACCO. Extension of remarks of Rep. Krebs inserting an article regarding the development of a "non-tobacco" cigarette. p. A5800
20. FOOD. Extension of remarks of Rep. Todd stating that greater emphasis should be put on agricultural assistance by U.S. and other nations to the underfed parts of the world and inserting an article on the subject. pp. A5812-13
21. WATER POLLUTION. Extension of remarks of Rep. King, N.Y., inserting an article expressing concern about the pure water program. p. A5815

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, I am sure this conference report will be overwhelmingly approved, and that all Members agree on the outstanding job which has been done by the House conferees, led by the able gentleman from Ohio, our beloved MIKE KIRWAN.

Once again the House Committee on Appropriations has moved responsibly and effectively to advance the cause of water resource development—to provide for the needs of our expanding population in this critical resource requirement.

More than any other program of our Government, this program is designed to provide a solid foundation for economic growth and development.

With approval of this report, we provide for America's future, and for generations yet unborn.

I congratulate the distinguished committee on its outstanding legislative achievement.

Mr. ROBISON. Mr. Speaker, though I intend to support this conference report on the public works appropriation bill for 1965, it may be noted that I reserved—as one of the conferees on the part of the House—on amendment No. 4, and that deserves at least this brief explanation.

Though I do have some tentative reservations about some of the numerous other projects included under the general heading of "General construction"—the total cost of which now approaches \$1 billion—my specific reservation has to do with the action taken by the conferees from the other body, on their own motion, to recede on the item of \$60,000 that the other body had inserted in this bill to resume planning on what is known as the Davenport Center flood-control project on the north branch of the Susquehanna River above the Binghamton, N.Y., area.

This particular project—and several others like it—has been long stalled in Congress because of continuing local opposition in the upstream areas where the projects would be built, if they ever are to be built.

Mr. Speaker, it makes no sense to me whatsoever—with all the interest that has developed in water-resource problems of the Northeast and in the development of our Nation's river basins—that this Congress would not even approve the allocation of \$60,000 to the Corps of Engineers to permit it to revise its original plans for this project in order to make them conform to the present multipurpose concept for such projects, following which our committee and the Congress could make an intelligent determination as to whether or not this project should go forward to construction.

Title I of this year's omnibus flood control bill, as we will recall, provides for a Corps of Engineers' study of the Northeast with emphasis on the possibilities of transfer of water from one river basin to another in order to meet the ultimate needs of our sprawling metropolitan areas. In my judgment, and in the present judgment of the corps as I understand it, the Davenport center project is exactly the kind of facility that would fit into any such overall plan. In

my further judgment, the Davenport center project is also badly needed, now, not only for its original flood-control purposes, but for water retention purposes in order to augment the stream flowage of the Susquehanna—which reached a record low in the recent drought during normal summer months now that so many growing communities along the river are directly or indirectly drawing water from it.

And, equally important, this project not only offers an important water supply source for the municipal and industrial purposes of the larger communities in that area, but also has an attractive potential for development for recreational uses in the county in which it would be located, which county, incidentally, is in the Appalachia portion of south-central New York.

Mr. Speaker, the only opposition to this project comes from those who live in the proposed construction area who naturally enough do not want to lose their homes or farms, and from those others who are concerned about the temporary loss of local tax base that construction of the project might entail in that upstream community. I respect that opposition because I understand it, just as I understand and respect the position taken by my colleagues here who have articulated that opposition.

But Mr. Speaker, that opposition has grown into something that is considerably less than objective and it ignores the basic maxim that decisions such as this must be based—as this one eventually will be—on the principle of the greatest good for the greatest number.

It has also been frequently argued by the opponents, Mr. Speaker, that no such project in the Susquehanna River Basin should go forward even in the planning stage so long as the corps is conducting a comprehensive review—as it is—of the entire river basin.

That study, it is true, will not be completed yet for perhaps 2 or 3 more years. However, the Interstate Advisory Committee on the Susquehanna River Basin—under whose guidance as a coordinating body that corps study is being conducted—has recently issued a preliminary informational report in which, on page 13 thereof, we find this paragraph:

For present purposes, the Interstate Advisory Committee considers that the term "comprehensive study" denotes the collection of data of many kinds, which then becomes the raw material from which alternative plans may be formulated. There is, however, no reason why planning should not be started when enough survey data have been collected to make planning or partial planning feasible.

Mr. Speaker, the corps has repeatedly assured me that this is exactly the situation, now, with respect to the resumption of planning on the Davenport Center project.

When the other body moved to reverse itself on this item in conference, there was nothing further that I could do about it. But, Mr. Speaker, I must express the hope that our committee will take another and more favorable look at this project when Congress reconvenes in January.

The Davenport Center project is

needed, and the long-standing deadlock that has stalled it must now be broken.

Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, for a long time the Oak Ridge operations of the Atomic Energy Commission have needed an electron linear accelerator. We were greatly encouraged when the Senate Appropriations Committee recommended \$4,800,000 for such an accelerator to be built at Oak Ridge.

Today we have a chance to boost the future of nuclear power in the United States by giving our approval for the construction of the facility at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

Our Nation's nuclear power ultimately depends on breeder reactors. The experts tell us that "at the present time predictions of the performance, safety, and economics of these reactors are uncertain because of the lack of precise neutron cross-section information."

This electron linear accelerator could provide the best neutron source for cross-section measurements. As I pointed out in earlier statements, foreign laboratories already have such facilities. Certainly our Atomic Energy Commission needs something of comparable performance.

It is not only that we need to keep up with other countries in this great scientific field, but we have a definite lack in our atomic energy program.

The Oak Ridge National Laboratory is certainly the most appropriate location for the linear accelerator. Because it is a "national" laboratory, it brings together top scientists, engineers, and technicians in this field. We can expect best results from these experts by making available to them the best facilities, the most powerful equipment, to conduct difficult nuclear measurements.

Another fact that should not be overlooked is that such an accelerator at Oak Ridge National Laboratory would be of great value to the many graduate student programs in the South. Students of nuclear energy from throughout the country could well benefit from the experiments and work done at Oak Ridge.

An accelerator of this type is not available in the southern United States. Certainly, its operation at Oak Ridge would be a great boost to this area as well as to our entire atomic energy program. We have the staff. We have a great need for the accelerator. I urge my colleagues to approve this proposed construction at Oak Ridge as approved by the joint Senate-House conference on public works.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 11: On page 12, line 24, insert: "Provided further, That not to exceed \$450,000 shall be available for replacement of the Paradise Valley Diversion Dam on the Milk River project, Montana, with facilities to serve the lands of the Paradise Valley Irrigation District, to be repaid in full under terms and conditions satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior."

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. KIRWAN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 16: Page 14, line 24, insert the following: "": *Provided further*, That \$163,000 of the funds herein appropriated for the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund shall be available for operation of the Page, Arizona, Accommodation School, and to be nonreimbursable and nonreturnable."

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. KIRWAN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 17: Page 19, line 21, insert the following: "": *Provided*, That the Bonneville Power Administration shall not supply power, directly or indirectly, to any phosphorous electric furnace plant in southern Idaho, Utah, or Wyoming."

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. KIRWAN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed, insert the following: "": *Provided*, That the Bonneville Power Administration shall not supply power directly, or indirectly through any preference customer, to any phosphorous electric furnace plant in southern Idaho, Utah, or Wyoming."

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the conference report and the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

(Mr. KIRWAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter and a table.)

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, in the RECORD of October 13, on page 25991, in connection with the conference report on the Public Works appropriation bill, the figures shown in amendment No. 4 should read "\$993,279,000" instead of "\$16,537,000".

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may extend their remarks on the subject of the conference report just adopted.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Government Operations have until 6 o'clock p.m. Friday to file certain reports.

The SPEAKER. Six p.m.?

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Six p.m.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry. Six p.m. when?

The SPEAKER. Friday, tomorrow.

Mr. GROSS. Tomorrow?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is correct.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

RESIGNATION OF CONFEREES ON THE VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ACT AMENDMENTS

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following letter of resignation of a conferee:

OCTOBER 14, 1965.

HON. JOHN W. MCCORMACK,
Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives,
H 206 Capitol,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I herewith ask that you accept my resignation as a member of the conference committee on H.R. 8310—the Vocational Rehabilitation Act amendments.

Sincerely,

JOHN H. DENT.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation will be accepted.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints to the committee of conference, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. DANIELS].

The Clerk will notify the Senate of the appointment by the Speaker.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. ERLNBORN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 368]

Abbutt	Frellinghuysen	Randall
Adair	Fuqua	Reifel
Anderson,	Gathings	Reuss
Tenn.	Green, Oreg.	Rivers, S.C.
Andrews,	Griffiths	Roberts
George W.	Hagan, Ga.	Roudebush
Andrews,	Halleck	Saylor
Glenn	Hardy	Senner
Ashley	Harvey, Ind.	Shriver
Baring	Hays	Sickles
Bingham	Hébert	Sisk
Bonner	Hollfield	Skubitz
Bray	Hosmer	Stratton
Brown, Calif.	Johnson, Pa.	Talcott
Burton, Utah	Keogh	Thomas
Clawson, Del	Latta	Thompson, Tex.
Collier	Lindsay	Toll
Craley	Long, La.	Walker, Miss.
Dawson	McClory	Watson
Delaney	Martin, Nebr.	White, Idaho
Dwyer	Mize	Widnall
Farnsley	Morton	Willis
Farnum	Murray	Wilson, Bob
Findley	O'Hara, Ill.	Wyatt
Ford, Gerald R.	Powell	Young

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 359 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1966

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 11588) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited not to exceed 3 hours, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The motion was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 11588, with Mr. HARRIS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the unanimous-consent agreement the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] will be recognized for 1½ hours and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] will be recognized for 1½ hours.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, this is the final appropriation bill of this session and I am sure we are all pleased that it is except for action on the agricultural appropriation conference report, which will come next week, and of course final action on this supplemental bill, the appropriation business of the session is concluded.

Custom and tradition are strong in congressional procedures and practices. The name of this bill is a good example. The closing appropriation bill of the session is always called a supplemental bill, but it is somewhat of a misnomer to call this bill a supplemental bill. It does include some supplementals, but about 80 percent of the \$4,214,000,000 total represents the regular continuation funding of some large programs that, except for lack of timely legislative authorization or other special circumstance, would have been—should have been in the regular annual bill and not in this closing bill.

SUMMARY OF PENDING SUPPLEMENTAL BILL

I would like to take a moment to call the roll of the major items in the bill with the hope of putting the matter in some better perspective. I shall not undertake to go into the details. The

report of the committee contains explanations of the variety of appropriations in the bill. And members of the Committee on Appropriations will, of course, cooperate with the membership in an effort to be helpful with respect to what the bill actually contains. I commend the report to your attention.

Calling the roll of the major items, I would first mention the antipoverty program: \$1,500,000,000 of the bill total is for continuation of the antipoverty program which was launched last year. This is considerably below the recently enacted authorization, but it is the same amount as requested in the appropriation budget for the program.

A sum almost as great in magnitude relates to urban renewal, another going program. We have in this bill \$1,400,000,000 for urban renewal. We were able to close the backdoor spending approach on this program in the regular bill for fiscal 1966—the independent offices bill—and as a part of that decision we agreed to fund the program a year in advance so that local authorities would have some basis for planning their participation. The bill includes \$675,000,000 for fiscal 1966 and \$700,000,000 for fiscal 1967. Next year it will not be necessary to fund more than a 1-year requirement for the program.

The measure before us also contains \$332,000,000 for the Economic Development Act. That, as you know, is new in name but actually old in substance, since it contains features of the former Appalachia aid, accelerated public works, and area redevelopment programs.

These three items, then, account for about 80 percent of the funds in this bill.

Another 10 percent of the funds provided in this bill come in three rather large items:

The sum of \$140,000,000 is included in the bill for the development of a civil supersonic aircraft. This is a program in which there has been great national interest. We have already considerably funded the beginning phases of the project. This would continue the project at the level urged by the President and his advisers.

The sum of \$220,000,000 in this bill is for grants to States for public assistance, in explicit and unavoidable response to additional authorization in the Social Security Amendments Act of 1965. There is no practical discretion left to us at this stage in regard to this item. It is on a matching formula set out in the basic legislation.

The sum of \$76,000,000 is for additional Small Business Administration loans, ascribed in large measure to demands occasioned by disruptions and disasters caused by such things as Hurricane Betsy a few weeks ago.

Another program funded in this bill, in the amount of \$100,000,000, is a program for water and sewer facility grants based on newly enacted provisions in this year's general housing legislation. I think this program is widely endorsed by a great majority of the House and the American people.

So, Mr. Chairman, this handful of items to which I have made reference, encompasses 90 percent of the funds in this bill. But there is a wide variety of additional appropriation items which are

reflected and explained in the committee report. They appropriate some \$444,000,000.

I do not know for certain, but perhaps supplemental budget requests—perhaps of the order of \$400,000,000—may go directly to the other body for consideration in connection with this bill. We were aware of this likelihood; we had to close our hearings some days ago in order to get this bill to the House today. We would expect that some of those funds would be added to this supplemental bill in the other body.

APPROPRIATIONS SUMMARY OF THE SESSION

As I indicated, the appropriations business of the House is concluded except for clearing the conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill next week, and of course the final disposition of the supplemental bill now before us.

I think that Members of the House would be interested in some speculation as to just what the aggregates, money-wise, may be in this session of the Congress.

Many Members have spoken in glowing terms of what Congress has done for the people of the Nation. We have talked about the great work which is in the offing by way of clearing up the pollution in the air and fighting the water pollution problem, which is very great.

We have talked about the beauties which may result by reason of the legislation involving highway beautification. We have talked about many advances in social security, in medicare, and the billions of dollars we have authorized for education. These programs enjoy varying degrees of popularity. Of course, as individual Members we voted for some of them and we voted against some of them. But as a Congress, we have passed a great amount of legislation which will probably bring about a conclusion by the historians that this was one of the most significant Congresses in the history of the Nation. I do not believe there is much doubt about that.

But we have not spent long hours talking about the cost of these programs. They are very expensive. They cost money. We cannot have our cake and eat it, too. We have to pay for these programs and the people we represent are the people who will have to pay. As taxpayers, we will join with them in financing these programs.

I would estimate the total of the appropriations at this session of Congress, when all bills have cleared conference, to be in the area of \$106,600,000,000 to which must be added, for a good picture of this situation, the so-called permanent appropriations, which would be, tentatively, some \$12,300,000,000, which recur automatically without annual action by Congress. Interest on the national debt is the largest of the so-called permanent appropriations. That would bring the aggregate total for this session, in appropriations, to between \$118 to \$119 billion, according to my reckoning. This breaks down about like this:

1. For the fiscal year 1965, but during this session, though that fiscal year ended on June 30 last, \$4,527,000,000. Some of that was for the war in Vietnam and for other purposes.

2. For the fiscal year 1966, we have appropriated during the current session, or I

estimate we will appropriate, including the permanents, about \$113,525,000,000.

3. Then in advance funding for fiscal 1967, we have provided, or I estimate we will provide, about \$926,000,000. This would cover some prefinancing of the urban renewal program, to which I made reference, and similar prefinancing of grants for airport aid and mass transit aid.

The rough total which I would estimate by way of funds made available during this session of the Congress would, on this basis, aggregate roughly \$118,978,000,000. This would compare with approximately \$106,000,000,000 in last year's session. So, Members can see that Congress has made a great leap upward in appropriations during this session.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. What does the gentleman estimate the revenues will be to meet the spending of \$118 or \$119 billion in the next fiscal year?

Mr. MAHON. I would leave to the Committee on Ways and Means and others the most accurate prognostication as to revenues. Usually the prognostication as to revenues is somewhat in error, for many reasons. Often, the estimate is on the high side rather than on the low side. But when we say this Congress is appropriating at this session for expenditure in 1966 and future years, about \$119 billion there is no room for much doubt about these figures.

Of course, the expectation is that we are going to continue in the red—the budget will be in deficit—in the current fiscal year 1966. No one knows how much this may be. I hope we are moving toward a balanced budget. We should be.

The economy is thriving. The Nation has never before been in such a sustained period of prosperity. The future certainly is bright in many ways. I do not imply that all spending is bad spending, that big appropriation totals are inherently bad. If we do not undertake spending on the local, State and National levels—and even on the home level—we will not achieve the things which are required, the necessities for government and for our private lives.

But the main object, in my judgment, is that we ought to try to keep the figures as low as reasonably possible. And we ought to undertake to pay our own way—a policy which I have always advocated but which is not as popular in the country generally as it once was. But it is still popular with me.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Will the gentleman agree that we will very likely, in view of the figures he has set forth, see a widening of the gap between income and outgo?

Mr. MAHON. I would doubt we will see a widening of the gap. I believe probably there will be some closing of the gap. Certainly we hope so.

In elaboration, I would add that the budget received in January estimated that for the fiscal year 1965, which closed on June 30, last, there would be a deficit

of some \$6.3 billion. The actual deficit was much smaller. It was down to about \$3.5 billion. Revenues were up and expenditures were down. And we might add that this was somewhat below fiscal 1964 when we had an \$6.2 billion deficit.

The original fiscal 1966 budget, received from the President in January, projected a deficit of \$5.3 billion based on expenditures of \$99.7 billion—the widely known figure just under the \$100 billion mark—and revenues of \$94.4 billion. I believe the revenue outlook has improved somewhat since then; in June, the Treasury put out an estimate of \$95.4 billion, but the uncertainties of war and the unknowns of congressional action on appropriations have precluded further public projections of expenditures in fiscal 1966, except that I think it may be generally conceded they will probably rise over the earlier estimate.

Mr. GROSS. If the gentleman will permit another question, there is a rumor going about that when this bill goes to the other body there are some 20 or 21, perhaps two dozen, items to be added by the other body. Does the gentleman have any idea how much the bill will be increased by the other body?

Mr. MAHON. Yes. I would say it is more than a rumor that there will be additional funds added. I would estimate that additional amount might be in the range of \$300,000,000 or \$400,000,000, as I tried to indicate a few moments ago.

We had to have a cutoff date in the House in order to bring this bill to the floor and move toward an adjournment.

Mr. GROSS. So what we are actually looking at is a supplemental appropriation bill running somewhere between \$4.5 billion and \$5 billion?

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman is probably correct, as near as I know the probabilities.

Mr. Chairman, I was about to make reference to James A. Garfield, formerly a Member of the House and chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, who once said that "War overturns all ordinary calculations." I quote him in order to say that the war in Vietnam has overturned the calculations which many of us, including the Executive, made as to spending for this fiscal year, which will end next June 30.

The original Treasury estimate of spending—not appropriations—was, as I indicated, \$99.7 billion for fiscal 1966. I do not know what the official Executive revision of that figure will show, but I say to the House that the psychological \$100 billion expenditure barrier has, in my judgment, gone aglimmer. I feel certain that it will be punctured. This we regret, but I believe it fair to say that war has been the upsetting circumstance. There are no limitations to the necessities of defense and security because there is no second place in the contest for survival.

But aside from the upsetting factors of war, the President is holding the line in keeping with his budget calculations and with his promises. Just recently, a supplemental budget estimate message contained this passage:

Excluding supplementals and budget amendments to finance our efforts in Vietnam, the amounts requested herein when added to the amounts previously requested

will not increase the total new obligational authority proposed in the 1966 budget.

Mr. Chairman, I think this would generally cover the overall parameters of the bill.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. The chairman of the committee has set forth the figure of between \$118 billion and \$119 billion, I believe, as representing the prospective total of appropriations of this session of Congress. If I recall correctly, at the beginning of the year those estimates were \$106.4 billion for fiscal 1966 and \$6 billion for estimated supplementals, making a total of \$112.4 billion. I wonder if the chairman, either now or through an insertion, could pinpoint for us the areas that have accounted for this additional increment between the \$112.4 billion and the \$118 billion to \$119 billion which have been appropriated in this session of Congress.

Mr. MAHON. I would say to the gentleman that at the end of the session when we do know what the appropriations have actually been, I shall undertake to make a summary statement which is usually done by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. However, as an immediate response, I will say that "new obligational authority" is a budget term, and is not quite the same as "appropriations" although with a few exceptions it is synonymous. The largest single difference is the Post Office. The budget tabulates only the net postal deficit, whereas we count as appropriations the gross amount of the appropriations. The other principal differences are the matter of cash appropriations to liquidate prior contract au-

thority; reappropriations; and loan authorizations. I would reread what I read a few minutes ago—from a very recent Executive budget communication to the House:

Excluding supplementals and budget amendments to finance our efforts in Vietnam, the amount requested herein—

That is, in the budget requests—

when added to the amounts previously requested will not increase the total new obligational authority proposed in the 1966 budget.

That is the statement very recently from the President's Director of the Budget.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Are you saying, then, that the entire additional \$6 billion represents increased authorization to finance the military effort in Vietnam and related expenditures? Is that what that amounts to? And these figures were not included in the \$112.4 billion that was submitted to us in January?

Mr. MAHON. What I am saying is that except for the Vietnam situation, the budget totals for obligational authority are within the original total limits. Of course, the Congress is below the budget because we have cut it, the House has cut the appropriation requests about \$2,559,000,000 this session. That is the House. The final totals for the Congress will of course be different.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS 89TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION

Mr. Chairman, supplementing my earlier remarks, and under leave granted, I include a table summarizing the appropriation bills to this date, including in the House totals today's supplemental bill, and in the final totals the public works bill cleared earlier today:

Summary of totals of the appropriation bills, 89th Congress, 1st session, to Oct. 14, 1965

(NOTE.—Treasury loan authorizations, roughly approximating \$900,000,000, are not in this summary. Nor are undetermined "backdoor" appropriations. Nor are permanent appropriations not requiring action in the session, roughly approximating \$12,300,000,000.)

	All figures are rounded amounts		
	Bills for fiscal 1965	Bills for fiscal 1966	Bills for the session
A. House actions:			
1. Budget requests for appropriations considered.....	\$4,668,000,000	\$100,794,000,000	\$105,462,000,000
2. Amounts in bills passed by House.....	4,418,000,000	98,485,000,000	102,903,000,000
3. Reduction below corresponding budget requests.....	-250,000,000	-2,309,000,000	-2,559,000,000
NOTE.—All bills except final supplemental are included—precise budget requests unknown.			
B. Senate actions:			
1. Budget requests for appropriations considered.....	4,723,000,000	99,254,000,000	103,977,000,000
2. Amounts in bills passed by Senate.....	4,558,000,000	98,487,000,000	103,045,000,000
3. Above House amounts in these bills.....	+140,000,000	¹ +4,217,000,000	¹ +4,357,000,000
4. Reduction below corresponding budget requests.....	-165,000,000	-767,000,000	-932,000,000
NOTE.—All bills except final supplemental are included—precise budget requests unknown.			
C. Final actions:			
1. Budget requests for all bills cleared conference.....	4,723,000,000	93,472,000,000	98,194,000,000
2. Final amounts approved.....	4,527,000,000	² 91,526,000,000	² 96,053,000,000
3. Comparisons—			
a. With corresponding budget requests.....	-196,000,000	-1,946,000,000	-2,141,000,000
b. With corresponding fiscal 1965 amounts.....		+227,000,000	
c. With bills of the last session.....			+(?)
NOTE.—2 bills for fiscal 1966 not included (involving budget requests: Agriculture, \$5,782,000,000; and final supplemental, \$4,364,000,000 plus unknown amounts to be submitted direct to Senate.			

¹ Includes 2 unusually large budget items not considered originally in the House: \$1,700,000,000 on the Defense bill and \$1,035,000,000 on the Treasury bill (this latter item being classified as a supplement to fiscal 1965 rather than a fiscal 1966 appropriation).

² Include \$201,000,000 for fiscal 1967 (grants for airports and mass transportation).

³ Underterminable until the last bill is enacted.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. BOW asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, since this is the last appropriation bill of this session, before addressing myself to the bill I should like to acknowledge, on behalf of myself and the minority, the courtesies that have been extended to us by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. MAHON] and the other members of the majority and their courtesies to the minority. It is a very pleasant task to serve on the Committee on Appropriations. We find that we work well together on both sides of the aisle. We are not always in agreement. I am not in agreement on this bill, but nevertheless we do work well together, and I am sure that this is the spirit that will prevail from now on.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I will be glad to yield to the chairman of the committee.

Mr. MAHON. I want to thank the gentleman for his very generous statement. I want to say that, in my opinion, the gentleman from Ohio has provided magnificent leadership as the ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. It has been a much better session and we have done a better job as a result of the good work of the gentleman from Ohio and his colleagues on that side of the aisle.

Mr. BOW. I thank the gentleman from Texas for his statement.

Mr. Chairman, we have spent 9 months of 1965 laying the groundwork of what our President calls the Great Society. We have enacted into law a score or more of new Federal programs intended to give something for nothing to just about everyone in the country. Today we are asked to make a downpayment on these programs. Most of the more than \$4 billion in the supplemental appropriation bill is requested to fund portions of the *pedernales panacea*, and this is only the beginning.

No one knows how many billions will be spent before we are through with these programs. The Congress has been on a wild spending spree in L.B.J.'s general store, trying to buy health and happiness and wisdom for all of our people. Some of us have asked to see the price tag, but the majority did not hear. Some of us have asked what the interest and carrying charges might be, but the majority ignored the question. And so I cannot tell you today exactly how much all of us in our capacity as taxpayers are going to pay to give some of us the good things that are provided in these new programs. I do have some estimates, however.

This supplemental appropriation bill provides \$4,214,609,610 to initiate 35 new Federal activities.

We have not provided funds for many other new activities authorized in this session of the Congress.

We are appropriating today only about 10 percent of the total initial authorization of the Great Society legislation of 1965. This is only a small beginning.

As signs of inflationary pressures develop in various sections of the economy, I grow increasingly concerned about the effect of this spending spree.

I am increasingly concerned about our ability to finance all of these new programs while carrying on an increasingly costly military effort in southeast Asia.

And I am increasingly concerned about the reputation of this House, for certainly we have not shown a sense of responsibility for the fiscal soundness of our Federal Government in our mad haste to carry out the mandates of the Great Society.

I am introducing legislation today that will, if enacted, eliminate much of the uncertainty that we have experienced this year concerning the cost of new proposals. The first is a House resolution which would require each legislative committee to include in its report on any new or expanded Federal activity an estimate of the cost of that activity for each of the first 5 fiscal years it is to be in effect. The second would require the same information with regard to each proposal for new legislation in the budget. These resolutions were introduced in the 88th Congress by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH]. Had they been accepted in the 88th Congress, we would know better where we are and where we are headed today, and we might have been able to whittle down or avoid entirely some of the vast expenditures to which we have been committed by the new legislation enacted this year.

During the heyday of the New Deal, the Fair Deal, and the New Frontier, all of us became acquainted with the technique of issuing lists of programs the President at that time considered to be must legislation. That meant only that the President desired the enactment of a bill or several bills during a session of Congress, and sometimes he got his must legislation, sometimes not. Under the Great Society the term has a different meaning. Now it refers to legislation that must be passed on a certain day, or must be accepted by one body without change in order to avoid a conference, and until a week or so ago the majority seemed never to question the wisdom of obedience to these demands.

The principal change made in many of the new programs was to increase the amounts of money the President sought to have authorized. The distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations put in the RECORD a few weeks ago a list of new programs illustrating that the amounts authorized for most of them were greater than the generous amounts requested by the executive branch. His words of caution and restraint went unheeded. Today we begin to pay the piper.

For example, we are asked to appropriate \$222 million additional for grants to the States for public assistance as a result of improvements in that program authorized this year. And we are told that this will not be sufficient. There is likely to be another supplemental request early in the next session. Furthermore, the testimony of departmental officials is that we cannot expect any reduction, only an increase, in the cost of these pro-

grams because they claim that two people are standing in line waiting to get on the rolls for every one whose improved circumstances take him off.

We are authorizing \$125,212,000 to administer the recent amendments to the social security program, including health care. They will need 8,300 new employees and a new \$3 million building in Baltimore to get this program off the ground.

There is \$6 million in contract authorization for the rent subsidy program. The agency had asked for \$30 million of which \$850,000 was for first year administrative expenses with expected disbursements of \$900,000. Instead, the disbursements are limited to \$180,000 in this fiscal year. But this is a deceptively small beginning for a program that can last for 40 years and may cost upward of \$6 billion. This bill includes other relatively small downpayments on housing programs that will ultimately cost hundreds of millions of dollars.

Testimony in these hearings shows that we are now spending over \$3 billion annually for automatic data processing. Some of the more sophisticated systems have monthly rentals of \$80,000 to \$100,000. This is not a new, but it most certainly is a growing program and one that must be carefully reviewed.

The bill contains another \$1½ billion for the poverty program, making a total of \$2,084,396,000 available for expenditure in this fiscal year.

The cost per person for the various poverty programs is startling. For instance, the cost per enrollee in the Job Corps conservation centers is given as \$4,536.48. In other male centers it is \$4,419.78 and in the women's centers \$4,536.45.

This assumes that each enrollee stays 9 months. The average cost of establishing a conservation center is \$3,300 per man.

VISTA, Volunteers in Service to America, is costing about \$7,000 per volunteer.

The bill also includes funds to get underway the new program in the Arts and Humanities. Here, again, the committee has wisely trimmed the amounts requested, but as in the rental program, this is only a temporary saving for you may be certain that the heat will be on for more money next year. It is interesting to note that the National Council on Arts is taking interest in the plight of poor artists whose studios are being destroyed when the urban renewal programs move into the tenement districts to replace old buildings. The Council is considering a request that new low-cost housing projects include studio apartments for those displaced artists, one argument being that the presence of an artist in a penthouse would diversify the population of such projects. I suggest there might be more pressing requirements for the hard-pressed taxpayers' dollar.

Perhaps these will serve as quarters for the Job Corps boys who graduate with honors from the woodworking course, also referred to in these hearings.

We could go on and on with staggering figures and unusual examples of how we are spending our resources, but surely

this should be enough to give everyone reason for sober reflection on the fiscal problem we have created here this year.

I think it should add weight to the suggestions of the majority leader of the other body. You will recall that he has urged a pause in the enactment of new legislation. He has suggested that the next session might be devoted to review of the new legislation enacted this year, pointing out that:

It is hardly possible to set in legislative motion so many new Federal approaches to the Nation's problems, as we have done in recent years, without leaving a number of gaps and any number of rough edges, overextensions, and overlaps.

I cannot conceive of any gaps. It seems to me we have many, many overextensions, overlays, and rough edges. It could not be otherwise when legislation that usually requires long hearings and discussion is enacted in a matter of hours. In fact, the amendment of the Education Act within 2 months to correct a major error is proof of the dangers inherent in hastening the legislative process.

The Senator's statement has struck a responsive chord throughout the country, indicating that there is an undercurrent of uneasiness about the speed with which new legislative programs have been enacted and the probable cost of extending Federal activity into so many new areas. Under unanimous consent I include with my remarks at this point editorials from the Wall Street Journal and the Chicago Daily News on this subject:

[From the Chicago (Ill.) Daily News, Oct. 6, 1965]

THE PIPER'S FEE

It was the Democrat's own Senate leader, MIKE MANSFIELD, of Montana, who called last week for a pause in the hurtling momentum of the Great Society's proliferating program.

"It is hardly possible," said MANSFIELD with grim understatement, "to set in legislative motion so many new Federal approaches to the Nation's problems, as we have done in recent years, without leaving a number of gaps and any number of rough edges, overextensions and overlaps."

All of this is true, and the area where warning signals are most conspicuous is the U.S. economy. Prices everywhere are straining against the leash as the billions pour into the new Federal programs. Steel and automobiles appear to be holding the line fairly well, but food prices—which affect everyone—are beginning to yield to the pressures. A recent Republican brochure cited, for example, that the price of bacon has risen 114 percent in the last year; round steak is up 70 percent; frying chickens are up 56 percent, and so on.

The source of the pressure is not hard to find. The Daily News Washington Bureau documentary on the Great Society last week cited an estimate by a U.S. Chamber of Commerce statistician that 25 items in the legislative program will cost \$13.5 billion. President Johnson's January figure of \$99.7 billion has long since gone by the boards. Current spending is at the rate of \$104 billion a year, and more billions will be added before the year ends.

This is, of course, the road to inflation, and it would be well to utilize MANSFIELD's proposed pause to reflect who pays the price of inflation. Everybody does, but especially the little fellow. Rising prices take an ever-bigger bite out of everybody's paycheck, but the people least able to afford it get hit with

the biggest percentage increase in living costs.

Here is a campaign issue that is being laid in the lap of the Republican Party—the party of fiscal moderation and sound currency—and as yet the GOP has done little about it except to nibble around the edges.

"No leading Republican personality," our Washington bureau reports, "has yet taken it upon himself to give a single speech in which he has analyzed the Great Society program as a whole." It is time the party as a whole turned to this constructive task. The GOP has many internal differences, but one target where it should find absolute unanimity is the Johnson administration's shoveling out billions.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Oct. 4, 1965]

PAUSE FOR DIGESTION?

Consolidation—need to digest—time for a pause; unusual words like that are being heard in Washington these days. In part they reflect a probably well-justified suspicion that a lot of voters think the legislative activity has been too hectic. It would be a healthy thing if the relatively temperate mood were to last.

The President himself, as Mr. Otten reported in this newspaper the other day, is cautioning various task forces that 1965's rash of legislation should be digested slowly and carefully next year, that programs should not be accelerated too quickly or more money spent than can be spent intelligently, that care should be taken not to create swollen, floundering bureaucracies.

At the same time a liberal Democratic Representative, quoted in the National Observer, writes the President (and indirectly his constituents): "We must take time to work out the most efficient administration of these programs * * *. It is my hope * * * that we may look forward to a more deliberate pace of legislation in the 2d session of the 89th Congress."

Whether much time for stocktaking will be found is nonetheless doubtful, especially since the second session will be subject to election-year pressures. Moreover, Mr. Johnson and his advisers may decide, after all, to submit "bold new programs" next year. Officials are working on such, though no one knows when they may emerge as legislative proposals.

Still, even a little caution is welcome; it is urgently needed for precisely the kind of reasons the President suggests.

To look at an aspect of the cost question first, the Senate Republican policy committee has just assembled some interesting estimates of authorizations for appropriations which show their first-year cost contrasted with future costs. This list represents a mere sprinkling of Federal activity. It comprises 50 bits of legislation, selected partly for their variety, and does not include such spending giants as the Agriculture Department and the bulk of Defense Department projects.

Here are a few of the examples: The estimated first-year authorization for housing, rent subsidies, and urban development is given as \$935 million; the cumulative amount in 4 years, \$7.4 billion. Regional medical centers, first year \$50 million, in 4 years \$650 million. Federal aid to higher education, first year \$672 million, in 5 years \$4.7 billion.

Apart from their substantial size, these and other examples exhibit the built-in growth of Federal programs; that is, the cumulative amounts exceed the sum of the first-year costs multiplied by the number of years. Naturally no account can be taken of further expansions Congress may decree next year or later.

It is indeed a political truism that once these programs get launched they tend to enlarge, and almost never is there retrenchment or discontinuation. Given that powerful momentum, plus increased military spending,

and the prospect is for bigger budget deficits instead of the smaller ones the President has hoped for. If so, it would help propel the inflationary forces already developing.

Many in Government, to be sure, regard unlimited spending, deficits, and inflation as nothing to worry about. Yet we don't see how any official could fail to sense the danger the President sees of chaotic and self-defeating administration of numerous new programs piled atop all the old and expanding ones.

The plain truth is that the Federal Government is now so intimately involved in so many matters, great and small, that it would tax the talents of the wisest administrators to run it all in a half-way intelligent fashion. There is not that much wisdom in Washington, and the problem is aggravated by the fact that the Government has plunged into many areas where its competence is at best highly questionable.

We happen to believe the present session of Congress has been far too busy for the Nation's good. A pause for digestion would not be a solution, but it might help. Whatever is the upshot next year, President Johnson has at least set forth some of the risks of continuing at the same frantic pace.

I have extracted a few interesting items from the hearings, illustrative of the problems I have mentioned, and will include them with my remarks as follows:

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Griffin, Assistant Administrator, General Services Administration, testified that the Federal Government's annual bill for automatic data processing now exceeds \$3 billion. Two thousand one hundred and eighty-eight computers are now in place in the Federal Government. He said:

The computers are designed to operate three shifts a day. The Government's usage falls far short of this. During fiscal year 1964 an average of 640,000 hours of computer time was unused monthly. Some of the more sophisticated systems have monthly rentals of \$80,000 to \$100,000. An unused hour of computer time can cost as much as \$500. The Comptroller General over the weekend, I think, on Friday, issued a report in which his estimate of the unused time and the recapturable time is \$500 million. GSA's estimate was short of that. We conservatively estimate that there is \$300 million annually of unused time which can be captured. In addition to this the Government also spends annually \$23 million for machine time on commercial computers while this time on Government computers goes unused. This appropriation will enable us, along with more far-reaching accomplishments, to considerably cut into that \$23 million of machine time which we are now leasing commercially.

He said the President on March 4 sent to Congress a report on the need for improved management of automatic data processing equipment in Government. I agree. It certainly needs improved management.

People sometimes forget the far-reaching activities of General Services Administration. The following was in their justification for \$3,510,000 for operating expenses, Federal Supply Service:

This supplemental appropriation contains the requirements for additional expenses in the supply distribution, procurement, quality control, and administrative operations activities. All expenses are directly related to the increased volume of stores stock sales

and nonstores direct delivery purchases for the Department of Defense in connection with the increased military aid to Vietnam and the general buildup of U.S. military forces.

Based on U.S. Army estimates of additional requirements for GSA-managed items contained on their support lists and buildup lists, and preliminary estimates of Navy and Air Force requirements, there will be an unanticipated increase of \$26 million in stores stock sales. In addition the general administrative items furnished to DOD by GSA such as group 81—packaging and packing supplies—not included in the lists amount to an additional \$15.4 million based on Army and GSA estimates. Based on the same sources, estimates of additional requirements for nonstores items will total \$10.8 million. These increases, which will raise the stores stock sales for fiscal year 1966 to \$416.4 million and the total volume of stores and nonstores buying to \$787.3 million, are considered the minimum effect of the increased military requirements on the volumes which can be handled within 1966 funds currently available.

Mr. GRIFFIN said they have firm information from the military services showing an initial additional requirement for troop support of \$26 million, plus general administrative items for the military services of \$15.4 million—an 11-percent increase.

HHFA

During consideration of the rent supplement program by FHA, it was testified there would be an expected expenditure of \$900 million. Mr. JONAS asked:

This means you plan to dispense \$900,000 during the year, and you want \$850,000 for administrative expenses?

Mr. Weaver—

Yes, sir, because we are building up a program which will have a long-term lead, and which will result in much greater expenditures later. It is a \$30 million program we have, sir, not a \$900,000 program.

Later on Mr. EVINS said:

Doctor, as now authorized this program could go up to \$6 billion over the 40 years if we gave you all the money you could expend.

Mr. EVINS also said:

Most of these programs are for a year or 2 years or 3 or 5 years, but these will be contracts for 40 years.

Mr. Weaver agreed the amount will go up but would not agree it would go up that much.

In a long statement on their cost reduction program, page 327, is an indication PHA will use one appraiser instead of two to appraise tentative sites of low-rent housing projects. I wonder if that will save money. With two appraisers, the chances are doubled that the appraisal might be realistic and not an overestimate.

PILOT PROJECTS IN JOB CORPS CAMPS

The staff, in cooperation with the Office of Economic Opportunity, started three tentative pilot projects in three representative Job Corps camps throughout the country. A men's urban center, two conservation centers, and one women's camp were chosen as typical of Job Corps operations throughout the country.

While it was felt that vocational training of artists through the Job Corps programs was not desirable at the present time for either agency, it was agreed that cultural activities should become a part of the general

program of the training centers, since one of the aims of the Job Corps is to adjust enrollees to a fuller life. These activities will be recreational in nature, making use of the cultural resources of the areas concerned.

Further studies are being carried out to ascertain the feasibility of developing fundable proposals at all levels of the poverty program, including Head Start and the community action program.

I think some of the local Federal Government buildings still contain examples of art produced under the WPA. If the results are as bad as some were, I hope they will not be as permanent.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE ARTS

The following appears on page 543 in a statement on "Activities of the National Council on the Arts from September 3, 1964 through June 30, 1965":

LOW-COST ARTISTS' HOUSING

It has been pointed out that under urban renewal programs which replace inadequate and substandard housing, many buildings which serve not only as homes, but also as studios for artists are being destroyed. Since artists are seldom well enough off to maintain both a home and a studio, their working-living quarters are, therefore, being destroyed, and no provisions made under present construction plans for their replacement. It has been suggested that under URA, FHA, and other HHFA programs, provision should be made for low-cost housing (which would mean studios) for artists.

It has been further pointed out that the building of low-cost studio-type units on the top levels of urban apartment projects would—

Diversify the population of such projects, which is often narrowly restricted;

Provide needed working quarters for artists, as well as homes;

Assist in breaking the monotony of what are frequently monotonous skylines;

Another suggestion is the conversion of large homes, obsolete schools, and loft buildings to artists' quarters, rather than destroying these buildings * * *.

Meetings have been held with the HHFA to investigate the problem, but as yet no detailed plan has been proposed for its solution. The staff are, however, investigating the provisions of the various Federal housing programs, under which it might be possible to demonstrate that the housing of artists in living-working quarters is as feasible as it is necessary.

The remodeling of a loft building as a pilot project may be undertaken to demonstrate the feasibility of such a program.

One would think that the new housing law—\$8.2 billion—must have something in it for every needy person—including artists. Amazing that a pilot project is necessary to prove a loft building can be remodeled.

TREASURY—BUREAU OF THE MINT

Public Law 89-81, approved July 23, 1965, authorizes the production of new subsidiary coins, of an alloy consisting of 75 percent copper and 25 percent nickel clad on a core of pure copper for the 10- and 25-cent coins, and an alloy consisting of 80 percent silver and 20 percent copper clad on a core of an alloy consisting of approximately 21.5 percent silver and 78.5 percent copper for the 50-cent piece. The act also increases the amount authorized to be appropriated to \$45 million. This change in alloys, coupled with an apparent change in the demand pattern for coins, requires a substantially larger production capacity in the new Philadelphia Mint. It is now planned to construct a mint with an immediate capacity of 2 billion coins per shift per year, or 4 billion coins annually

on a two-shift basis, which will include additional space and process equipment for the cladding operation.

In fine print, inserted in the RECORD, page 455:

It is estimated that the seigniorage from the additional coins that will be produced from this supplemental will be from \$750 to \$800 million in the fiscal year 1966. We had previously estimated \$113 million would be derived from seigniorage in 1966 based on the program in the President's budget. Thus, a total of about \$900 million is estimated for 1966.

This means that Public Law 89-81 will result in additional receipts in the general fund of the Treasury of about or almost \$1 billion in 1966.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW] has consumed a total of 12 minutes.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CURTIS].

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Texas, pointed out as far as the revenue aspects are concerned, the Committee on Ways and Means had the best estimates. Which, of course, is true because that is our business. Government revenues tend to be underestimated in times of economic expansion, so in the past few years our revenues, as the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] correctly states, have been underestimated. However, let me warn that in periods of contraction the tendency is to overestimate our revenues. We have already adjusted our revenue estimates in this year upward by about \$1.5 billion. It is also our business, when the expenditures exceed the revenues that we anticipate, to figure out how much additional bonds we are going to have to market and what are the economic consequences.

In this appropriation process in the Congress, there are really three steps. We are all familiar with them, but just to go over them, there is the authorization bill—the authority—to go to the Committee on Appropriations. Of course, these are the larger figures.

Then there is the appropriation process itself which we are engaged in right now.

But the third and often the neglected area, the one that the Committee on Ways and Means has to zero in on, is the expenditure side. Because the President actually has the authority to spend over \$200 billion from the accumulated carryover balances plus the new power to spend that this particular Congress has granted.

The President said he was only going to spend \$99.7 billion this fiscal year even though he had requested \$106.4 billion additional power to spend for the fiscal year. Incidentally, we have given him about \$106 billion and this would add another \$4 billion plus. So there is \$110 billion additional power to spend, but I am happy to say that the President not only is adhering to the \$99.7 billion figure for expenditures that he gave us in January but he actually is spending at below the \$98 billion level.

Incidentally, when the President asked for the debt ceiling increase earlier this year, he originally asked for \$329 billion based on the expenditure level of \$99.7 billion. In the wisdom of the Congress we only gave him \$328 billion, which was on the assumption that his expenditures should be only \$98.7 billion. I again point out to the credit of the administration that they have been holding below those figures.

Incidentally, I will supply for the RECORD the expenditure levels for the months of July and August and the projected expenditure levels which indicate these levels at this figure.

But here is the dangerous thing, and here is what I would like to see the Committee on Appropriations do. At the same time that these expenditure levels were held and are being held now for fiscal year 1966 to the \$98 billion level, and for the fiscal year 1965 just ended June 30 with the expenditures being held to the \$97 billion level, and the previous fiscal year 1964, a cutback from the expenditure levels that the Kennedy administration had projected were held at \$97.4 billion—the Congress each time has been busting the \$100 billion mark in additional power to spend granted to the President.

So we see an interesting increase in the carryover balances to spend, going back to the fiscal year 1963, an \$80 billion carryover; and then the next fiscal year 1964, an \$87 billion carryover and for this fiscal year just ended a carryover of \$95 billion and a projected carryover this fiscal year in the budget submitted this January, a carryover of \$101 billion; and with this additional \$4 billion in this supplemental appropriation bill, the carryover will be close to \$105 billion, or the figure may increase to \$110 billion carryover depending on what else is done in supplemental appropriations next January.

Now this is power to spend that the President received. Except for the debt ceiling he can exercise this full power to the tune of \$200 billion right away, but he has not done so; which has led me to make the remark, When is the real Lyndon Johnson going to stand up, the President who has been holding the expenditures, the actual outflow of cash, to those levels to which policy I happen to adhere to and believe is good fiscal judgment? Or the President who continually asks the Congress to give him more power to spend when he is not using all of this power and actually freezing funds—and I am glad he is—the President who is telling the departments to cut back in their expenditure levels.

But the Appropriations Committee ought to zero in on these carryover balances and have a few rescission bills come up before the Congress and cut back on these powers the President has not been using. By doing this the Congress can have a better understanding and be more effective in establishing our fiscal policies. This would guard against putting too much of a burden on the Ways and Means Committee in holding the debt ceiling.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CURTIS. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. In referring to spending, the gentleman has mentioned the figure of slightly under \$100 billion. I think the RECORD should show that he is talking about the administrative budget and not the actual spending, because actual spending is above \$120 billion.

Mr. CURTIS. The actual spending is \$150 billion, if you want to figure it from an economic angle, because that would include two major items. One item the gentleman has mentioned. It includes the trust funds, such as social security, highways, and so on, which would kick us up to about \$130 billion expenditure.

Then, in addition, there are these exchanges which go on in the Post Office, Government corporations, and other places where actually cash passes out of Government hands and is collected in other kinds of revenue.

So the total economic impact of the Federal Government expenditure is about \$150 billion.

The administrative budget to which I am referring, of course, relates to the appropriation process in which we are engaged. The \$4 billion bill before the House relates to the administrative budget, the power of Congress to grant or not to grant additional spending power to the President. It is the expenditures of appropriations, enacted under the administrative budget which has been held below the \$100 billion figure.

I would like briefly to refer to two key things. We need to balance this budget and we need to balance it badly, especially because of our international balance-of-payments situation, which is still unsolved and is weakening the United States in international affairs daily. The longer we put this off, the more dangerous it becomes.

Second, do not think that we are escaping this in our daily lives. The Consumer Price Index increased by 2 percent in only 1 year. Multiply 2 percent by the \$550 billion consumer spending power, and we see we have taken \$11 billion out of the purchasing power of our people. That hits those people least able to adjust themselves to it.

It is perfectly true that in our society the debtor gains from inflation. The Federal Government is the biggest debtor and so the biggest gainer. But let me say this. Those of our smaller income groups in our society who depend upon consumer credit, and therefore are debtors, are debtors on short-term credit. They find that the lender increases interest rates depending on the amount of anticipated inflation. The lender must do this. That is why in Brazil, where inflation is very heavy, interest rates are 30 percent in terms of months, not years, because what the lenders have to recoup is the depreciation of the value of the dollar as well as to charge for the use of the dollars that are being lent. This is one of the causes of the increased interest rates, and there is no way of avoiding it. This hurts the lowest income groups in our society.

(Mr. CURTIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL].

(Mr. MICHEL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Chairman, as the chairman of our committee pointed out earlier in his discussion on this bill, we cannot keep passing authorizing legislation without coming to the day of reckoning, and this is one of those days. This \$4.2 billion supplemental appropriation bill is merely a starter to fund many of these programs that have whisked through this Congress so hurriedly in this session. There are a number of us on the Committee on Appropriations who are not carte blanche opposed to everything embodied in this bill, but we do have some reservations about some of the money and some of the programs that are being funded.

I shall confine my remarks today to just a few of these.

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Shriver has had many great and grand things to say about the poverty program. He has enumerated before the Democratic national platform committee in 1964 the goals this program would ultimately achieve.

He has said:

Other people say, I am sure you have heard it, that the poor shall always be with us but President Johnson does not believe that and the Congress of the United States does not believe that and the American people do not believe it.

I need not remind Members of this House that the first man who ever said it, a man of a good deal more insight and foresight than either President Johnson or Mr. Shriver, was Jesus Christ, as reported in three Gospels of the Bible. As I have revealed recently, the administration is now attempting to rewrite the history textbooks, but I did not think they would go so far as to try to rewrite the Bible.

No one in this world or the next seems to know exactly how much it is going to cost the American taxpayer to see that there are no poor in this country. Mr. Shriver has started off this year requesting \$1.5 billion. From all the testimony in the RECORD, this is a minuscule drop in the bucket compared to what it will eventually cost to achieve the projected goals.

Mr. Shriver has said the poverty bill will mean "nearly a million boys between 16 and 22 now standing on street corners can get work" and "millions of young women" will learn how to run a household "as well as get the training in order to hold a job." Last year of this 2 million boys and girls the Job Corps was capable of handling only 10,000 enrollees in 48 Job Corps centers at a cost of \$183 million. This coming year it is estimated that the capacity of Job Corps centers will increase to 50,000 young people at the cost of \$235 million. Just how many millions will it cost to take care of all the poverty-stricken young people?

Mr. Shriver has said:

Eleven million adults will get a chance to read, to write, and to count well enough to hold down a decent job.

I agree that this is a wonderful goal. However, the fact remains that it will cost \$42 million just to take care of approximately 105,000 participants in the adult literacy program in this fiscal year, which means, of course, that \$42 million is only 1 percent of the total required to carry out this goal—see table 1:

TABLE 1.—*Demands for Office of Economic Opportunity-delegated programs*

	1965 fiscal year, actual	1966 fiscal year, es- timated
Neighborhood Youth Corps:		
Number of youths sponsors sought to include.....	383,000	485,000
Enrollment.....	278,000	280,000
Estimated unfilled demand.....	105,000	205,000
Rural loans:		
Loan applicants.....	31,551	70,000
Loans approved.....	10,984	15,500
Estimated unfilled demand.....	20,567	54,500
Co-op loans:		
Loan applicants.....	341	1,000
Loans approved.....	82	350
Estimated unfilled demand.....	259	650
Small business loans:		
Loan applicants.....	1,500	30,000
Loans approved.....	155	3,000
Estimated unfilled demand.....	1,345	27,000
Adult basic education:		
Number of people seeking to enroll.....	93,000	250,000
Enrollment.....	43,000	105,000
Estimated unfilled demand.....	50,000	145,000
Work experience:		
Number of participants included in all projects submitted for approval.....	106,500	126,000
Enrollment.....	88,700	109,000
Estimated unfilled demand.....	17,800	17,000
Work study:		
Number of applicants.....	80,000	125,000
Enrollment.....	80,000	125,000
No estimated unfilled demand.....	0	0

Mr. Chairman, it is a cruel hoax to approach the war on poverty without any true concept of what it will actually cost the American taxpayer. During the hearings Mr. Shriver told our committee that in the next 5 years the total cost would probably be over \$10 billion, or an average of over \$2 billion a year. He would not even venture a rough guess as to what the average cost would be over the next 10 years. If as Mr. Shriver has said, this program were to turn relief receivers into taxpayers, I am certain that most Americans would want us to vigorously proceed, but it is a hoax to lure them into believing that by paying \$15,000, \$20,000, \$25,000 salaries to short-time and often part-time administrators will accomplish this goal.

The local administration costs of community action programs will come to between \$35 and \$40 million in fiscal 1966.

This includes \$9.9 million for an additional 349 people, or an average of better than \$20,000 per person.

In the Head Start program last year the Federal share came to \$82.7 million as compared to \$11.9 million from the local communities. This is only a little higher than 12 percent local contribution.

During the hearings Mr. Shriver pointed out that only 15 percent of the children participating in a Head Start program could come from groups other

than those that are poverty-stricken, and yet in information I requested concerning the Bureau County Head Start program, he said that only 33 of the 144 children enrolled were from families with annual incomes of \$3,000 or less. Of the 144 children, 37 were from families receiving aid to dependent children benefits.

So in other words better than 50 percent of the children in this project from families are well above the arbitrary poverty line of \$3,000 of family income.

OEO spent \$712,000 on postage this past year. CAP accounted for \$130,000. Of this \$130,000 it is estimated that Head Start used between \$87,000 and \$98,000. A sizable portion of this was for air mail postage. I understand that 12-inch stacks of mimeographed letters were being air mailed clear across the country. Now I realize that this program has benefited many children, but if we are really serious about this poverty war we must operate it efficiently.

Let us not forget the old English proverb that "Haste makes waste."

I realize, Mr. Chairman, that we cannot recount here the entire operation of the Office of Economic Opportunity, but let me touch on just a few facets at random.

Mr. Chairman we are told by the administration that 35 percent of the people living in rural areas are poor people; 33 percent of all Head Start grant amounts went to rural areas—8 percent of all program development and conduct and administration grant amounts went to rural areas. Overall, 26 percent of all title II funds were granted in rural areas.

The first 2-year average costs per Job Corps enrollee came to about \$6,000, although I should say in all fairness that this includes the beginning capital costs. If the capital costs figure is amortized

over a 5- or 10-year period this average enrollee cost still is above \$4,500 per year.

In the Job Corps Center in St. Petersburg meals are fixed by professional cooks. Under no circumstances are enrollees required to prepare their own meals. They may, if they wish, volunteer to do so. This is at one of those women Job Corps camps were, according to Mr. Shriver, tomorrow's mothers will learn how to run a household.

The OEO is planning to spend \$600,000 for VISTA recruitment and community relations in 1966 in order to bring the program level from 1,000 to 4,000 volunteers. They are going to require the services of more than 100 national and local organizations to assist in recruitment. The average costs for these volunteers last year came to \$7,000 per volunteer on the job. The way OEO figures it, however, the annual direct cost of a volunteer is figured at \$3,350.

Mr. Chairman, this budget includes \$88,000 for the development of programs for the aged poor. The administration is still working on a foster-grandparent program and on the training of elderly as home health aids. No one has yet ventured a guess on the cost of this in the future.

Mr. Chairman, I must call your attention that there is money here to provide mobile legal services for the poor that will eventually be a \$20 million program. This program I suspect is supposed to parallel the rural library service or something like that. I tell you there is no end to the dreamer's machinations in this poverty war.

Mr. Shriver claims that he cannot possible foresee the need for a supplemental in 1966. Perhaps we should point out that this is probably due to the fact that he has a \$550 million carryover from this past year—see table 2:

TABLE 2.—*Economic opportunity program level*

[In thousands of dollars]

	1965 obligations	1965 expendi- tures	1965 unliqui- dated obligations	1966 President's budget	Total of cols. (3) and (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Title I:					
(a) Job Corps.....	182,974	34,854	148,120	235,000	383,120
(b) Work-training program.....	132,100	50,679	81,421	255,000	336,421
(c) Work-study program.....	55,077	32,422	22,655	60,000	82,655
Total, title I.....	370,151	117,955	252,196	550,000	802,196
Title II:					
(a) Community action program.....	237,157	56,773	180,384	685,000	865,384
(b) Adult basic education.....	4,448	3,410	1,038	30,000	31,038
Total, title II.....	241,605	60,183	181,422	715,000	896,422
Title III:					
(a) Migrant agricultural employee program.....	14,945	634	14,311	20,000	34,311
(b) Rural areas program.....	25,680	21,409	4,271	35,000	39,271
Total, title III.....	40,625	22,043	18,582	55,000	73,582
Title V: Work experience program.....	111,988	20,619	91,369	150,000	241,369
Title VI:					
(a) VISTA.....	3,030	620	2,410	17,500	19,910
(b) General direction and administration.....	6,417	2,231	4,186	12,500	16,686
Total, title VI.....	9,447	2,851	6,596	30,000	36,596
Total, all titles.....	773,816	223,651	550,165	1,500,000	2,050,165

The Office of Economic Opportunity in 1965 was allowed a total of 3,965 personnel. In this budget proposal for 1966 increases this amount to 7,038 people. A breakdown on this follows:

TABLE 3.—Personnel staffing data, by program

	Fiscal year 1965 allowance	Fiscal year 1966 proposed
Job Corps program:		
Office of Economic Opportunity	345	467
Department of Agriculture	1,170	2,222
Department of Interior	1,040	1,959
Community action program	301	650
Director VISTA management	504	955
Work training	605	785
Work study		
Rural areas		
Work experience		
Adult basic education		
Total	3,965	7,038

Mr. Chairman, in closing these brief remarks I would call your particular attention in the following table to the 8,295 additional employees requested to just get medicare and the attendant amendments to the Social Security Act underway. This is just a starter. And all told look at the total number of 12,078 additional Federal employees provided for in this table:

TABLE 4.—New positions, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and Office of Economic Opportunity, fiscal year 1966

	Requested positions	Allowed positions
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE		
Food and Drug Administration:		
Salaries and expenses	269	269
Office of Education: Educational improvement of the handicapped		
Public Health Service:		
Chronic diseases and health of the aged	6	6
Communicable disease activities		
Community health practice and research	175	175
National Institute of Mental Health	20	20
Social Security Administration: Limitation on salaries and expenses	8,295	8,295
Welfare Administration:		
Grants to States for public assistance		
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Family Services	150	100
Grants for maternal and child welfare		
Salaries and expenses:		
Children's Bureau	35	35
Office of Commissioner	23	11
General administration and other:		
Salaries and expenses:		
Office of Secretary	36	18
Office of Field Administration (trust funds)	36	36
Office of General Counsel	50	40
Total, Department of Health Education, and Welfare	9,095	9,095
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT		
Office of Economic Opportunity	3,073	3,073
Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and Office of Economic Opportunity	12,168	12,078

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHEL. I will be glad to yield to my friend from New York.

Mr. SCHEUER. I think you are quite correct in pointing out that we will very likely be spending the figures Mr. Shriver indicated of \$10 billion or more over the next 5 years. Does my colleague have any concept of what we are spending annually in welfare payments by Federal, State, city, and private agencies to ameliorate poverty but reducing none of the basic causes of it?

Mr. MICHEL. You know, years ago the arguments they gave us were that if you attacked this or that problem with this or that program, you will be sure to cut down appreciably the payments of assistance grants. In this year the expenditures for Federal grants for public assistance to the States are higher than they have been in the history of this country. This year we are appropriating \$3.5 billion in Federal grants to the States. So the argument that enactment of this and that program to fight poverty will reduce the requirement for public assistance grants just does not work out that way because every time they keep coming back for more.

Mr. SCHEUER. We are spending nationally over \$100 billion a year on various types of welfare assistance. Certainly the poverty program in 8 months of its history cannot be expected to justify itself now. In a year from now the situation may be a lot different.

Mr. MICHEL. I will not dispute the gentleman's point, but I think we should be honest and forthright with the people and not delude them by telling them that through the appropriation of a couple of billion dollars this year we will wipe out poverty for we know that it will take years for the trickle-down theory to actually get down to the poverty stricken poor folks.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. STEED].

(Mr. STEED asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STEED. Mr. Chairman, I have taken this time to give the Members a word of explanation about one item in the bill which shows as a reduction. I refer to the request for supplemental funds of \$41.5 million that was made by the Post Office Department which has been disallowed in the bill.

As the Members of the Committee know, the operations branch of the Post Office Department receives a lump sum appropriation of some \$4.3 billion. Under the law they are required to divide this lump sum into four quarterly allocations. This was done this year. However, when the Department got into the actual problem of delivering the mails in the first quarter, there was an unprecedented increase in volume, much above what the committee and the Department had estimated the increase would be, which has placed the Department in the position of running about \$10.5 million short on its allocation for the first quarter.

When it became apparent that it would not be possible for additional funds under a supplemental to be made available to the Department in the first quarter and upon the insistence of the subcom-

mittee, the Department went to the Bureau of the Budget and was able to prevail upon them to permit a transfer of money from the fourth quarter allocation in order to meet the needs of the first quarter.

This same action may have to be taken again in the second quarter.

The reason we have put this off—and what I want to tell the Members of the Committee is, that this is not a reduction. It is only a delay, because the Department must have not only this money but some additional money before it can complete this fiscal year.

Mr. Chairman, some legislative actions are now pending which, if enacted into law—and the indications are they will be—will make some very heavy impact upon the budget of the Department.

Now, in January or early in the next session when this matter comes up again, we will have then available at least 6 months of experience so we can get a much more accurate picture of what the volume increase is going to be and we hope to know then a lot more about what the impact on their budget as the result of congressional legislative action is going to be.

Mr. Chairman, I wanted the members of the Committee to be assured that the Department will be able to meet its obligations until further action can be taken and that the mails will be delivered; that when this matter comes back, instead of being \$41 million, if all of the actions now pending and which have been passed by this House become law, you are going to be talking about a lot more money than this.

So, Mr. Chairman, I did not want there to be any misunderstanding about this particular item in the bill because it is the best method through which we can give the House a better opportunity to make a better decision on the matter at that time.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEED. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Is the Post Office Department going to be charged for this student summer work program? I notice in the report you devote quite a little attention to that program.

Mr. STEED. The Post Office Department used the funds for that work last summer that they would have used in any event, because in the hiring of people to fill vacation time jobs they have that fund available all the time and that is what they used for the student work program last summer. Actually, the Department was able to take advantage of it and it actually saved money by doing so.

There was some criticism about the way they went about doing it which we have covered in the report. However, dollarwise, it made no impact on their budget except it actually had the effect of saving some money.

Mr. GROSS. If the gentleman will yield further, my friend is not saying that these youngsters picked up here, there, and everywhere, some of whom

never saw the inside of a post office before, were better qualified than the regular employees and temporary employees in the post offices in this country?

Mr. STEED. I think the gentleman will have to agree that most of these people acquitted themselves very well.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROBISON].

(Mr. ROBISON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. ROBISON addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. EVINS].

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, the distinguished chairman of our committee has explained fully the broad scope of this bill. We recognize that there are 12 titles in the bill. It carries an appropriation of more than \$4 billion—\$4.2 billion.

The Independent Offices Subcommittee on Appropriations which considered a major portion of this bill, considered estimates of more than \$1,771 million in our portion of this bill. I thought that an explanation of some of the programs embraced in this section would be of interest to the Members.

We are recommending the appropriation of \$1,738,552,500, which represents a reduction of \$32,736,500 from the budget estimates.

Under programs of the Civil Service Commission, we are recommending \$200,000 for additional national security checks, mostly for civilian employees that are planned to replace military personnel to be called into the Vietnam conflict. They would replace the military personnel by civilian personnel, and the civilians would have to be checked out for security reasons.

The committee has also provided \$2 million of about \$3 million requested by the Civil Service Commission to implement the Voting Rights Act of 1965. The Congress has already passed this new legislation. Registrars have been sent into three of the States. Originally they were in about 14 counties. Just before coming to the floor, we secured information from the Commission that registrars have registered to date about 50,000 under the Voting Rights Registration Act in 20 counties. So funds for implementing this program must be provided. To date some of the registrars have been borrowed from other agencies of the Government.

We are recommending the funding, as pointed out by the committee chairman, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] of \$140 million for the supersonic transport. This is the third phase of research for that program. We recognize that this project has a top priority. The Federal Aviation Administrator has been appointed and his nomination has been confirmed. This is one of the vital projects of this agency at the present time. General McKee, the new Administrator, is dedicated to getting this program going in the national interest.

We know that the French and the British are building the Concorde supersonic plane. Our supersonic transport is to be built by private industry, and the Government working together. It will be the largest, the fastest, and the biggest commercial type of aircraft ever built.

The goal, of course, is to build a safe aircraft for passengers, one which will be superior to any other aircraft, economically profitable, and able to operate efficiently. I might point out that the goals are in sight.

It is estimated that when the plane is certificated, potential sales for the aircraft will be \$10 to \$20 billion. It is estimated that from 400 to 800 aircraft of this type will be purchased. To date some 96 position reservations have been made by domestic and foreign air carriers to buy this plane when built. The Congress has appropriated \$91 million to date on research. Most of this has been used for contracts with two airplane manufacturers and the two engine manufacturers. At the end of this, further research over the next 18 months it is expected that one airframe and one engine will be selected and a supersonic transport will be built.

There has been considerable comment about private financing for this program. It is believed that before this research is completed the Congress can look into whether private financing is feasible. There has been a proposal that some sort of a satellite corporation be formed and that it might sell bonds to finance such a program. At the present time the Government is financing 75 percent of the research and the industry has been contributing 25 percent.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. I yield to my friend from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Did the committee in any way go into the McNamara's infamous award of the TFX contract, at \$400 million more than the bid of a competing company? Does that figure in this program the gentleman is talking about?

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. We went into the supersonic transport aspect of the program thoroughly. We were unanimous in our opinion that America must go forward. There were originally six contractors. Now there are only four contractors. The contracts have been let and we feel that we should continue to fund this research program.

Mr. GROSS. I am talking about the TFX contract.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. This contract dealt largely with matters of appropriations for national defense. The supersonic transport contract is concerned with commercial aviation.

Mr. GROSS. That TFX plane does not figure in this contract?

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. It does not.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. The Secretary of Defense is a member of the committee on this matter, as well as the Federal Aviation Commissioner.

The committee also recommends funding construction of an FBI Academy at

Quantico, Va., for FBI and other law enforcement officers. We are providing funds only for design and site preparation for this project at this time. There is great need for this facility and we felt that the FBI Academy should be built as soon as possible. This will go forward.

Mr. Chairman, we believe this is a good bill. It is an important bill. It has been carefully considered. Some of the funding requests have been denied. This is a supplemental bill, and we can consider other requests when the Congress reconvenes in January.

We believe the items that have been recommended are necessary and that the bill should be passed.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. With respect to an academy, the State of Florida wants the Federal Government to help finance a law enforcement academy. I wonder if any member of the subcommittee could tell me whether any Federal funds are included in this bill in support of the Florida academy?

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. There are no funds for that project in the independent offices section of the bill. They do train a limited number of police officers at the FBI Academy at Quantico. They are invited there for this purpose.

Mr. GROSS. I understand that. I am talking about the effort to get the Federal Government to subsidize the academy now being operated, I believe, by the State of Florida.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. That is not funded in this bill.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS].

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, first let me say that we on the Independent Offices Subcommittee have missed our distinguished chairman the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] who has been away on account of illness. I should like to report to the House and the Committee today that his successor has carried on admirably. We have enjoyed the opportunity of working under the leadership of the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. EVINS]. I know that he and all the other subcommittee members join me in extending greetings and all good wishes to our absent chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I am going to confine my remarks to that section of the bill which came under the jurisdiction of the Independent Offices Subcommittee. I do not believe it is necessary to run through the individual items contained in this section of the bill.

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON], the distinguished chairman of the full committee, discussed some of those items, and the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. EVINS] made some further comments about some of the items contained in that section of the bill. With respect to the supersonic aircraft, I think the House might be interested to know that while we are providing in this bill \$140 million for continued research by airframe

and engine manufacturers, we have already spent \$91 million on this supersonic aircraft. It was related to the committee by General McKee and his associates at FAA that the only thing we have received for that \$91 million is a design. That is a pretty expensive design, but money has already been spent. The question arises as to whether we are going to wash \$91 million down the drain or put up the additional money which will be required to complete the research work on that phase of the program. This supersonic aircraft is an item of the highest priority in the administration, and the committee provided the full amount of money requested in order to go forward with the necessary research.

I would like to say with respect to several of the items in this section of the bill that I personally believe they should have gone over until next year when we will be considering the regular bill. Many of these items are not in the nature of an emergency and it has always been my concept that a supplemental bill should be approved to take care of important developments that occur between regular appropriation bills. I think this can be illustrated by one new program that is sought to be funded and which is partially funded in this bill. This is the rent supplement program which was inaugurated in the last housing bill, the Housing Act of 1965. That provides, as you know, for the Federal Government through the Federal Housing Administration to supplement rent of families unable to occupy the kind of housing that the administration feels they should enjoy. When we heard the testimony on the rent supplement bill we noticed that the Administrator is undertaking to lay down some very broad and far-reaching guidelines. I would like to read two sentences from the justifications from page B-12 of the hearings.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. JONAS. It was stated there, and I quote:

The housing owner will be urged to make every effort during his renting period to take in tenants with as wide as possible a range of economic and social characteristics.

I quote further:

It is believed that such economic and social diversity will reduce management problems and expenses and also contribute to the social and economic upgrading of tenants of relatively low income and social achievement.

It would appear from this and also from the regulations that have now been promulgated, but which became available only a few days ago and which have not yet been received for distribution or circulation, that this program is going to be administered in a way to bring about or assist in integrating residential areas along economic and social lines.

Mr. Chairman, I do not believe that information was available to the Committee on Banking and Currency when the act was approved in that committee. It certainly was not available to us in

the hearings, but I point it out today for the information of those who are present so that they can make their own determination as to whether that is calculated to be the sort of thing in which the Federal Government should become involved.

I also find from these new regulations that are now out that it will become possible for the Federal Government to pay 70 percent of the rent. Nowhere in the regulations are specific income limits set out. But with a little research it develops that families will be eligible for rent supplements even if they have assets up to \$25,000.

It now becomes clear for the first time that rent supplements can constitute up to 70 percent of the total rental. It further appears that the 25 percent of income will be calculated after deducting allowable deductions. The regulations do not in any way spell out how much these allowable deductions might add up to in various sections of the country.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to call attention to one other thing. These new regulations fix bedroom standards under which a family consisting of six persons should receive rent supplements in order to occupy a four-bedroom house or apartment.

Just think of it—a family of six may be entitled to a house with four bedrooms; a family of four persons would be eligible for a house with three bedrooms.

It also provides that in no case is it contemplated that any member of a family would ever have to sleep in the living room. That will do away with the folding beds. The people who are manufacturing folding beds or day beds or couches that fold down and make up into sleeping quarters should be on guard.

Mr. Chairman, these regulations are so startling in some of their aspects that I believe it would be well for our committee to have another opportunity to consider this entire program before it is inaugurated and put into operation.

Mr. HARVEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. JONAS. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HARVEY of Michigan. I thank the gentleman for yielding. I just wanted to advise him and to advise the other members of the Committee as well that when the time is appropriate I shall offer an amendment to strike out that portion of the supplemental appropriation bill of 1966 pertaining to the rent supplement program. I believe the gentleman has enumerated many of the reasons.

It seems to me that the reason that stands out first and foremost, and of which the Members of the House should be mindful, is the same reason that motivated the House to pass the Stephens amendment limiting this program to low income groups eligible for public housing. The Stephens amendment which limited the supplement program to low-income groups is essentially the reason this legislation was able to pass the House.

It seems to me when you have an eligibility for tenancy where the tenants may have up to \$25,000 in assets, we are going a long way from helping the poor people

of America or helping the low-income people as this legislation was intended. I hope to have more to say when I offer the amendment that I do intend to offer.

Mr. JONAS. I understood the gentleman from Michigan had such an amendment, and would propose it. Am I correct in assuming in doing so you are not especially attacking the program itself, but you think the regulations ought to be studied and reviewed and analyzed before beginning the program.

Mr. HARVEY of Michigan. The gentleman is absolutely correct. I may say to the Members of the House that I am always willing to abide by the will of the House. I think the House has spoken that it wants the rent supplement program, and I am willing to abide by that. My amendment would not kill the rent supplement program. I would say that the most it would be would be to delay it for a matter of a few months until we can revise the regulations that have been put out so that they may conform to the intent of the House.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. Will not the effect of the amendment to be offered by the gentleman from Michigan be to actually kill the next supplemental program? Why should not the gentleman from Michigan take steps to correct the regulations, if that is what he finds objectionable? The actual elimination of funds does not correct the regulations at all, it wipes out the entire program itself.

Mr. JONAS. May I say in reply to the gentleman from Illinois—the gentleman from Michigan can speak for himself—that the elimination of the \$6 million and the \$180,000 in this bill would not kill the program. It would simply defer beginning the program until we can study these regulations.

Mr. YATES. It would at least mortally wound it.

Mr. JONAS. It would simply defer starting until next year. We do not have any authority to write these regulations. They are written downtown. We did not even get a copy of them until we asked for them. We cannot change the regulations, we can only work our will with respect to the matter of funding, that is all.

Mr. HARVEY of Michigan. I would point out to the gentleman from Illinois that my amendment specifically would not kill the program. The reason I say that is because I specifically leave in the bill the money provided on page 9, line 6, for the administration of this program, so that the Housing and Home Finance Agency can go on and do more planning. I do not know of any other means in an appropriation bill where this House can make changes in administrative regulations. I do not think we have that authority.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I want to call the attention of the Members of the Committee here today to two other brand-new programs that I think need real consideration. We are beginning in this bill to provide money to municipalities in the United States to enforce their housing codes and we are also put-

ting up money in grants to municipalities to pay the interest on debts assumed or incurred in purchasing land for future use.

Now we are doing many fine things in the housing field, but it seems to me we are going far afield when we ask the Federal Government to spend the taxpayers' money, money that is collected from taxpayers all over the United States, to help X city or Y city to enforce its housing code.

If cities in the United States cannot enforce their own housing codes, I think we have gone a long way down the road toward providing all of the services and essentials that are required by municipalities to operate their own affairs. I think that is something that deserves the serious consideration of all Members.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

(Mr. McDADE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to compliment my colleagues of the Appropriations Committee for the work they have done with this bill. They have gone over it with a fine-tooth comb; they have assessed the possibilities and the impossibilities; they have saved the taxpayers of this Nation millions of dollars.

It is for that reason, Mr. Chairman, that I offer no amendments to the bill at this time. The committee has done a painstaking job and so have the subcommittees. They deserve praise.

I would, however, like to have the House examine for one moment the cut made in the funds requested by the Public Housing Administration. This year the House gave the Public Housing Administration a new tool to use in caring for those without decent, safe and sanitary housing—that was the right to use private accommodations, voluntarily offered, for public housing tenants.

This brought the private enterprise system and its considerable resources into the public housing picture. It made privately owned, privately operated housing, housing that pays full taxes, housing that would be certified as decent, safe, and sanitary, available for use under the public housing program. Unlike the rent supplement program, it provided for the use of housing that would be available immediately—"instant housing" if you please.

I think there should be some earmarking of funds for this program. Were that done, I would even advocate an increase in the amount of authorization in order that the Public Housing Administration be put on notice that it should not neglect this program which has the support of a wide spectrum spanning the entire housing field. This program will help in the States, in the cities, in the towns, in rural areas. It should not be nibbled to death by a lack of administrative funds as originally proposed.

This type of housing program was suggested by the minority and was accepted practically in its entirety by the majority at the time of the passage of the Housing bill. This program emphasizes local controls and economy. Its

costs will be lower per unit than those of the conventional public housing program, much lower than the costs entailed in the rent supplement program. Called the rent certificate program, it deserves a trial of its own. It is my hope that when the House next considers this bill that it will give the rent certificate idea some chance for success.

(Mr. MARTIN of Alabama asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. MARTIN of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I support the motion to eliminate the \$6 million appropriation for rent subsidies contained in this bill.

I have just had an opportunity to study the instructions and regulations of the Housing and House Finance Agency in setting forth the rules for administering the rent subsidy program. Mr. Chairman, it is clear that this program was misrepresented by its sponsors when it was before Congress and it is still being misrepresented. I will not vote to spend the taxpayers' money for a program which most of them would oppose if they knew the truth about it. We should hold up this \$6 million until the administration and the sponsors of this bill come before Congress and tell us exactly what the bill will do and what they vision as the goal of the legislation.

When the rent subsidy program came before the House it was passed by the votes of southern Democrats. I think the time has come to call a spade a spade. Did they know what they were voting for? If they did not and were misled by the sponsors of the bill, are they now willing to spend \$6 million of their constituents' money on a program that was passed under false pretenses?

When the rent subsidy program was before Congress some of us said the purpose of the bill was to force integration of better class neighborhoods. This was denied by the sponsors. In my own State of Alabama, the junior Senator whose name is on the bill in the other body, said this was not true and he is still telling the people of Alabama this is not true.

Let me read from a Federal Housing Administration letter, MF Letter No. 63 to all insuring office directors and multifamily housing representatives under date of September 28, 1965:

Important criteria with regard to approval of a rent supplement project will include full consideration of its contribution to assisting in integrating income groups and furthering the legal requirements and objectives of equal opportunity in housing.

That is in the regulations, in the instructions to those housing officials who will be spending this \$6 million, and they are told the first consideration of the rent subsidy program is integrating economic groups and furthering the objectives of equal opportunity in housing. Under this implementation of the program, private homeownership in America is doomed because a man cannot protect the value of his property nor the desirability of his neighborhood. Every neighborhood in America will be opened up to public housing, and I challenge anyone to deny that is the purpose of this

instruction from the administering agency of the rent subsidy program.

Another falsification that was an important part in getting the rent subsidy program through Congress was that rent subsidy projects could not be owned by organizations, but would have to be entirely private enterprise and that no single family dwellings could be financed under the program. That statement is still being made to the people of Alabama by the junior Senator from my State, one of the leading proponents of this program.

Let me read from the same MF Letter No. 63 from the Federal Housing Administration, date of September 28, 1965:

Eligible projects can be owned by private nonprofit, limited distribution, or cooperative mortgagors, and may consist of five or more single-family detached, row, walkup, or other type of multifamily units.

There can be no doubt what that statement says in the plainest of English. Any nonprofit organization may develop a housing project under the rent subsidy program and that includes such nonprofit organizations as the NAACP, SNICK, church organizations, fraternal organizations, civic clubs. The civil rights groups have made no secret of the fact that they intend to use the law to integrate American neighborhoods. I am not arguing now about whether it is right or wrong to use a Federal program to help the poor for the purpose of bringing about social changes, but I do say that the sponsors of the legislation were not honest when they sold this program to Congress and because of their dishonesty we should not now reward them with the funds to put their schemes into action.

They said, and they are still saying, a single-family unit cannot be financed under the rent subsidy program and yet in these regulations it states they can be financed just as long as there are five single-family units in a project.

Mr. Speaker, homeownership is the keystone of the American system. It is the dream, the desired goal of practically all Americans to own your own home in a neighborhood you have carefully chosen among the kind of people you want to raise your family. Now the American people are going to have that basic right taken away from them and the Federal Housing Administration is going to decide the makeup of a neighborhood. A Washington bureaucrat is going to pick your neighbor, and if his choice is too poor to be able to afford to live in your neighborhood, or to indolent to want to strive to better his economic condition, then the Federal Government will take your tax money to pay his rent so he can live next door to you.

This is wrong. It is immoral. It is reckless. No man will have the desired initiative to struggle to build a home when it will be impossible for him to have any control over the kind of neighborhood which will surround his home.

I am convinced we should take this rent subsidy money, this \$6 million request out of this bill and hold up any funds until we are sure that proper rules

and regulations for carrying out the purpose of the bill Congress passed have been formulated. I will vote to eliminate this rent subsidy request from the supplemental bill.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. PASSMAN].

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, it is always in order to correct the RECORD and clear up any possible misunderstanding.

On September 8, 1965, it was my privilege to report the foreign assistance appropriation bill for fiscal year 1966. During the debate on the bill, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] said, and I quote from page 22336 of the RECORD of September 8:

Mr. Chairman, I do not know whether a research contract will be necessary to get the information that I desire. When I spoke on the bill earlier today, I neglected to ask the gentleman from Louisiana what he could tell the House about a situation in Thailand involving an individual who handled a lot of foreign-aid funds. I understand that a huge estate was left by a general over there who had 40 or 50 wives. I wonder if it will be necessary to employ some contract outfit to find out about that situation, or can the gentleman from Louisiana enlighten us?

Then I said, and the RECORD reads as follows:

From a financial standpoint, a man with 50 wives would in all probability have to neglect some of them. There have been many rumors as to the wealth of the former Prime Minister to which the gentleman refers. I understand that it was once set at \$139 million; then scaled down to about \$60 million, and then down to about \$35 million. It was finally brought down to \$19 million. If sufficient time is given, they might be able to prove that Thailand owes the late Prime Minister's estate some money.

My statement was intended to indicate a complete coverup for the activities of the late Prime Minister who evidently had, in some way or another, become very wealthy. This individual administered the funds of Thailand and also funds that we gave them under the foreign aid bill. I thought I was supporting and also thanking the distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS], who has made many very valuable contributions not only in the handling of the foreign aid appropriation bill but also on many other bills.

Then I continued, as the RECORD for that day reads:

Seriously, there is no way to determine the number of wives that the gentleman had, because I understand that he guarded one with great care. I do not know about the other 49, if there were that many.

I represent the majority of the committee, and not necessarily my personal views. Those have not changed very much since I last reported the bill 2 years ago.

I certainly intended my remarks to be complimentary of the distinguished gentleman from Iowa for bringing to the attention of the House something that had happened in Thailand and of which I had some knowledge.

The value of the estate of the late Prime Minister has ranged from a high of \$139 million down to a low of \$640,000, and with various figures in between.

The wide range of figures and the fact that each valuation was a little lower than the previous estimate seemed to justify a little humor and also to indicate very clearly what could happen if we gave them sufficient time, and that is that we could possibly end up owing the estate money.

My remarks were meant as a compliment to the gentleman from Iowa for bringing this matter to the attention of the House and certainly were not intended in any way to be a criticism of my friend, the gentleman from Iowa, who I consider to be a very able Member of the House. I hope this explanation, and if the gentleman wants to interpret it as an apology, that is all right with me, is sufficient to the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks. The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, in order to receive his accolade, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the statement made by the gentleman from Louisiana. I think the reading of the previous record would indicate that we might be owing this general something. This is the point that I thought ought to be cleared up. I appreciate the statement of the gentleman.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I gladly yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. PASSMAN. It was only to indicate that given sufficient time, even a \$119 million estate can disappear into zero. That is the thought I tried to convey at that time. I hope the RECORD shows that I properly conveyed it at this time.

Mr. GROSS. I appreciate the gentleman's statement. I am sure he is correct that \$119 million can disappear in a few seconds in the foreign giveaway program with no questions asked and no answers given.

Mr. Chairman, I was very much interested to hear the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee [Mr. MAHON] start the discussion of this huge supplemental appropriation bill this afternoon, by stripping away the pretense of any future talk of \$100 billion administrative budgets. According to the gentleman from Texas, \$100 billion administrative budgets for this Government have gone where the woodbine twineth and the whangdoodle whangeth.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. I wish to point out that I did not use that phraseology. I said they had gone a-glimmer.

Mr. GROSS. They had gone a-glimmer all right. We are now headed for an administrative budget of \$118 or \$119 billion each year, but, of course, we are

far beyond that in terms of spending. It will be nearer \$136 billion in terms of the actual spending budget spending and when trust fund spending is taken into account.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. For the purpose of the record, I have the daily statement of the Treasury of October 8. During the first 100 days of this current fiscal year we have spent \$384 million per day, \$16 million per hour, and \$266,000 per minute; and that is substantially higher than the rate of spending last year. So the trend and the curve is up in spending, as is established by those figures.

Mr. GROSS. So the Great Society is rapidly putting the taxpayers on cloud nine. I doubt that many of them really know what is happening. Today we are dealing with a bill providing an appropriation of \$4.2 billion which, by the admission of those who are proponents of the Great Society, will come back to the House in a few days with somewhere between \$4.5 and \$5 billion in it by way of supplementals added by the Senate. The taxpayers should understand this bill, in a large measure, adds to the regular appropriation bills previously approved in this same session of Congress.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. For the RECORD, I should like to point out that during the first 100 days of the last fiscal year, this Government spent \$245,000 a minute and that has now gone up in 1 year to \$266,000 per minute.

Mr. GROSS. I see my friend, the capable and genial gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. MILLS] on the floor. I again recall his words when he brought the tax reduction bill to the floor. He said, in effect, that we cannot go down two roads. If we reduced taxes, he said, we must cut spending. Instead of that, and despite the huge cut in income taxes, we have taken the wrong road. We have not cut spending. It is out of hand, and this bill is evidence that we are heading for disaster.

But I really rose to ask a few questions about the bill. Particularly would I like to learn something about the Cuban refugee program on which we are now embarking.

I hope some member of the subcommittee can give me some information on that, but before I go into it I shall be glad to again yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. I should like to point out that while the appropriations budget this session may be in the area of \$118 billion or \$119 billion, this does not mean that the actual spending will be at that level this year or next year.

I should like to make reference to the fact that in the budget last January it was estimated that the deficit for the fiscal year 1965, which ended June 30, would be \$6.3 billion. That was the estimate of January. There has been such

a spectacular improvement in the economy that the actual deficit, instead of being \$6.3 billion, was \$3.5 billion on June 30, which I believe is a very encouraging situation.

The indications sometime ago were that the estimated deficit for the current fiscal year, 1966, would perhaps be below the figure which had been estimated earlier in January. The estimated deficit at that time was about \$4.3 billion as against \$5.3 billion in the original January budget. But as I said before, war overturns ordinary calculations. Vietnam will affect the situation. I am hopeful. The President is undertaking to hold the line.

Mr. GROSS. I would say to the gentleman, from what I have heard, that is about like a man who drowns in 6 feet of water instead of 10 feet of water.

Let me say to the gentleman that I cannot possibly agree with him about all this alleged prosperity we are wallowing in, when at the same time we are spending hundreds of millions of dollars and will be spending billions of dollars on poverty in this country at the same time plunging deeper in debt with every passing day. Two and two just do not add to four.

What we have been doing in this country is eating T-bone steaks on hamburger incomes, and the gentleman knows it. It is about time we got around to balancing the budget and paying something on the Federal debt, instead of passing it on to your children and mine and to all the children of all the parents of this country. It is a responsibility we ought to face up to today.

Mr. MAHON. Since the gentleman addressed his remarks to me, I should like to say that certainly I, along with I believe a great majority of the Members, want to achieve a balanced budget as quickly as possible, and some of the actions we are taking certainly move in that direction.

Mr. GROSS. I do not see much indication of it, on the basis of some of the votes I have seen here on a lot of issues in this Great Society session of Congress.

Mr. MAHON. The budget of the President has been reduced by the Congress, and it seems to me some considerable restraint has been exercised by the Congress in these appropriation bills.

Mr. GROSS. We do not need to go over all of this. The gentleman knows that the budget figures are the asking price. That is, as I said in previous sessions of Congress, like the old horse trader asking \$100 for an old, spavined, sway-backed horse when he knows he cannot get more than \$15 or \$20 for it.

Mr. MAHON. But this country is not at all comparable to a spavined, sway-backed horse. This country is strong in more ways than one. We have our deficiencies, but this country is worth spending money on and working for.

Mr. GROSS. Of course it is a great country and I want to save it from bankruptcy, financially and morally. At the same time, you know, we are allegedly poverty stricken, despite all this astronomical spending.

I should like to get back to this refugee program, and try to find out on what

basis we are bringing thousands of Cubans into this country. I should like to know if the hearings on this bill developed any information as to why Castro is turning loose 45,000 people. Can anybody help me on this? Unfortunately, the House Committee on Foreign Affairs did not promptly call a meeting to explore this subject. I regret to say that the committee of which I am a member has made no move to find out what this is all about.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. PASSMAN. We will tell the gentleman what we can.

This happened on the spur of the moment. Castro said, on September 28, he had changed his policy and if they did not want to stay in Cuba we could have them. Of course the President immediately accepted the challenge and said that we would accept them, as we have in the past.

They will be properly screened. I thought it was a very good thing. I am certainly pleased that the committee supported the subcommittee recommendation and approved the entire amount, because the cost is fixed for processing each Cuban.

That is if they need \$12.6 million to spend. I think it is a good thing psychologically and otherwise.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. PASSMAN. Did I answer your question entirely satisfactorily, Mr. GROSS?

Mr. GROSS. I am afraid not, up to this point. What I would like to know is by what authority in law are we bringing to this country 45,000 Cuban refugees? Do we just reach out and take 45,000 people from Cuba?

Mr. PASSMAN. Of course, it is only an estimate. We do not know how many we will process. I think you have all of the adequate legislation to be able to provide this appropriation. Otherwise I am sure the gentleman from Iowa would make a point of order against it.

Mr. GROSS. Wait a minute, my friend. I am not talking about the ability to appropriate the money. In this bill you have appropriated \$12.6 million ostensibly to bring in 45,000 Cuban refugees. What authority is there in law even to bring them in?

Mr. PASSMAN. First, let me say the gentleman is on the committee which, in all probability, provided the law. There has never been any fixed number of Cuban refugees. Can you tell us about any fixed number you have had in previous legislation?

Mr. GROSS. I think the gentleman will find that the Committee on the Judiciary handles immigration laws and not the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Committee on Foreign Affairs ought to be interested in this from the standpoint of why does Fidel Castro want to get rid of 45,000 people.

Mr. PASSMAN. I hope in the end we can find this out, but may I refer the

gentleman to Public Law 87-510. That is your authority for the appropriation that we are asking for today, which comes out of the Committee on the Judiciary and deals with refugees. This is a general authorization that has been in effect for many years.

Mr. GROSS. But on what basis are passports issued to bring these people in? On what basis are they admitted?

Mr. PASSMAN. We are dealing with a refugee program and not just a question of bringing in one immigrant. If you will refer to the law that I just referred you to, I think you will find ample authority there for bringing the refugees in. Certainly I want to thank the gentleman for believing that I have all of this information that I can give off the top of my head. About all that I can do is keep up with the appropriations. Certainly, if we did not have the basic legislation which would permit this to be done, then you would make a point of order against it.

Mr. GROSS. Do the immigration laws provide that we can take in overnight or in a period of days some 45,000 people? Do we have immigration laws which permit us to do that?

Mr. PASSMAN. There is absolutely no quota fixed on the number of political refugees that you may bring into the country. If you will refer to the law, and I do not know whether I voted for or against it, but in this particular instance I am glad that we do have a law and that Mr. Castro knows we are certainly willing to take these people in, because they are good people. I think this is a pretty good bargain that we are getting.

Mr. GROSS. I do not think we will get very far prolonging this discussion, because apparently neither one of us knows the law. However, tell me this: Did your hearings develop any information on the part of any of those who sponsor this Cuban refugee program as to why Castro wants to get rid of 45,000 people?

Mr. PASSMAN. You will not be able to get that information overnight. We do know that Fidel Castro said "these people are not sympathetic to our philosophy. You can have them." To me that indicated they were good people. The experience we have had with Cuban refugees so far has been very, very good. They come to this country and are willing to adapt themselves to our standards and look for jobs. Most of them have gotten jobs and are working and supporting themselves. This money is not to extend support to them but mainly to process these people as they come in.

Mr. GROSS. We are supposed to have a problem of poverty and unemployment in this country, will the gentleman not agree?

Mr. PASSMAN. I do not know of any person who could not get a job if he is willing to work for it. I have lived through several depressions and have always been able to find employment.

Mr. GROSS. Why are we admitting these people when we are spending the kind of money we are on poverty, \$1.5 billion as contained in this bill?

Mr. PASSMAN. The gentleman from Iowa and the gentleman from Louisiana

I do not believe voted for the poverty program. I know I did not any more than the gentleman from Iowa did. Do not make me get started on that. Let us stay on the subject of refugees.

Mr. GROSS. Of course, that is part and parcel of it.

Mr. Chairman, I cannot understand why we are permitting 45,000 people to come to the United States in a period of a comparatively few days to compound the alleged unemployment and poverty. These people are coming in with nothing more than the clothing on their backs. They are coming here and are leaving everything they have in Cuba.

Mr. PASSMAN. It is a part of our foreign policy, and the gentleman from Iowa may have supported the legislation. I do not know.

The Refugee Act has been on the statute books for a long, long time. We have not fixed the number at 45,000. They may bring in 500,000, I do not know; but in the event that many should attempt to come in I am sure we will have another look at it.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ARENDS. How are these people screened? Does the gentleman from Iowa know how they are screened?

Mr. GROSS. That is a good question. I do not know how they are screened. Who is responsible for the screening?

Mr. Chairman, there are many, many unanswered questions concerning this bill. It ought to be debated for a far greater period of time. The so-called poverty spending in this bill involves at least \$1.5 billion. This, alone, deserves the closest scrutiny but the bill will be rushed through as is usual with a supplemental appropriation near the close of a session of Congress.

The great difference is that in my time in Congress I cannot recall a supplemental appropriation bill approaching the magnitude of this one.

I say again that additions to the regular appropriations in the magnitude of those contained in this bill constitute a blueprint to financial disaster for this Nation. I have no alternative but to vote against this bill on final passage although I know that some—a comparatively minor amount of the money to be made available is merited.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has again expired.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. PASSMAN].

Mr. PASSMAN. I will say to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross], or whomever, asked the question as to how these refugees are screened, that the program officials will use the same system which they have used in the past in the screening of the 200,000 refugees that have already entered the United States. The services of the FBI and the Immigration and Naturalization Service are used.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ARENDS] asked that question.

Mr. PASSMAN. I will repeat for the benefit of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ARENDS] that it will be the same process that has been used since we have been permitting the refugees to come into the United States. That process involves several Federal agencies, including the FBI. Of course—and I am sure the gentleman would like to hear this—as I know we have not found any objection to the present method of handling the admittance of these Cuban refugees. We do not know of any Communist agent that has come into the United States from Cuba since we have had this program for assistance to Cuban refugees. They will use the same admittance procedures with these new refugees as they have with the 200,000 Cuban refugees that have been brought into this country in the past.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PASSMAN. Yes, I am glad to yield.

Mr. GROSS. Is there no other country in the world that can take some of these people, some of these refugees? Must we take all of them and thereby compound the so-called poverty problems of this country, already costing hundreds of millions of dollars?

Mr. PASSMAN. I personally know that many of them are going to other countries. Some of the refugees which have entered the United States have entered this country after going to Mexico, Spain, and other countries.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONTE].

(Mr. CONTE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Chairman, the Congress of the United States threatens to become as well-known for its building projects as for its lawmaking. Unfortunately, I believe the mark of our reputation for the former is more one of notoriety than of renown. And, today, tucked away in a dim corner of this omnibus appropriations bill, is a request for funds that has all the earmarks of becoming fodder for the grist mills of the gossips who managed to parlay the Rayburn building into the world's best known office building—if not its eighth wonder.

The supplemental request from the Bureau of the Mint for the construction of new mint facilities in Philadelphia in chapter 10 of this bill, if approved here today, will certainly add a new dimension to the definition of boondoggle and, as such, come back to haunt this chamber again and again. I will say I hope that I am privileged to be around for the next few years if the appropriation request is approved. These funds should not be appropriated today. I am telling you so now and I will be telling you I told you so then.

We have plans on the drawing board for a production facility with a \$37,700,000 price tag that no private businessman in the country would approve for construction as a part of his plant. Now is the time to take a closer look—before construction gets underway and we are

irrevocably committed to a planned facility whose obsolescence is as certain as our growing old worrying about it if it is built.

The supplemental request of chapter 10 of this bill more than doubles the cost of constructing and equipping the proposed new mint. It is a request that shows a lack of foresight, a lack of planning, a failure of confidence in the proposal—but a dogged determination to rush on, lemming-like into the sea, before someone can come up with a better way to accomplish the same purpose.

Back in 1963, the Congress authorized the construction and equipping of new mint facilities and the appropriation of funds through fiscal year 1973 for such purposes. Appropriations have since been approved of \$16,500,000 for a new mint, to be located in Philadelphia.

Today, we are requested to approve a supplemental appropriation for this Philadelphia facility of \$21,200,000—a 122-percent increase in the total cost of the mint.

Is the increased cost a result of a lack of foresight?

The justification cites the Coinage Act of 1965, establishing a new system of coinage of differing metal content, as greatly responsible for the cost increase due to a required larger production capacity. Yet, the new coinage alloy is the outgrowth of an intensive Treasury Department study that was begun in the same year, 1963. The bureaucratic complex seems to have achieved such uncontrolled proportions that within one department, new mint facilities for the production of traditional coinage were being planned while, at the same time, research was being conducted to find an alloy for a new coinage system that would render much of the equipment as well as the planned physical structure out of date and inadequate.

The collision course was, however, set, and was maintained throughout the 2 intervening years. As a result, we have before us today a supplemental request reflecting a cost for the Philadelphia Mint that is more than double the amount originally appropriated for that facility. The area of the building has been increased by 60 percent; the construction costs for the building have increased by 136 percent; and, the cost per square foot for construction is up 50 percent—all since 1963.

Is the increased cost a result of a lack of planning?

If there was a lack of planning in 1963, by all indications we should be overplanned now. The cost estimate for architectural and engineering plans in 1963 was \$500,000; it is now \$1,800,000. However, the plans resulting from this expenditure, increased by 260 percent, hardly seem to be of a value commensurate with their cost.

A site has been selected and cleared of all buildings in an urban renewal area of Philadelphia. When the land is turned over to the Bureau of the Mint, the city will receive \$2 million for it. This is one cost item that shows no increase over its cost in 1963. Perhaps, there is a very good reason for that. In the intervening

years, as plans and costs for construction and equipping of this facility have spiraled up and up, the margin of adequacy of this particular piece of land has plunged so drastically that it is now sorely inadequate.

Today, when every industrial construction or modernization program is characterized by one-level buildings, and even before the first ceremonial shovel of dirt is turned in Philadelphia, it is admitted that there is no room for lateral expansion of the proposed new mint facilities. If, as has happened within the past 2 years, increased production is required to meet the demands made for coins, we will have to build vertically in Philadelphia—up or down.

Already, a part of the 50-percent increase in square-foot construction costs is attributed to site restrictions and the need to place offices and other service facilities on upper floors or in basements.

A classic example of the art of understatement was heard during hearings on this supplemental request by those of us sitting on the Treasury-Post Office Appropriations Subcommittee—the site was described for us as “somewhat restricted—we cannot expand laterally.”

Could there be any greater indictment of the site chosen for the construction of the Philadelphia Mint than the astounding fact—in this age of auto-choked cities with inadequate parking—that there will be a total of 25 parking spaces for a facility employing 700 persons?

And, let me ask each one of you if you would give the go ahead to the plans of the Treasury Department's after hearing this bit of testimony? We were told that the increased costs were attributable in part to the production requirements for the new coinage system. Presently, there are several different cladding operations being utilized by private industry to provide the clad stock material for the new coins, but the planners indicated that they had not yet decided which process will be installed in the laterally unexpandable Philadelphia Mint. Must we hold our breath and hope for one that operates vertically—up and down rather than to and fro?

I have seen this cladding operation from which the stock material for the cupro-nickel clad copper coins—our new dimes and quarters—is obtained. I was privileged to be a guest at the metals and controls plant in Attleboro, Mass., with my good friend and colleague, the fine gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN]. What we saw in Attleboro was an extremely efficient and workable process. But, it was a cumbersome operation requiring a vast lateral area for the processing line and equipment.

The description of equipment going in and out of windows at the old Philadelphia Mint was always an amusing example in our committee hearings for the necessity of constructing a new mint. However, I fail to see any humor in the possibility that such means will have to be employed in the new mint—even before the ground has been broken.

Are the planners and the Treasury officials confident that the proposal for which they have testified before our com-

mittee will fulfill the existing production facility gap?

Faced with the prospect of only being able to go up for future expansion, I would like to be able to look ahead for more than a few years before I start looking up. I would like to be assured that we will get a reasonable amount of use from this \$40 million edifice in its presently proposed design. Yet, if we resorted to three shifts a day, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week—an operating schedule we are presently forced to employ and which we are building a new mint to get away from—we could produce approximately 12 billion coins a year. That includes the production capacity of the Denver Mint and has been estimated to be a sufficient number of coins for perhaps the next 10 years. We should be planning now for the next 25 or even 50 years.

I do not like this whole idea.

We have an inadequate site—poorly selected and not suited for our purpose.

We have plans on the drawing board for a Treasury Department facility that will not be ready for use for 3 years—but is outmoded and antiquated today.

Are we going to take those plans from the drawing board and put them in three-dimensional reality with our stamp of approval on them by voting in favor of this supplemental request?

It should be measured in terms of an expenditure which can confidently be endorsed by the Members of this body and satisfactorily approved by the millions of sidewalk superintendents across the country—the taxpayers that will foot the bill.

I urge you to vote against this \$21,300,000 supplemental appropriation for construction of mint facilities.

In closing, let me state I have no objection to building the new mint in Philadelphia. I do object to the present site in Philadelphia because it is inadequate for our needs.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, the report which accompanies this bill is of particular value because of the data provided on operations of the Economic Opportunity Act.

Experience in the Second Congressional District of Oklahoma strongly supports the committee report on the achievements of the Neighborhood Youth Corps and Project Head Start, which together have accounted for nearly 75 percent of direct program benefits under the 1964 act.

I agree wholeheartedly with the committee that a period of 10 months is a very short time on which to evaluate a program of this magnitude, and I also agree that phenomenal results have been attained in this short period—especially in Head Start and the Neighborhood Youth Corps.

It is easy to criticize and to find faults in any major governmental undertaking. This is particularly true when the governmental program is directed at such tremendous problems as are involved in the Economic Opportunity Act.

The committee, while undoubtedly well aware of the program's well-advertised failures and mistakes in some areas,

has wisely decided to provide funds to continue its broad operations, while calling for “a firmer foundation for the program in future years.”

I support the committee bill and urge its approval.

Mr. Chairman, an added reason of high priority for support of this supplemental appropriation bill is that it provides funds to activate the Economic Development Administration.

I regret that the committee has not provided the full administration request, particularly as it applies to regional economic planning, and hope the other body will make up the difference and permit this vital program to move forward on schedule.

The Ozarka regional development program is awaiting these funds to get moving, and I hope there will be no further delay in establishment of this great undertaking.

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Chairman, the supplemental appropriations bill under consideration today carries a high price tag of over \$4 billion. There are many requests for funds which are well-considered and deserve approval; but there are a number of areas where economies should be made.

Today I want to declare my support again of this Nation's efforts to join with industry in the development of a supersonic transport for the 1970's. This appropriations bill includes \$140 million for the phase two development program being conducted under direction of the Federal Aviation Agency. A total of \$220 million will be required for this 18-month development phase.

Since 1961 the Congress has appropriated \$91 million for this vital program. However, we are still approximately 15 months away from a go or no-go decision.

Meanwhile, the French and British have widened their lead time over the United States in the development of the Concorde supersonic transport. Aviation Week and Space Technology magazine on July 12, 1965, reporting from Geneva discussed the stretchout of the supersonic transport program by the United States, stating:

U.S. decision to stay in the supersonic transport race has added new impetus to the Anglo-French Concorde project, but deferral of construction of U.S. prototypes has convinced airline officials in Europe that the time gap between the two programs continues to widen.

The article also pointed to French elation over the U.S. decision stating:

European industry is now persuaded that the U.S. program will eventually materialize, but the deferral of prototype work has elated French industry and government officials and has provided strong encouragement over sales prospects of the Concorde.

Opinions over the final outcome of the race—and the French are firmly convinced that a race is on—vary widely. The general feeling is that the Concorde will hit its certification target date of 1971 and that a U.S. airplane will not be in the air before 1975.

While there is a tendency to downgrade the technical quality and marketability of a Russian supersonic transport,

nevertheless the United States also trails the Soviet Union in supersonic transport development.

I certainly recognize the complexities of such a development program. There are many problems which must be resolved. Apparently we have been approaching this program with timidity.

It is difficult to understand the administration's stretchout of the development phase in view of the market potential outlined by the administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency.

We are told there is a market potential among commercial airlines for 400 to 800 aircraft. The national impact of the production program based on such potential would be approximately \$10 to \$20 billion over a 20-year period. Approximately 60 percent of the production effort will be distributed among approximately 10,000 subcontractors, suppliers and vendors in some 40 States.

The FAA administrator has reported that nearly \$10 million in deposits have been received for 96 delivery positions based on a delivery deposit of \$100,000 per aircraft ordered.

A study made by the Stanford Research Institute revealed that it will cost America \$2¼ billion in lost revenues if we decide not to build the supersonic transport. It will yield a profit of \$2¾ billion if we do.

Beyond the financial benefits, we must remember the free world continues to look for leadership in the field of Aviation to the United States.

In his testimony before the Appropriations subcommittee, General McKee said that this 18-month development phase would not preclude action on the part of the Government to speed this program up. I believe it is important that every effort be made to do so.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Chairman, I take this time in order to comment on one item in this bill of which I strongly disapprove, namely, the item on page 22 of the bill, in chapter VII, legislative branch, which would appropriate \$300,000 for an extension of the west front of the Capitol.

Mr. Chairman, I believe we would be making a very serious mistake, both historically and esthetically, to spend any money at all in furtherance of the present plans and proposals of the Architect of the Capitol regarding the west front.

You can say what you like about the earlier decision to extend the east front. I was not in the House when that decision was made. But at least there was some merit to moving the east front out to balance the overhanging dome. And we were short of office space when the extension was authorized.

But neither argument, Mr. Chairman, applies in the case of the west front. The balance along the west front is perfect. The proposal of the Architect would completely disrupt that balance and destroy a view of the Capitol that has been familiar for over 150 years. Besides that, we certainly have no need of additional office space, some 4½ acres of it. We have all we need and more now in the three office buildings. While space in the Capitol might be more convenient it certainly does not warrant destroying

the character and balance of this important and historic building.

But most of all, Mr. Chairman, I oppose this extension because if it goes through it means that the last remaining exterior facade of the original Capitol Building, dating back to 1800, will be forever covered from view. We ought to preserve our historic shrines and buildings, not cover them up with garish imitations. This country went to great expense to preserve the original walls of the White House when reconstruction was undertaken in 1948. I believe we should do no less in the case of the U.S. Capitol, seat of the world's greatest deliberative body.

Oh I will be told that the present sandstone walls are crumbling. Of course they are. I have seen them. They need to be shored up and strengthened. And I have seen the engineering report which says that the only way you can save these walls is to cover them up. But, Mr. Chairman, engineering reports are like lawyers' briefs. You can get them to prove either side you want. You get what you pay for. I just do not believe that this great Nation, so technically advanced that we can orbit 2 men for 8 days in space, cannot find it possible to preserve the west front of the Capitol without destroying its historic integrity.

Mr. Chairman, I am aware the committee report indicates this \$300,000 is only for preliminary studies, that we must still approve the final plans and appropriate the construction money. Nevertheless the cat is out of the bag. The plan is plainly indicated. The time to stop it is now, not 2 years hence.

I wish, Mr. Chairman, that I had the eloquence of the poet Oliver Wendell Holmes who with his pen saved that great American ship that lies tied up and still commissioned in Boston Harbor, the U.S.S. *Constitution*, "*Old Ironsides*."

Aye, tear her tattered ensign down,
Long has it waved on high,
And many an eye has danced to see
That banner in the sky.

Holmes saved "*Old Ironsides*" from destruction and death with those historic lines. We here in this House could write even more eloquent poetry today by defeating this appropriation and making it crystal clear that no one, not even the Architect of the Capitol, shall tear down the walls of the historic U.S. Capitol which have proudly proclaimed our liberty for 165 years.

Mr. DUNCAN of Oregon. Mr. Chairman, with exceptions, I support this bill. I have reservations, for example, about the foundation for the arts and the supersonic transport and have voted against them in the past. The Congress has spoken, however, and I cannot vote against the bill because of these two items.

It was unfortunate that administration requests for appropriations for the Rural Water and Sanitation Facilities Act and the Water Quality Act were not before the Committee in time to include them in this supplemental appropriation. Rather than delay acting on supplemental appropriations, and to ex-

pedite the business of the House, today's bill was reported with no provision for funds for these very important programs. However, it is my understanding that such requests will be made to the Senate Appropriations Committee in time for inclusion in their bill. I am confident that there will be no problem in accepting such an inclusion.

I note that today's bill provides only one-half of the sum authorized in title VII of the Housing Act for basic water and sewer facilities. I hope that this is not a precedent, and that the requests made to the Senate Appropriations Committee are for the entire authorization; \$150 million for the Water Quality Act, and \$50 million for the Rural Sanitation Act. There is absolutely no excuse, under any circumstances, to tolerate the further pollution of our rivers and streams for lack of adequate sewage facilities. This is one problem where we know the need, the solution, and the deplorable consequences of our failure to act.

The administration should have requested and the Congress should appropriate, regardless of the absence of such a request, the full authorized amounts for waste disposal and water facilities.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, the budget estimates that were considered by the subcommittee on the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare and related agencies were practically all the direct result of legislation that has recently been enacted. In 11 instances this legislation passed the House by large majorities. In several instances the requests are below the amounts authorized to be appropriated. In view of these facts and in view of the important nature of these programs the committee has made very few cuts and the cuts which have been made are relatively small.

The first item included in this chapter is \$2,727,000 to enable the Food and Drug Administration to carry out the Drug Abuse Control Amendments of 1965. This is the full amount requested. The abuse of drugs used for nonmedical purposes has become a major health and social problem. It has spread and intensified during the past decade and there has been increasing involvement of criminal organization. This legislation establishes controls for the depressant and stimulant drugs—the so-called pep pills and sleeping pills. It also provides better controls concerning counterfeit drugs which have increasingly become a problem in the drug industry.

For the Office of Education the bill includes the full amount of the request for \$4 million authorized by Public Law 89-105 for additional research and demonstration activities aimed at improving the programs for the education of handicapped children in this country. \$2 million was appropriated for this purpose in the Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare appropriation bill for 1966, however, the need for research in this area has been so great that this program has committed all but \$500,000 of the \$2 million just to support research which was begun prior to this year. Thus, this additional \$4 million will provide the funds desperately needed for new research

projects. Ten percent or more of the children in our schools have physical, intellectual, social, or communications handicaps of such severity that present educational procedures are not adequate to prepare them to assume their proper places in today's society. This inability to cope with the handicapped 10 percent of the school population also damages the schools' effectiveness with the rest of their students. The additional funds will be used to support projects in all areas of the handicapped.

The appropriation of these funds represents the very serious determination of Congress that effective programs be developed and implemented for the benefit of handicapped children. But money alone will not suffice to bring about the new ideas and new programs so desperately needed right now. The effective use of these funds and the future of handicapped children will depend upon the way the funds are managed by the Office of Education. The Office of Education must determine the educational needs of handicapped children and invest the funds accordingly. Because of this need for a systematic determination of priorities and for sensitive and intelligent management of these funds, I firmly believe that a single unit within the Office of Education should be designated as the one to manage the funds and that such funds do not become a part of a common pool to be drawn from at random by a variety of units.

The bill includes funds for several extremely important activities in the Public Health Service. The committee has approved the full amount in each instance. The first of this group is \$2,835,000 for chronic diseases and health of the aged, of which \$2,750,000 is for grants to States. This appropriation is needed to carry out new authority, for assisting State programs for combating mental retardation, contained in the Social Security Amendments of 1965. Previous legislation and appropriations have provided funds for planning mental retardation facilities and services that are so desperately needed in practically every State in the Nation. This small amount of funds contained in the bill is to assist the States in implementing the plans drawn up under the previous program.

The next item in the bill under the Public Health Service is \$8 million for the community immunization program carried out by the Communicable Disease Center. This request was included in the original President's budget submitted to Congress in January but was disallowed at that time since authorization for the program had expired. This authorization has since been extended. Since the committee took technical credit for an \$8 million reduction in the budget in connection with the regular Labor-HEW appropriation bill, this amount is shown in the report table as an increase in connection with this bill. Actually the new authorization is for \$11 million, and some members of the committee felt that more than the amount carried in the bill should be appropriated. However, no revision was made in the original budget request and the full amount of that request was ap-

proved by the committee. The main purpose of this appropriation is to carry out the revised authority which adds measles to the diseases for which vaccination assistance can be given. Measles is the most infectious of the childhood diseases, attacking about 4 million children each year, leading to many serious complications, and causing about 500 deaths. Fortunately, we now have vaccines to prevent the disease, but unfortunately, the extent of utilization is quite low. Under this program grants will be made to States and communities to assist them in conducting comprehensive immunization programs against this disease, and will continue the old program against polio, diphtheria, whoopingcough, and tetanus.

The bill carries an item of \$3 million under "Community health practice and research" which was also carried in the President's budget submitted last January and denied because of the expiration of authority for the migrant health project grant program. The authorization for this program has since been extended and expanded to provide an authorization of \$7 million. As in the immediately preceding item there are some who feel that the full authorization should be provided, however, the budget has not been revised and the full amount of the budget is contained in the bill. Also, as with respect to the previous item, the committee took credit for a reduction in the budget in connection with the regular annual bill so this is shown as a plus in the committee's report on this bill.

There are also two other items in connection with "Community health practice and research," which are directly connected with the Social Security Amendments of 1965. The first is \$9 million for formula grants to States for an accelerated program of developing home health services. Beneficiaries under the Social Security Amendments of 1965 will be entitled to 100 home health visits in any calendar year after a period of care in a hospital or extended care facility. It is a sad commentary on our Nation's health services, but it is a fact, that the availability of such home services is exceedingly limited in almost all communities and is totally lacking in many. I am not sure that \$9 million is going to be sufficient to make a real start in correcting this problem but there is real hope that, with the cooperation of the States and communities, significant progress can be made. Our committee will certainly make a careful reevaluation of this program when we act on the next annual appropriation bill.

The last item under "Community health practice and research" is \$2,100,000 which is a transfer from the social security trust funds to provide for the administrative expenses necessary for the Public Health Service to carry out its responsibilities related to the professional health aspects of the program of health insurance for the aged.

The last Public Health Service item is an appropriation of \$19,700,000 to the National Institutes of Mental Health to carry out the new authorization for Federal assistance in staffing mental health

centers. The Mental Health Centers Act has been widely hailed as providing for the greatest advance in the treatment of mental diseases of any program yet devised. While this act has served as a stimulus toward establishment of a nationwide community based program of services for the mentally ill, it quickly became obvious that the majority of the Nation's communities, and especially the less affluent communities, would have to have help in financing the initial staffing of the new centers while local financing was being arranged to support continuing operations. The important legislation authorizing this Federal assistance passed the House by unanimous vote.

There are several items in the bill for the Social Security Administration and the Welfare Administration all of which were authorized by the Social Security Amendments of 1965 or are for the necessary costs of administering these new programs. These have been so thoroughly discussed in connection with the authorizing legislation that was passed this session of Congress that I will not go into them in detail. I would like to point out, however, that the amount carried for "Grants for maternal and child welfare" is another item where the authorization exceeds the amount of the request. The request was for \$25 million which is the amount contained in the bill. This will provide \$15 million to initiate a new and very much needed program of project grants to provide health screening, diagnosis, preventive and treatment services for children, particularly in areas with a concentration of low-income families. It also provides a \$5 million increase for the grant program for maternal and child health services, and \$5 million for the grant program for services for crippled children. These were all authorized by the Social Security Amendments of 1965 and, in addition, a \$5 million increase for the grant program for child welfare services was so authorized. I personally cannot understand why there was no request for the additional \$5 million for welfare services since there is such an obvious need for at least this additional amount.

One of the items reduced somewhat by the committee was the request for \$326,000 for the Office of the Secretary. There is no doubt that the considerable amount of recently enacted legislation, adding new programs and expanding old programs of the Department, has added substantially to the responsibilities and workload of the Office of the Secretary. For fiscal year 1965, appropriations provided for 101 positions in his immediate office. In recognition of the additional workload, Congress provided for 12 additional positions in the Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act for 1966. The supplemental request was for an additional 36 positions. In view of the fact that 12 positions had already been allowed in connection with the regular bill the committee felt that an additional 18 would be sufficient to permit the Secretary to adequately discharge his responsibilities.

The increase provides eight additional positions for the Assistant Secretary for health and medical affairs. In this

broad field involving some 40 appropriation items and a vast array of activities, there has been a substantial amount of new legislation during the last year. The other 10 additional positions were allowed to establish a new Assistant Secretary, and provide the necessary staff, to be available to carry out responsibilities in any areas where the Secretary determined staff assistance was most needed. The committee denied the request for an Assistant Secretary for special programs and staff. A similar request was contained in the President's budget submitted in January and was denied by Congress in connection with the Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare appropriation bill for 1966. The committee also denied the request for a new assistant to the Secretary for water pollution and staff. A new organization is to be established in the Department to administer the water pollution program. A majority of the committee felt that the establishment of a new Assistant Secretary for the same purpose should at least be postponed until more is known regarding the details of the organization to be established to administer the program. There was also some feeling that it is unwise to establish assistant secretaries for individual programs such as this. It could be opening Pandora's box and inviting the supporters of a great many individual programs, that such supporters would consider just as important as water pollution, to insist on assistant secretaries to lend equal stature to their programs.

Mr. Chairman, the last item in this chapter is also by far the largest. The bill includes \$1½ billion, the amount of the request, for the economic opportunity program. While this is a very large sum, it is certainly conservative. Both the House and the Senate passed authorization bills in excess of this amount. It is \$285 million less than the authorization finally enacted, and is \$400 million less than the amount that this House passed just a few months ago. Compared to the potential of the program in 1966 as measured by the estimated demand from the States and communities, even the authorization is conservative and the amount carried in the bill is short by at least \$500 million.

As the committee report states, this agency has shown a remarkable ability to get a complex, multifaceted program moving expeditiously and in an efficient manner. The committee report goes on to point out that just in the first 10 months of this program 1.3 million poor persons directly benefited. When you consider that the families of these persons also benefited in most cases, the total of people benefited directly and indirectly will approach 5 million.

The almost 400 pages of hearings on this program are full of specific examples of benefits derived from the many programs and subprograms this agency administers. A few examples—the committee was told that the average enrollee in the conservation camps gains 15 pounds during the first month of training. In the short time that the conservation centers have been in existence, enrollees have spent 1,821 man-hours in firefight-

ing and building firebreaks; they built 250 family units for picnicing and camping; they laid 1,280 yards of pipe and tile lines; put up 640 signs; built 2,000 yards of diversion ditches; built and maintained administrative facilities, including 809 equipment and supply storehouses, 80 service and repair shops, and so on. As a result of counseling efforts and special programs worked out cooperatively with the schools, 300 of the 1,200 out-of-school neighborhood youth corp enrollees in Cleveland are expecting to return to school this fall. The Salt Lake City neighborhood youth corp director reports that between 30 and 40 percent of the dropouts in that out-of-school program are returning to school. A sample of the medical examinations given headstart children shown that dental referrals were made for 56 percent of the children, 5 percent had been exposed to tuberculosis, 3 percent had hearing problems, 4 percent had visual problems, and 1 percent of the children had speech defects. Formal requests have been received for more than 6,500 VISTA volunteers in excess of those that have already been placed. This is just a sampling of the many examples of accomplishment and successes in connection with this program.

Mr. Chairman, the Office of Economic Opportunity has been maligned in newspapers, magazines, and in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. During the course of our hearings many of the specific instances involved in these newspaper and magazine stories and in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD were brought up for discussion. In all but one instance these stories proved to be completely erroneous or so distorted and exaggerated as to constitute untruths. Satisfactory explanations were given for every one of them except an instance brought to the committee's attention by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD] involving the use of small purchase orders to contract for personal services of individuals. When it was confirmed that this procedure had been followed in the one instance, Director Shriver immediately agreed that this was a very poor practice and assured the committee that it would be discontinued. He also had a complete search made of the OEO's records and advised the committee that this procedure had been utilized for similar purposes in 10 instances, totaling \$20,000. I submit, Mr. Chairman, that this comes about as close to a perfect record as any program of this size in the Federal Government could come. For an agency to undergo the searching questions which were raised in our hearings and come up with about one three-hundred-and-fiftieth of 1 percent of their funds having been spent in a doubtful manner is about as good as it is humanly possible to get.

Mr. Chairman, I have discussed here some very worthwhile programs that greatly benefit either directly or indirectly all of the people of our Nation. In closing, I ask the indulgence of this body to speak briefly about a somewhat personal matter. As chairman of the subcommittee that handles appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare and the

antipoverty program, I am continually frustrated and embarrassed by the fact that my own State of Rhode Island does not take advantage of these programs as it should. Frankly it is one of the more backward States in the Nation in this regard. I am not going into great detail at this time, but I would like to have in the RECORD at least one good example that will only take 2 or 3 minutes of the Members' time.

During the past 3 years, this Congress has brought about a revolution in the area of mental health and mental retardation. The Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963 is a landmark in the history of our humane national concern for those afflicted with these maladies. But the Congress found it was not enough to provide all the impetus that was needed; thus, this year we added amendments to the act to allow for staffing assistance for mental health centers and we authorized even greater expenditures than had originally been planned for mental retardation.

I personally take great pride in the fact that as chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee of the House of Representatives I participated in the actions of the 88th and 89th Congresses to enact these laws to provide funds that will stimulate the construction of mental health centers and mental retardation facilities.

As you know, this legislation was designed as a stimulus. We in Congress had no intention of supplanting local or State programs with Federal programs. We left the next step up to each State itself. Federal funds were available, but they provided only enough to interest communities and States in attempting to find additional methods of financing.

The act, and its amendments, require that State plans for the use of allotted funds be prepared, opening the way for individual communities to develop their own local plans for participation in the program. And, as I see it, this is true cooperation between the Federal Government and the States.

It is, therefore, with a great deal of sadness that I have observed the slowness with which the Governor of my own State of Rhode Island has moved to avail us of this Federal assistance. Our citizens have suffered from a lack of leadership in a field where dynamic leadership is vital.

In the area of mental health, for example, our Governor's comprehensive State mental health plan recommends a permanent Governor's council on mental health with full-time professional and clerical staff. The plan also emphasizes the distinctive features of the State: its small geographic size and the comparatively easy geographical accessibility to mental health services developed within our State.

Because of these features, Rhode Island is in a position to establish specialized units providing centralized services for the entire State, while continuing the support of basic mental health services required by the Federal program under local mental health boards.

But comprehensive planning in Rhode Island has not yet led to a practical plan of action for participation in the Federal program for community mental health center construction. And I must confess that it is a mystery to me why Rhode Island has not been in the forefront of this movement nationally.

Already, seven States have submitted center plans that have been approved; four others are pending. These States with approved plans include the two with the largest populations—California and New York. If these two, with their immensely complex problems and their broad geographic variations, can act to take advantage of Federal assistance in the center construction program—so too can Rhode Island.

Specific recommendations regarding sources, methods and levels of financing a mental health program are lacking altogether in the Rhode Island comprehensive plan. These must be provided, and soon, by the responsible State officials.

The comprehensive plan also recommends the development of a model mental health law for Rhode Island to be submitted to the general assembly at its 1966 session. This must be done; Rhode Island cannot continue to lag behind the 25 States that have already enacted such legislation.

An extensive program for expanding mental health facilities in Rhode Island has been recommended by the Governor's council on mental health in a report that also called for the establishment of several new institutions. The council said an estimated 86,000 persons in the State were in need of some form of psychiatric care in 1960, and that number could increase to 94,200 by 1970. Last year, approximately 32,800 persons were treated in Rhode Island.

It is just unbelievable that Rhode Island is dragging its feet in this area.

Although the council did not give a specific estimate of the cost of the expanded program, it said that treatment for Rhode Islanders would cost a great deal of money. The council also recommended public subsidies for some patients referred to private psychiatrists.

Costly or not, the council's goals are clearly reasonable—these goals are urgent. Failure to provide care can result in more profound, more intractable illness. Each year of delay in providing such services produces its own harvest of despair, and makes recovery and rehabilitation more difficult and expensive.

In my duties as a Member of the Congress I have sought on many occasions to promote national programs built on the sound principle that mental health is public health, and thus must include both preventive and rehabilitative resources to reduce the burden of disability which individuals and communities must suffer. I urge attention to this principle upon the officials of my own State.

In the area of mental retardation, the situation is somewhat better although here too the lack of leadership in finding the financial ways and means for an ac-

tive program is handicapping local efforts.

Rhode Island has submitted its mental retardation facilities plan to the Public Health Service, and in this plan 13 facilities are projected for the State, based on a division of the State into four regions.

Region No. 1 includes Providence, Cranston, and East Providence. For this region there are five facilities planned to serve the retarded, with two facilities in Providence, two in Cranston, and one in East Providence.

Region No. 2, which includes Burrillville, Pawtucket, and Woonsocket, has planned three facilities. Burrillville already has facilities, and two would be added in Pawtucket, and one in Woonsocket.

In region No. 3, including Exeter, Warwick, and Westerly, three new facilities are planned, with one for Warwick, and two for Westerly. Exeter already has some facilities.

Region No. 4 includes only Newport, where two facilities are planned.

Mr. Chairman, our State officials have been guilty of sins of omission—they have not pushed ahead to take advantage of the opportunity available to them.

In Rhode Island, I cannot understand this attitude. It seems to me that one of the qualities needed for true leadership is the ability to recognize opportunity when it arises. Federal assistance in mental health and mental retardation programs provides an opportunity for those of our citizens who have suffered without the help they deserve.

I, for one, would like to see the qualities of leadership put on display in my home State.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to several items in this bill. I am not going to take time to discuss them all but there is one quite confused situation, that the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] touched on briefly, that I think should be discussed in more detail.

For fiscal year 1965, appropriations available to the immediate office of the Secretary supported a total of 101 positions. In the regular Labor-HEW appropriation bill for 1966, Congress allowed an additional 12 positions. The supplemental request was to add still another 36 positions, as follows:

First. To increase from 8 to 16 the number of positions for the Assistant Secretary for Health and Medical Affairs.

Second. Ten additional positions to establish a third assistant secretary and staff.

Third. Ten additional positions to establish an assistant secretary for special programs and staff.

Fourth. Eight positions to establish a new assistant to the Secretary for Water Pollution and staff.

The hearings were very vague when it came to any details concerning the request. The witnesses also were unable to explain why the President's budget submitted in January contained a re-

quest for five positions for a new assistant secretary for special programs and staff; then, after this was turned down in connection with the regular bill, it was resubmitted in the supplemental, but for 10 positions rather than 5.

During the hearings on the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] asked:

Do you think water pollution is more important than your farflung education and training programs?

After which the following colloquy took place:

Mr. COHEN. Are you talking about the Office of Education or are you talking about Manpower Development and Training?

Mr. FOGARTY. No, an assistant secretary.

Mr. COHEN. I think there is a lot of merit to that.

Mr. Chairman, it appears that they were so anxious that this was not to be used as an argument against an Assistant Secretary for Water Pollution that, within days after the hearings, the Secretary announced that he was establishing a new position of Assistant Secretary for Education. I am glad that the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] confined his comparison to just water pollution and education. If he had asked if they consider water pollution to be more important than education, vocational rehabilitation, air pollution, mental retardation, alcoholism, and a few others, we might have a dozen or 15 new Assistant Secretaries by this time.

The bill includes the requested increase for the Assistant Secretary for Health and Medical Affairs, and the requested increase for the third Assistant Secretary. Now I would like to quote what the justifications to the House committee said about the duties of the third Assistant Secretary:

The third Assistant Secretary is expected to perform those special functions which are assigned to him by the Secretary. The Secretary wishes to have an Assistant Secretary to whom he can make special assignments such as evaluation of particular program areas, assisting the Secretary with special White House matters, including White House conferences, and numerous other unanticipated responsibilities which are constantly being placed on the Secretary and for which the Secretary needs a small staff headed by a top-level official.

They convinced a majority of the committee that 10 additional positions were needed for these purposes and the funds were included in the bill. Now I have just received a copy of the justifications that went to the Senate for the third Assistant Secretary. These read as follows:

The third Assistant Secretary will advise the Secretary on educational policy matters which are best handled at the Department level. He will review and coordinate intradepartmental policies affecting fellowships, student loans and related matters to insure Departmentwide consistency. He will have responsibility for the educational television program and DHEW responsibilities in the manpower development and training program, including liaison with the Department of Labor. He will act as liaison with other Federal agencies and institutions of

higher learning to improve consistency of approach to educational policy.

The Department has a relatively new Secretary who obviously has not had time to make a thorough study of the needs of his office. Since the President's budget was submitted, the Department has completely changed its mind regarding the needs for an Assistant Secretary for special programs. Just since the House held hearings on this supplemental, they have completely changed their minds on the functions to be performed by the third Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Chairman, I think it is safe to assume that they will have changed their mind about other things in connection with the Office of the Secretary by the time these funds could be appropriated. It appears to me that the only reasonable thing to do is to postpone making any additional appropriations to the Office of the Secretary and reconsider this matter in January when we have something firmer to act upon. After all, the regular Labor-HEW appropriation bill gives the Secretary an increase of over 10 percent in the number of positions above those available for fiscal year 1965 and I am sure the Department would not be crippled by delaying further increases for just a very few months.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1966") for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes, namely:

CHAPTER I

*Department of Agriculture
Soil Conservation Service*

Mr. FINO. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

(Mr. FINO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

RENT SUPPLEMENT APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. FINO. Mr. Chairman, a few months ago when the Housing bill was under consideration, I opposed the rent supplement program because it was the most controversial part of the entire bill.

The main reason for my objection was that this program—a social planner's dream disguised in housing terminology—would give the Housing Administrator a blank check to federalize American residential patterns and subsidize forced economic integration. This is what we were afraid of—and we were right. That is what the Housing Administrator is trying to do.

I am sorry to say that the Administrator admits his objective. He is not concerned with helping poor people to find housing. He is after so-called economic integration. He says so right in his instructions to local FHA office directors. In a letter of September 28, numbered NF letter 63, the Administrator states that criteria for approval of a rent supplement project "will include full consideration of its contribution to assisting

in integrating economic groups." He stands condemned out of his own mouth as a man up to no good.

This program has been full of deceit. It was initially called an experiment, yet it was to be given \$8 billion over a 40-year period. Some experiment.

If you will recall, when the Administrator realized that this program was doomed to defeat, there was a sudden retreat—the program was watered down and a compromise was offered to save it. It passed the House on a 208-to-202 vote.

So instead of asking for \$50 million for this year, the compromise asked for only \$30 million. Of course, this was still too much.

I am glad to see that the distinguished Committee on Appropriations has slashed the rent supplement appropriation from \$30 to \$6 million. I can understand the reluctance of the committee to completely eliminate appropriations for this worthless program, but they have made their feelings perfectly clear by almost doing so. Now it is our turn.

We ought to make our feelings perfectly clear by throwing out the last \$6 million appropriation for this study in trickery. The rent supplement program is not worth a penny.

I say this because this program is an insult to the Congress. We warned the Members of this House that this program was a Trojan horse. We said that it would be as full of abuses as a Swiss cheese is full of holes. We said this, and some of you did not believe us. We knew that the regulations would be chock full of the loopholes that the Administrator needs for his forced economic integration. We told you, and we were right.

The regulations are out now. They just came out recently. The Administrator held them up for a while until the Appropriations Committee had finished its hearings. The Administrator has no more respect for the committees of the Congress than he has for the Congress itself. He delayed issuing his rent supplement regulations until 20 days after the Appropriations Committee hearings. You have heard about these regulations already. They make a mockery of the rent supplement program.

Let me mention the worst regulations. First, rent supplements can be used to pay up to 70 percent of a tenant's rent. This degree of subsidy is gross paternalism. Secondly, a family may qualify for rent subsidies even though it has assets of as much as \$25,000. Those of you who thought that this program is for the poor are wrong. Nobody concerned with the poor would implement a regulation like this.

Another bad regulation allows a family with four children to collect payments for a four-bedroom apartment. What percentage of our American families with four children have four-bedroom housing? This is not equity—this is trickery and luxury.

As I said, the Appropriations Committee was not allowed to know about these regulations while their hearings were going on. The Housing Administrator has

pulled every trick he knows to keep his program from being blasted on its merits.

From start to finish, this program has been an insult to the Congress and its committees, and the guiding hand behind these insults has been the Housing Administrator. Some of you may remember the special Banking and Currency Committee print that was written downtown to attack the committee minority as liars for minority report statements which have turned out to be true.

Rarely in congressional history has one man downtown sought so often to pull so much wool over the eyes of so many as the Housing Administrator.

I am sorry that this infamous rent supplement program is in the lawbooks, but if it has to be on the books, I urge you to have it there without 1 red cent of appropriations.

When the rent supplement survived a recomittal vote by a bare six votes, it did so under false pretenses. Many Members supporting it had been convinced that possible abuses would not occur. They were wrong. I hope they know it. I hope they know that the Housing Administrator tried to make suckers out of them. This is their chance to redeem themselves. This is their chance to vote right on rent supplements. This is everybody's chance to vote to tell the Housing Administrator that he cannot bamboozle the Congress of the United States and get away with it.

Some here may say that \$6 million is chickenfeed, and that we ought to let the rent supplement program starve to death in peace. This would be a mistake. This \$6 million is not \$6 million at all. It is \$6 million worth of commitment to run 40 years, and that is just about a quarter of a billion dollars, and once the contracts are made this year for \$6 million, we are stuck for 40 years.

Nor do I think it is a question of respecting the \$6 million figure the committee set. The committee had not seen the regulations. Besides, I think they had the goods on the rent supplement. I think that they would have liked to knock it out completely, but they left that up to us. A vote to knock out the remaining \$6 million is a vote for the honor and integrity of this House—and it is also a vote for commonsense.

I urge your support of the motion to strike out this \$6 million for the rent subsidy program.

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

(Mr. JOELSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Chairman, I take a few minutes to say that I am very pleased the Appropriations Committee has unanimously decided to grant \$12 million in additional funds to the USIA for stepping up and increasing their informational activities in Vietnam, Thailand, and southeast Asia generally. I am sure we agree that although military victories are important, we really will win or lose in southeast Asia depending upon whether we can compete for the minds of the uncommitted people of the world.

The totalitarian nations for years have recognized the uses of propaganda. We have been a little slow in doing likewise, but we must counter the totalitarian claims, misstatements, and falsehoods. If we do this, if we tell our story in a convincing way, we will be well on the way to a political victory.

I commend the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], who is always zealous for the rights of the taxpayers but who is never found wanting when money is needed to tell the American story to the people of the world.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

CHAPTER II

District of Columbia

Federal Funds

Loans to District of Columbia

For an additional amount for "Loans to District of Columbia", \$2,000,000, to be advanced to the general fund.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment to this particular paragraph, which also relates to the final paragraph on page 3 of the bill. The two portions of the amendment are completely related, and I ask unanimous consent that the two portions of the amendment may be considered en bloc.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I should like to know what the second portion relates to. I understood the gentleman to refer to page 3. Does the gentleman mean page 12?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. No. The final paragraph of page 3. The first paragraph of page 3, I say to the chairman of the committee, relates to a loan to the District of Columbia in order to provide the funds set forth by appropriation in the final paragraph on page 3.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. DAVIS OF WISCONSIN

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin: On page 3, line 6, strike out "2,000,000" and insert "250,000".

On Page 3 line 20 strike out "2,000,000" and insert "250,000".

(Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, this may seem a rather insignificant amendment, when we are dealing with a bill amounting to \$4.2 billion, but I submit in all sincerity that there is a great deal more involved here than the \$1,750,000 which would be reduced in this appropriation if this amendment is adopted.

The \$6 million appropriation is contained in two chapters of this bill, to complete the planning and to begin the construction of the subway for the District of Columbia. The estimates which we had in the way of overall costs for this project before our committee amounted to \$431 million, but even though we had verbal assurances from some of the people who came before us I believe it is a fair statement to say that every member of the subcommittee had a very distinct uneasiness and misgivings that we were talking about a lot more money than \$431 million. A member of the Legislative Committee on the District of Columbia who came before us in a rather unusual appearance expressed his concern and his misgivings that we were dealing with a substantial amount of money, of which the Appropriations Committee was not being made aware.

I think we are all aware that the soil conditions here in the District of Columbia are not what they might be back in Iowa or up in New York or Pennsylvania. This city was originally built on rather soft foundations. We ran into unusual conditions in connection with the construction of the Rayburn Building because no one had bothered there, either, to find out what the difficult conditions would be under which construction is carried out here in the District of Columbia. Here we are undertaking to dig a 13.1-mile tunnel underground. I submit that the fair and proper thing for this Congress to do is to spend a total of three-quarters of a million dollars, a quarter of a million dollars in this portion of the bill and half a million dollars in the portion relating to the Department of the Interior, to complete the necessary soil investigations and surveys so that when we come back here in January and consider this matter afresh in the 1967 appropriation bill we will have that information available to us. It does not do us much good if we have already given the original \$9 million, as the budget contemplated, or the \$6 million involved in this bill, and then find out that we are going to spend a great deal more money than the \$431 million we are talking about, because the foot will be firmly entrenched in the door then, and the funds for construction will have been initiated. I think the wise thing to do, and it will not result in any unreasonable or unfair delay in the construction of this project, is to get the complete information with respect to the soil conditions where this subway is to be built, and to complete the job of soil investigations and surveys which the money would provide under the amendment which I have offered. Then we will have a much better idea as to whether we are talking about \$431 million or \$750 million in order to build a subway here in the District of Columbia.

I think it is commonsense to have all of the facts available that this Congress can provide before we commit ourselves to the construction of a project which will run us into a lot of money. So, as I said, while this particular amendment

would only reduce this bill by \$1¾ million, I think it can give us the information we need so that we can tell in the future whether we want to commit ourselves to this project. In my opinion, we do not have sufficient information in order to provide the initial construction funds which will irrevocably commit us to the construction of a subway here in the District of Columbia.

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, in August of this year Congress passed the National Capital Transportation Act of 1965. This act authorized the agency to design, engineer, and construct a rapid transit system here in the city of Washington. The act further provided that the rapid transit system would cost a total of \$431 million. Of that amount \$100 million was to be paid by the Federal Government; \$50 million was to be paid by the District of Columbia in borrowed funds from the Treasury and \$281 million to be received from the issuance of bonds. This made a total of \$431 million. Now, for a period of several years here in our Capital City not only the Democratic administration and the Democratic leaders of the District of Columbia but also the Republican leaders and the Board of Trade and all of those interested in the Capital City have requested time after time that we have a rapid transit system constructed in our capital system. For a number of years we had some controversy about the highway and the rapid transit system. At all times, as chairman of the subcommittee on the budget for the District of Columbia, I have said that here in our Capital City there is a place for both rapid transit and also our highway program. Now, Mr. Chairman, we are down to this point where in this bill we request \$5,679,000 to start a rapid transit system.

Mr. Chairman, the amount comes from two subcommittees, the subcommittee chaired by my friend, the distinguished gentleman from Indiana [Mr. DENTON], the Subcommittee on Interior, which was called upon for \$6 million. The exact amount was \$5,679,000, since the difference of \$321,000 has heretofore been appropriated. The District of Columbia Budget Subcommittee was called upon for \$3 million, this \$3 million to be borrowed from the Treasury.

After carefully considering the testimony as presented to our Subcommittee on the District of Columbia Budget we decided that for the balance of fiscal year 1966 the sum of \$2 million could be used, instead of the amount requested of \$3 million. We made a reduction of \$1 million.

The Subcommittee on Interior made a reduction of \$2 million. That, Mr. Chairman, makes a total in this bill of \$5,679,000 to start the rapid transit system underway during the balance of this fiscal year.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I would like to say this to the Members of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union. I, for one, do not believe that the rapid transit system can be

completed for the sum of \$431 million. I do not believe that it will be completed in 7 years, and that the bonds will be retired out of the fare box. But I want the Members of the Committee to know that this bill was passed in August authorizing the rapid transit system without a rollcall vote—a unanimous decision of the House. At this time we ask the Members of this Committee to sustain the Committee on the District of Columbia Budget and approve the amount contained in the bill of \$5,679,000 in order to get this system underway.

The rapid transit system will contain 24.9 miles of line. The amount of \$50 million will be borrowed by the District of Columbia over a period of years to meet its share of the total cost of the rapid transit system. The first \$2 million will be borrowed from the Treasury, and will pay interest on this amount at the rate of about $4\frac{1}{8}$ percent. Over a period of 30 years, this will be repaid to the Treasury. The \$100 million will be paid by the Federal Government. Again I would like to say that I have my doubts that the fare box will retire the bonds.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment should be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired.

(Mr. NATCHER asked and was given permission to proceed for 1 additional minute.)

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Chairman, in presenting this matter to the Subcommittee on Interior, as my good friend the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. DENTON] will no doubt point out to the members of the Committee, Mr. McCarter, the Administrator of the National Capital Transportation Agency, on page 574 of the hearings, very clearly stated that all down through the years a study had been made of the soil and that testing had been completed at a total cost of \$118,000, and that they had carefully considered this matter. Further, they would consider this again and again as the transit system proceeded under contract.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the amendment offered by my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. DAVIS], a member of our committee and one of the able Members of the House, would simply slow down and bring to a halt the beginning of the rapid transit system for the city of Washington. This must not be done.

Mr. Chairman, we must appropriate the full amount that the committee approved of \$5,679,000 and get the rapid transit system underway now.

I hope, Mr. Chairman, that the amendment is defeated.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, as the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. NATCHER] has pointed out, this appropriation was reviewed by two Appropriation Committees, the District of Columbia, and Interior.

The District Committee recommended \$2 million, and Interior recommended \$4 million. I certainly would object to this amendment because it proposes only to cut the funds furnished by the District. It would reduce the District's share from \$2 million to \$250,000.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENTON. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I do not think the gentleman should be concerned about that, because I have an amendment at the desk to cut the amount of the Interior Department.

Mr. DENTON. Let us consider the merits of the matter. Regardless of how we may have felt about the necessity for building a rapid transit system, no matter how we felt about the method of financing, Congress by an overwhelming majority decided in favor of a rapid transit system in the District of Columbia.

Occasionally the Committee on Appropriations of the House has been criticized for legislating. To deny this appropriation and not appropriate any money could be construed as a form of legislation, and that is not within the spirit of the law.

I agree with the gentleman from Wisconsin we should have complete knowledge of the facts involved, and we do not have that yet.

Information on soil content is something we need very badly. This is one area where the agency has done considerable work and study. The Commission employed an engineering firm which collected soil information from the District Highway Commission, the General Services Administration and other local government bodies. They also drilled some 116 sampling holes. It is extremely important to have the contents of the soil analyzed. That will represent a total cost \$1.6 million.

The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. NATCHER] said he did not think the transit system could be built for \$31 million. Mr. McCarter says it can. A great many engineering experts agree with him. We have these conflicting views because we do not have engineering data on all details at this time.

This bill provides a million dollars for preliminary plans to determine where the line is going, design and specifications of the stations et cetera. Practically all the funds in the bill is for engineering, design and planning. There have not been sufficient surveys on passenger load and fare income. There has been no independent traffic survey for this item. Funds are included in this bill for such a survey. All things considered, I think this appropriation is at a reasonable level to accomplish the necessary planning. I think we have reduced the appropriation to the minimum, but it provides what we should have to carry out necessary planning.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENTON. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. The gentleman does recall, does he not, that in the request that came before our two subcommittees from the Bureau of the Budget, there was a request for \$600,000 to complete the soil investigation and soil survey and analysis.

Mr. DENTON. The total cost will be \$1.6 million.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Do you not think it is necessary to have these surveys and soil analysis before we commit ourselves on this?

Mr. DENTON. This is just the start of the project. I agree with you on that. But they have done considerable work on soil analysis and soil surveys and will do more as they progress. In conclusion, if this amendment is approved we will just be delaying the project and it will cost considerably more because costs will undoubtedly increase with any delay on this project.

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, I wish to express opposition to the proposed amendment to cut this figure for the transit system. Already \$118,000 has been spent on 116 borings to establish the feasibility of this project. All the engineers who have been engaged in this project and some of the best in the world have done work on such a system in Toronto, Cleveland, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Montreal.

Earlier in the debate the work of the firm of Dames & Moore, of New York—one of the best in the world—their soils study indicate feasibility of this system.

Reference has been made to the fact that \$600,000 has been asked for additional borings. That is true. But not borings to establish the feasibility. That has already been established. The additional borings that are requested are borings to determine engineering design. For example, you may find in block 10 a certain soil condition. You may find down the street in the next block a different condition. The purpose of additional borings for which the \$600,000 is to be used is to complete the plan for engineering design for construction.

The design phase is the next step and in this figure you have requests for money for detailed specifications for this work. You have money in it for easements. You have money in it for the final contract design—\$3 million on the basis of these designs contracts will be let.

I might point out, we have gone through this on our committee time and time again and, as has been pointed out, three different Presidents have requested that we proceed on some kind of a transit system in our Nation's Capital—my Capital and your Capital. We have on the floor of this House passed a bill to do exactly that. Here is our opportunity to make allocation of funds which has been very carefully gone over in the committee. I think the appropriation committee has very wisely proceeded with care and caution as to the amount. I know in our District of Columbia Committee, there were those of us who had some fear that perhaps the dollar figure might go higher. Perhaps it will. But we are convinced that the engineering is of the best and we are convinced that the present management of the system is of the best.

We believe we have done everything we need to do to see to it that our dollars are wisely spent and that our Nation's Capital

tal will be given a transit system that we believe they will need in the future.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NELSEN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Does not the gentleman feel there is enough reasonable doubt about the accuracy of the overall cost estimates in view of the uncertain conditions of the foundations and the soil conditions here in the District of Columbia which has been demonstrated time and time again that we ought to get all of the available information relating to these soil investigations and surveys before we commit ourselves for one dime before we do anything about the engineering design or for construction costs?

Mr. NELSEN. I would not agree with the gentleman. If I were of the opinion that the gentleman seems to be, that all the facts have not been put together, which I think they have been.

The \$118,000 that has been spent has been spent to secure 116 borings. The feasibility of the project has been arrived at by engineers who have wide experience in this field. The \$600,000 that is referred to is not for borings to establish feasibility but borings to establish engineering design.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Which would give us a much better estimate of how much money we are talking about.

Mr. NELSEN. No, that will make no difference.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

(Mr. ALBERT asked and was given permission to speak out of order.)

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, I take this time only to advise the Members that we will dispose of this matter today, including the vote. When the bill was moved forward from Friday to Thursday, it was announced that it would be disposed of today, including the vote. After we vote we will ask to go over until Monday. I make this announcement only because so many Members have been inquiring as to whether the vote would go over until a later date.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. DAVIS].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin) there were—ayes, 20, noes, 76.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

Welfare Administration

Assistance to refugees in the United States

For an additional amount for "Assistance to refugees in the United States", \$12,600,000.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

(Mr. FASCELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks, and to proceed for an additional 5 minutes.)

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Chairman, I am today requesting the appropriate committees of the Congress to interest and concern themselves in the pending nego-

tiations between the United States and the Castro government with regard to the entry of refugees into the United States, and to hold hearings as may be necessary.

The Federal Government has the clear responsibility to insure that the burden and the privilege of accommodating thousands of Cuban refugees from Communist tyranny is shared by all America.

For the Federal Government to pay for the costs of transportation, housing, food, clothing, education, health, and other matters has been generally recognized. The administration and the Congress have and will, I am sure, continue to provide the necessary funds.

The distinguished gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. PASSMAN], who is chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations, and the members of his subcommittee have, and I am sure will continue, to be fair, reasonable, and generous in their allocation of Federal funds for the care of Cuban refugees.

However, the burden is more than financial. The principal burden is the ability of any one community to take to its heart and absorb into its economic life more thousands of those who flee tyranny.

The whole world knows of the truly outstanding manner in which the people of Greater Miami have met the problem of the influx of hundreds of thousands of Cuban refugees heretofore admitted. There is perhaps no finer chapter in the history of humanitarianism. But it is unrealistic and unwise to stretch any further the generosity and the humanity of the people of Greater Miami by assuming or expecting that the community is prepared and willing now to be the terminal settlement point for hundreds of thousands more of Cuban refugees.

Because important national policy is involved the appropriate committees of Congress should concern themselves with the specifics of the negotiations now taking place.

I am of the opinion that any agreement for entry should, among other things, be surrounded by or contain certain basic limitations and safeguards.

First. Entry of refugees should be sharply limited. First priority should be to reunite immediate families; and second priority to release political prisoners. The best estimates of these priorities means that from 30,000 to 50,000 people will be involved. Beyond this we should not now go.

Second. Miami should be only an entry and processing center. Staging and relocation centers should be opened in other areas of the country.

Third. The U.S. Government should at all times be in control of the transportation means. We all fully sympathize with the anxious members of the divided Cuban families, but they are endangering themselves and violating the laws and policies of this country if they follow Castro's advice and resort to the use of small boats to rescue their loved ones from Cuba. The U.S. Government cannot allow the breakdown of law and order to serve the propaganda purposes of the Castro Communist government.

Fourth. We should be satisfied that we have and will maintain the necessary

personnel and equipment in the south Florida area to safeguard the security of the United States.

Fifth. The United States must have the final determination on who is admitted to the United States. If the United States is not to screen and process people in Cuba, then debarkation lists must be certified by a recognized and reliable international authority on consultation with the United States.

Sixth. On arrival, the United States must have prompt security screening processes and right of return to Cuba of anyone considered inimical to the security of the United States.

Seventh. The rate of entry of Cuban refugees into the United States should not exceed the rate of relocation.

Eighth. Finally, no agreement should include any terms or conditions which in any way could be interpreted as an agreement on the part of the United States that we are relaxing our position against Castro and his government or which will in any way permit him to propagandize his image as humane, and his government as one of the inter-American family of respectable nations.

We must make it clear that our act is purely humanitarian; that Florida and the United States are not to become a dumping ground for those whom Castro considers undesirable; that our position towards Castro Cuba has not changed; that Castro and the Communist government of Cuba are both incompatible with the spirit and intent of the democratic and freedom loving people of the inter-American system; and that our policies are and will continue to be the restoration of the government of Cuba to those who want, believe in, fight and die for freedom and democratic institutions.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FASCELL. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Did I understand the gentleman to say that he is satisfied with the appropriation provided for this program?

Mr. FASCELL. In the supplemental appropriation bill, yes. I am grateful to the Appropriations Committee for including the full amount of the item.

I have further said that with respect to past appropriations, with minor exceptions we have never had any problem with respect to the funding of the program.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. The gentleman is addressing his remarks to other committee hearings on the subject?

Mr. FASCELL. I am addressing my remarks to the overall problem, not only the funding but also the policy involved on the Cuban refugees.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. FASCELL. I am delighted to yield to the gentlewoman from Ohio.

Mrs. BOLTON. I have not been present all of the time, and I wonder whether any study has been made as to the possible reason for all this generosity on the part of Mr. Castro?

Mr. FASCELL. I am sure there have been executive studies. I am addressing

myself to the responsibility of Congress on this subject.

Mrs. BOLTON. I thought it was the responsibility of Congress to find out why.

Mr. FASCELL. I agree with the gentleman, and this is to what my remarks are addressed.

Mr. Chairman, I am satisfied that the appropriate committees having the responsibility will immediately react to do that which the Congress has the responsibility to do.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FASCELL. I will be delighted to yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I hope the gentleman is correct in saying that the proper committees of the Congress will look into this situation. I find it hard to understand that it was only about 3 years ago we spent some \$60 million to buy Cubans out of Cuba. Now Castro wants to give us some 45,000 Cubans. This whole thing is difficult for me to understand. However, I do agree with the gentleman that the proper committees of the Congress ought to get into this and ought to do it before this session of Congress adjourns. They should ascertain what is going on that prompts this exodus from Cuba. Why does Castro now suddenly decide to turn loose 45,000 people?

Mr. FASCELL. I thank the gentleman for his observation. Of course, I concur that the whole policy question is a matter in which the Congress ought to interest itself. I have talked to the chairman of the appropriate subcommittees who are interested in this problem and are proceeding to concern themselves with it.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FASCELL. Yes. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GURNEY. I commend the gentleman on his statement and the points he made in it. I certainly subscribe wholeheartedly that the proper committees in the Congress look into this. I also hope while they do this investigating that these committees will also find out why the administration all of a sudden has to perpetrate this kind of a crisis on the district of the gentleman standing in the well as well as on the entire State of Florida and indeed the Nation. I have talked to many others in this Congress as well as those outside of this Congress who are of the opinion that this action was ill advised and I might say indeed irresponsible. I would sincerely hope the committees of the Congress would examine this aspect of it also.

Mr. FASCELL. I thank the gentleman for his observation. He is certainly entitled to his opinion. I would not want to associate myself with the remarks he has made that the decision to allow entry is irresponsible and injudicious. I say it is a policy question both for the administration and for the Congress. The administration made its position clear on this subject, and I simply point out at this point that before the matter is definitely concluded the responsible committee of the Congress ought to have their say.

Mr. GURNEY. May I say that indeed I did not intend to embarrass the gentleman in the well by my own remarks. All I meant to say was many people in the Congress feel this way and many people outside, too.

Mr. FASCELL. I realize that the gentleman did not direct his remarks at me, and I appreciate it.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words. Mr. Chairman, I join with my colleague from Florida [Mr. FASCELL] in expressing considerable concern about the question of the refugees coming from Cuba to the United States as a result of Castro's most recent proposal and the President's indicated interest in considering such a proposal as he announced at the Statue of Liberty in New York, where I had the privilege of being in attendance, when he signed the immigration bill.

Mr. Chairman, I think it is quite obvious that no one knows, according to the hearing record, exactly what the eventual cost or the present cost of this program will be, partially because no one knows exactly how many refugees are going to be permitted to come into this country, although the figure of 45,000 is used in the hearings.

I think it is quite obvious that no one knows because the negotiations presently underway indirectly, supposedly through the Swiss Embassy, have not been finalized and apparently the suggestions of the United States have not been accepted, according to the most recent morning Washington Post newspaper article that I have in hand of October 14 in which the article clearly indicates the United States has suggested that second preference should go to political prisoners, the second group of immigrant refugees from Cuba should be political prisoners, the first group being close relatives of those refugees already in the United States.

Mr. Chairman, as I understand it Castro has not commented or agreed to that second category preference. Supposedly he has agreed to the first category to some extent.

But, Mr. Chairman, it seems to me this whole thing is fraught with danger. I agree with the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL] wholeheartedly that the Congress of the United States should get into the picture now and not after decisions are made and not at the time the treaty is ready to be ratified, not at the time that all the deals with Cuba have been made and our own function and that of the other body relating to confirmation and so forth is to rubber-stamping what has already been agreed to. I believe that is part of the point which the gentleman from Florida was trying to make, that we ought to have an opportunity in our committees and in the House and Senate to give consideration to the entire problem before the decisions are made. This thing is fraught with danger. We should not kid ourselves that Castro did this for the sake of the refugees. He did not do this for the sake of uniting broken families. He did this for propaganda reasons—for the

sake of helping his Communist regime in Cuba and to strengthen himself in this hemisphere and to strengthen his hand all over the world. We should know that Castro has no humanitarian motivation in this matter, in my opinion, regardless of what the United States does in reacting.

Mr. Chairman, I admit that he is trying to get us in a box just as he had us in a box relating to the prisoner deal which our country agreed to. It appears that it is all right to trade in flesh, but there has been an announced policy of the administration not to trade in anything else. Does that make sense?

Mr. Chairman, there are so many unanswered questions relating to this at this time when we are being asked to give a blank money check to carry out unknown policies. How are we going to keep Communist supporters and Castro supporters and Communist sympathizers out of the United States? If they get to the United States, and have not been screened in Cuba before they leave, and they are known to be members of the Communist Party and supporters of Castro how do we get rid of these and other undesirables? What can we do with them when they get here? They are here. Can you put them in jail? They have not done anything, any act, in this country as yet to permit this, have they? They are here. How are we going to get rid of them?

Do the members of this Committee think that any other Latin American country is going to accept them? No. Do you think that Castro is going to accept them back if they want to come back? No. Who makes the selection as to who will come? Castro.

Mr. Chairman, that is the basic problem as I see it.

Does anyone believe he is going to send any outstanding citizens of Cuba to the United States? No. Who is he going to send? Logically the people who he feels he cannot trust and who if there is ever going to be freedom on the island of Cuba ought to stay there and try to get rid of him and win back their freedom.

Mr. Chairman, who else is he going to send? Possibly elderly people, and there is some discussion of it in the Record, but no answers, elderly people, maybe, some of them on welfare and in hospitals, and many of them sick. They are certainly not going to be able to screen them out when the family over here says they want them over here and if they come within the first preference category.

Mr. Chairman, who is going to pay the bill, and how much is it going to be?

I think the Committee will admit and I will ask the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow], is not the figure of \$12.6 million in the bill just the beginning of the cost in that we have already appropriated some \$207 million according to the hearings relating to refugees presently in this country? Is not this just the beginning figure?

Mr. BOW. I think the gentleman is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Florida has expired.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CRAMER

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CRAMER: Page 4, line 14, strike out the period and insert: "Provided, That no part if the foregoing appropriation shall be used for incurring any obligation under this chapter until adequate screening processes are established to make every reasonable effort to prevent members of the Communist Party or supporters of the Communist conspiracy from leaving Cuba for the United States."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the amendment.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Chairman, I would hope that the gentleman from Texas and the committee would accept this amendment, because I think this would answer some of the serious questions that are being asked throughout the Nation with regard to this proposal, and that is: How do we make certain that these people coming in are not going to end up by doing the bidding of Communist Castro, or some of them, and the Communist Party?

What are we going to do to screen the people before they leave Cuba? That is, what I was asking in my remarks for an adequate system. I do not want anyone to think that I am suggesting that the United States should do anything that could be interpreted as indirectly recognizing Castro. Of course, that is one of the troubling aspects of this proposal and our reaction to it. By acknowledging Castro authority, by negotiating even indirectly with him, is tacitly recognizing now his government, something which we have said we do not want to do. Are we not in this matter in fact giving a high status to him as head of a government of this hemisphere, a status in which we are acknowledging him, and further, we are announcing practically on a daily basis what the negotiations are in effect, saying, "Okay, Mr. Castro, we cannot sit down with you directly, but we can indirectly negotiate with you, point by point, through the Swiss Embassy," which is the import of the statement contained in the press today. Castro agreed with the United States relating to relatives. He has not said, and I refer to Castro, that he will agree with the United States through the Swiss Embassy relating to the question of political prisoners.

There is no doubt in my mind that Castro is the one who is going to get the benefit out of this. He is getting the propaganda benefit, in that he says he is supposedly the humanitarian, he is supposedly the one who wants families joined together. But the risk we can avoid is basically keeping Castro's Communist supporters out of this country. Perhaps he wants to infiltrate the Cuban communities throughout the United States, the 270,000 of them, a good portion of which are in the Miami and Florida area. I am concerned about this as a Representative from the State of Florida. There are some 12,000 on the west coast of Florida.

I want to make certain that the people who come in here are legitimate relatives, not supporters of the Castro regime, and not intent on accomplishing their subversive objectives, the objectives of the Communist supporters.

If this amendment is not agreed to, then the end result could be these people come in and if we find out they are Communist supporters, they are here in this country. We do not weed them out before they get here. They are here. What are you going to do with them? Can you put them in jail? Can you put them in a camp? What are you going to do with them, hold them indefinitely? They are here. So I think the crux of the matter is to make sure they never get here, and the purpose of my amendment is to make certain that through the Swiss Embassy, through the Red Cross, not the U.S. Government, these people are screened in advance, and that none of the Communist supporters will come to the United States.

I hope the committee will accept the amendment, because I think it is necessary if this program is going to be palatable to the people of this Nation.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order this legislation provides additional duties.

The CHAIRMAN. Permit the Chair to find out the purpose of the gentleman rising.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman from Louisiana rise?

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, I would simply say that on the basis of Public Law 87-510 it would require additional duties to carry out this amendment.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard on the point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be pleased to hear the gentleman.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Chairman, this is a limitation on an appropriation of a customary type, part of which is intentionally limited to that extent. These duties being proposed are duties which, in my opinion, would have to be accomplished in any event in order to prevent the spread of the Communist Party in this country and to carry out fully the Alien and Sedition Act which is presently the law.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. HARRIS). The Chair is ready to rule.

The gentleman from Florida proposes an amendment that has for its purpose at the outset to provide a limitation on the use of the funds that would be appropriated. However, the amendment further provides that until adequate screening processes are established to make a reasonable effort to prevent members of the Communist Party and supporters of the Communist conspiracy from leaving Cuba and entering the United States. In the opinion of the Chair, this does impose extra and new duties on someone in order to carry out that purpose, and it would be legislation.

Therefore, the point of order is sustained.

(Mr. MAHON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, under leave to extend my remarks at this point, may I make further reference to the amendment of the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CRAMER] to the paragraph appropriating funds for the Cuban refugee program. I am in complete sympathy with the purpose of the amendment. I do regard it as subject to a point of order and unnecessary as a part of the pending bill.

I am advised that the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, the agency responsible for security clearance of all Cuban refugees entering the United States, already is doing and will continue to do what the amendment of the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CRAMER] proposes to accomplish.

I requested the Immigration and Naturalization Service to furnish me the steps involved in the screening of Cuban refugees for security reasons and have just received the following statement this afternoon:

1. Prior to departure from Cuba to the United States, identity of refugee will be checked against U.S. Government indices to see if derogatory information is contained concerning individual. Similar checks will be made by State Department of similar Visa Office records.

2. Where no derogatory information appears, primary selection will be confirmed and refugee will be examined comprehensively by immigration officer.

3. Upon arrival in United States, refugee will again be examined by immigration inspector to determine eligibility for admission under U.S. laws.

4. Refugee will be fingerprinted and photographed and detailed biographical data taken. These will be furnished to U.S. intelligence agencies for possible further identification in relation to any derogatory information. In event possible suspicion, matter will be referred to appropriate Government agencies for further interrogation. In any case where even remote doubt of eligibility exists for admission, refugee will be held in detention pending final determination.

So, Mr. Chairman, the amendment seems to me wholly unnecessary.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Housing and Home Finance Agency
rent supplement program

For rent supplements authorized by section 101 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, \$180,000: *Provided*, That the maximum payments in any fiscal year for rent supplements required by all contracts which may be entered into under such section shall not exceed \$6,000,000: *Provided further*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation or contract authority shall be used for incurring any obligation in connection with any dwelling unit or project which is not either part of a workable program for community improvement meeting the requirements of section 101(c) of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1451(c)), or which is without local official approval for participation in this program.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman from Illinois rise?

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order that lines 22 through 24

on page 5 are legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Texas desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. MAHON. Yes, Mr. Chairman, I desire to be heard on the point of order.

Mr. Chairman, this is strictly a limitation on an appropriation bill and we do not believe it is subject to a point of order.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard on the point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be pleased to hear the gentleman.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, with due respect to my distinguished chairman on the committee, the language in line 22 is applicable to "any fiscal year" for rent supplements. The word "any" makes it permanent legislation and legislation that is not only a part of this appropriation bill.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard on the point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be pleased to hear the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, the act itself provides in title I, section 101, as follows:

The aggregate amount of the contracts to make such payments shall not exceed amounts approved in appropriation acts—

It leaves it to the Committee on Appropriations and the appropriation acts to set the amounts.

Then it goes on and says:

and payments pursuant to such contracts shall not exceed \$30,000,000 per annum prior to July 1, 1966, which maximum dollar amount shall be increased by \$35,000,000 on July 1, 1966, by \$40,000,000 on July 1, 1967, and by \$45,000,000 on July 1, 1968.

So the language itself in the act leaves it to the Committee on Appropriations to set the amounts with a ceiling set for each year.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard further on the point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be pleased to hear the gentleman.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I point out that the language which my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Tennessee just read, uses the words "appropriation acts," the plural, Mr. Chairman, and it is the obvious intention of that language that if there is to be a limitation it will be in each appropriation act rather than permitting a provision to be made which would be binding in all acts in the future.

I suggest, therefore, Mr. Chairman, that it is legislation not contemplated by the basic authorization law.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule.

The gentleman from Illinois raises the point of order against the language on page 5 beginning with line 22, through line 24. It is the opinion of the Chair that the language is merely a limitation on the appropriation and therefore overrules the point of order.

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Chairman, I raise a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Chairman, I raise the point of order against the language on page 6, lines 6 and 7, which read as follows: "or which is without local official approval for participation in this program."

The purpose of this language, as very clearly set forth on page 13 of the report, is to limit the use of funds under the rent supplementary program to projects which are "either part of a workable program or which have been officially approved by the local community concerned."

Mr. Chairman, these issues were the subject of discussion and, indeed, proposed amendments at the time the housing bill was debated and considered earlier this year. The amendments which sought to accomplish the same objective were rejected. I, therefore, submit that this item represents legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ASHLEY. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, the whole context of the Housing Act is to put more emphasis on workable programs within a community. This "workable program" concept is written throughout the Housing Act. It should apply to the rent supplement program. The report states—

The committee has included language in the bill limiting the use of funds under this program to those projects which are either part of a workable program, or which have been officially approved by the local community concerned.

That ties in the rent supplement program to the workable community program, which is written throughout the entire Housing Authority Act.

If the gentleman insists upon his point of order, I would move to strike the whole section.

Mr. ASHLEY. The gentleman may do so. In further support of my point of order, I would say that it may well be that the workable program concept is a well established concept and should be written into the basic statute, but not by the Appropriations Committee. It should have been done at the time the bill was before us earlier this year; it can be done next year when a bill is before us for renewal.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, we think that control and use of the funds can be written into the bill, and it has been written into the act. The appropriation can limit the use of the funds. We think it is a limitation on the expenditure of an appropriation.

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Chairman, I desire to make a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. REUSS. I make a point of order to some of the language mentioned by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ASHLEY], but specifically to all language on page 5, line 25, through page 6, line 7. I am not quite clear that the gentleman from Ohio included all of that in his point of order, but I wish to do so. I should like to be heard briefly in support of that broader point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule. The gentleman from Ohio makes a point of order against the language on page 6, lines 6 and 7. The gentleman from Wisconsin raises a point of order against the entire proviso beginning on page 5, line 25, through line 7 on page 6.

The Chair has had occasion to analyze the provisions of this paragraph, and on hearing the gentlemen on their points of order and the committee in opposition to it, the Chair feels that the proviso is negative in character. It does not impose any additional duties on the Administration, that is, the proviso, and therefore the Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard on my point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has already ruled on the point of order, and has overruled the point of order.

(Mr. GRAY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mr. GRAY addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. HARVEY OF MICHIGAN

Mr. HARVEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HARVEY of Michigan: On page 5, strike out line 19 and all that follows through page 6, line 7.

(Mr. HARVEY of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and, by unanimous consent, was allowed to proceed for 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. HARVEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, my amendment is quite simple. It would strike out of the supplemental appropriation for 1966 that portion of the bill on pages 5 and 6 which pertains to the rent supplement program. This is a relatively small amount, \$6,180,000.

I wish to make clear now that my motive is not to kill the program. I admit that what my amendment would do, very simply, is to delay the administration of this program. The effect would not be to kill, but rather to delay the administration of this program for a few months, until next year, until we can get the regulations, to which I intend to refer, rewritten.

To those who would say this would kill the program, I point out page 9, line 6, where there is left in the sum of \$170,000 specifically for the administration of the rent supplement program, under section 101, so that the Housing and Home Finance Agency would have the money to proceed and to continue to make regulations.

I had not intended to speak on this subject again this year for, very frankly, I believed the question of rent supplements was fully debated over a period of 3 days during the month of June. It was a good debate. It was a fair debate. The proponents of the rent supplement program won by a vote of 208 to 202, as Members will recall.

I will not bore the Committee now with the merits or lack of merits of the rent supplement program. I should

like to take a few minutes to direct attention to the manner in which the Housing and Home Finance Agency seeks to administer or to carry out this particular program.

The Independent Offices Subcommittee held hearings on this matter on September 8. It is unfortunate that the hearings were held before the regulations themselves were published on September 28 by the Federal Housing Administration, because the regulations are significant both for what they do not say and for what they do say as well.

Let me call attention to a couple of things they do not say. For example, they do not yet tell us what the mortgage limitation upon these rent supplement apartments would be. They do not indicate any limit upon the mortgage to be placed upon these particular units, so we do not know yet what sort of units will be built.

We do have a couple of clues from these regulations. We do know, for example, that a family of six persons—a husband, a wife and four children—is to be entitled to a four-bedroom apartment.

I would point out to you by comparison it is rather interesting to note in the 1960 census less than 16 percent of all Americans live in houses or apartments with 4 bedrooms. Another thing that the regulations still do not do is this: They do not tell us the exact income limits by area of persons who wish to apply under this rent supplement program. So we still have to rely on the limits which presently exist. Look at the testimony of Mrs. McGuire in the hearings. I would point out to you again on page 237 of the hearings of the housing subcommittee last year where Mrs. McGuire, the Public Housing Administrator, had this to say when questioned by the gentlewoman from New Jersey [Mrs. DWYER]. Mrs. DWYER asked:

What is the present highest income being serviced in the housing program today?

The answer of Mrs. McGuire was:

The present top for admittance of a four-person family with many exemptions is \$8,100.

One thing which has already been mentioned that these regulations do provide, and I want to say a word about it, is that as much as 70 percent of the tenants' rent under the rent supplement program can be paid by the Federal Government. Now, I can well recall when we set forth in the minority views just that; and we were told "that will never happen."

Mr. Chairman, probably most important insofar as these regulations are concerned and which give us some clue as to what is intended here, is the provision insofar as tenant eligibility is concerned this provision provides that a person can be eligible to receive rent supplements with assets of as much as three times the amount of the annual income limit if elderly or handicapped and two times the amount of the annual income limit for any other person. Just bear in mind Mrs. McGuire's figure which was the net figure I gave you a few minutes ago of

\$8,100. You can readily see from that under these regulations, which are set forth on page 4 thereof, paragraph I, that a person with assets in excess of \$25,000 can still be eligible for benefits under this particular program. This does not include, as I said, all income. It is net income. It does not include income which goes, for example, to pay for a continuing illness or income of the person which is nonrecurring. It does not include other forms of deductions, because under the Public Housing Administration's rules and regulations, they consider only net income after deducting these other things. So you are actually talking about a person in the area of New York City, for example, who may be earning not \$8,100 but may well be earning \$10,000 or \$11,000 and have these moneys deducted and still be eligible for the rent supplements or subsidies. Now, what does this mean? It means that in addition to their salary in excess of \$8,100 they can have \$24,000 in cash, stocks, or bonds of any kind whatsoever and still be eligible for this help from the Federal Government. I say that because I just want to take a minute of your time to refresh your memory as to how we got started in this. You will recall when the administration first submitted the program that it was directed at moderate income people.

Dr. Weaver is one of the most honest witnesses I have ever heard. He said very honestly that this program will not work for low-income groups, and he said it in no uncertain terms and left no doubt about it whatsoever. Let me say that I think it would be conceded by every Member of the House the way the housing bill and this particular rent supplement program were passed in this House by the enactment of the amendment of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. STEPHENS] which supposedly restricted aid under this program to those in the low-income groups—those in the low-income groups. Let me say that was the pretense under which this program was passed. However, what do we have here? Do we have a program restricted to the low-income groups? No; we have a program which is restricted to persons with as much as \$25,000 in cash. In other words, you could own, let us say, General Motors stock in the amount of 220 shares. Today it is selling at \$108 a share. You could own more than 220 shares of that stock. The dividend last year was \$4.55 a share, and it is a cinch that it will be \$5 a share this year. You could own more than 220 shares and collect your dividends and have that money and still be eligible to receive help with which to pay your rent from Uncle Sam.

Mr. Chairman, let us bring it a little bit closer home with another example. Let us take for example the Potomac Electric Power stock because that is something that even supplies the electricity for the Capitol itself here. You could own more than 1,000 shares of Potomac Electric stock at \$22 a share and you could collect a dividend of 80 cents a share and still you could collect the rent supplement under this particular pro-

gram and under these regulations which the Housing and Home Finance Agency has asked us to proceed under as far as the administration of this program is concerned.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I find it very difficult to believe that this is a program for the low-income group, the program for the poor people of America, that it was purported to be when it was passed.

I find it very difficult to believe that this agency is trying to make it such, but rather, they are trying to make it a program of the moderate-income group as it originally started.

I urge the adoption of my amendment, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the Housing and Urban Affairs Act was passed in August of this year and was signed into law on August 10. We also know that we have created a Department of Urban and Housing Affairs which is a Cabinet-level Department. We now have an agency with Cabinet-level status.

Mr. Chairman, this program is to be administered by the Federal Housing Administration. This program was authorized in the new basic Housing Act and the sum of \$150 million was authorized for the first year for the rent supplement program. The Bureau of the Budget recommended \$30 million for the first year. We passed this law with a \$150 million authorization. The Budget, as I stated, recommended \$30 million, and our committee has proposed only a very modest start of \$6 million this first year. They recommended \$900,000 for payments. We have cut this figure to \$180,000 for the first year. So we have proposed a very minimum start for the program.

Mr. Chairman, the funds here proposed will not represent a galloping program. It is, I repeat, a very minimum program.

The decision on this issue has been made. The House has voted on this matter, as well as the Senate, and the President of the United States has signed it into law. We cannot go up the hill one day and down the hill the next.

Mr. Chairman, authority is given in the basic act for the making of contracts to private builders and private contractors. This was done for the purpose of bringing private enterprise into the housing program. It is tied in with the low-income and public housing program under the Public Housing Act.

Mr. Chairman, here is what the law provides. This rent supplement will only go under the law to those who are eligible—those who are physically handicapped, those who have been displaced by governmental action, those who live in substandard housing or those who have been removed by some natural disaster such as the hurricane that occurred down in Louisiana recently. So it is tied down under law, to the low-income groups, the handicapped, those who are disabled or have been displaced by the

Government and those who have been affected by a natural disaster.

Mr. HARVEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HARVEY of Michigan. Would the gentleman agree with me that anyone in those four groups could still have assets up to the sum of \$25,000 and receive the rent supplement?

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. No, I do not agree with the gentleman. This is not my understanding of the situation. Our committee has been advised otherwise. I disagree with the gentleman on that point. Members of the Subcommittee on Independent Offices have not all been in full sympathy with this particular program. Probably many of us share some of the reservations and same views as the gentleman from Michigan, but the law has been passed and the committee is attempting to fund it properly.

Mr. Chairman, according to the testimony before our committee the highest income groups eligible would be in the city of New York. A survey would be made of the large metropolitan areas and New York is the highest. Second is Chicago. Cleveland is third. Those eligible with the highest income would be slightly over \$5,000 in New York City. It would be somewhat in excess of \$4,800 in Chicago and other cities.

According to the information provided our committee, only those who have low incomes, like those eligible for public housing, are eligible for rent subsidy.

The highest income level eligible in Washington, D.C., is \$4,100. These are the top limitations on income given to us by officials of the agency.

Mr. HARVEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HARVEY of Michigan. Would the gentleman point out where in the regulations these income limits are set?

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. I have read some of the regulations just issued which are being circulated here and I think it is unfortunate that some of these provisions in the regulations have been promulgated. The regulations should not have been issued until after the funds were provided.

Mr. HARVEY of Michigan. The gentleman will agree these income limits are not contained in the regulations; is that correct?

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. These are the figures that they gave us before our committee. A \$150 million authorization has been passed and we are only providing \$6 million in this bill to implement the first stage of the program.

Mr. HARVEY of Michigan. But they are not in the regulations themselves.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to the pending amendment, and ask that it be defeated.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, when this measure was first proposed in the legislative bill I was very much opposed to it. I am still opposed to the proposition. I think the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HAR-

VEY] is to be commended for offering this amendment here today. He has made a most persuasive argument and since he was so limited in time to present his case I will yield to him for further comment.

I should point out, Mr. Chairman that these regulations we have been referring to were not available, as I understand it, to the subcommittee, at the time they held their interrogations. It is quite possible, however, had those rules been available at the time there might have been a better job of probing of the matter.

Mr. HARVEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHEL. I am most happy to yield to the gentleman from Michigan at this time, for he was so limited in time to present his case fully.

Mr. HARVEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I want to make this clear. The question we have before us right now is whether the Congress of the United States is going to have this program run in accordance with the bill that passed the House or whether, the Housing and Home Finance Agency is going to run it in accordance with their wishes.

The Congress of the United States decided in accordance with the Stephens amendment that this was going to be a program for the low-income people of America. They have made this program one for the rich people of America. How many in this Chamber have net assets in excess of \$24,000? I refer you in the regulations to page 4, section (1). You show me where in those regulations you cannot own assets three times the net income entitling you to this program.

I refer you to Mrs. McGuire's testimony, the Public Housing Commissioner, page 237, where she said the net income is \$8,100. We are talking about people with \$24,000 in net assets. These are the people we are supposed to be giving help to under the program. That was not the intent of the Congress. The intent of the Congress was to help the low-income people of America.

One other point: If you do not think this is a program for the big builders of America, and the big contractors, you look on page 203 of the Independent Offices Subcommittee hearings. Look at Dr. Weaver's testimony where he is talking about these converted units, where apartments have been built, they are partially occupied, and the big builders and owners are trying to get in under this program. Dr. Weaver says "they are lining up at the door. We have correspondence from practically every eligible owner who wants to get into the program."

They want to get into the program because they are big builders, they cannot rent the apartment buildings for going rents, and they want to lower the rents. I assure you this is a big contractor's program.

I want to emphasize one other point. The amendment does not kill this bill at all.

I leave in the funds for the Housing and Home Financing Agency to go on and administer this program. I truly hope

within the next 2 or 3 months they will come back with a set of regulations corresponding with the Stephens amendment which was enacted and passed the House, and with the conference report as well.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHEL. I am happy to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. JONAS. In reference to the regulation, the statement that the gentleman from Illinois made is correct. The subcommittee did not have the benefit of these regulations when we marked up the bill. The regulations only became available after September 28.

I helped to work out this section of the bill in the committee. We felt we had done a good job in slowing the program down and reducing the request from \$30 million to \$6 million. But I do not believe we would have done it so quickly or at least without more argument if we had had these regulations before us. The purpose of the amendment is to eliminate this title until we can have an opportunity to study these regulations and find out what the administration plans to do. We can do that in the regular bill that will be under consideration early next year.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHEL. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. Chairman, one often hesitates to use the word "socialism." The word is often loosely used and gives rise to a good deal of controversy sometimes. Yet, I was very interested to read a couple of weeks ago in the Saturday Evening Post column of Stewart Alsop, in his regular Affairs of the State, where he comments on some of the Great Society programs, and naming them, including the direct Federal housing subsidy.

He goes on to say that the passage of any one of them would have been accompanied by an enormous ruckus a few years ago.

Then he says this, and mind you I am quoting Stewart Alsop and not a Republican over here—

The Johnson housing bill can, in fact, quite fairly be described as Socialist.

As a matter of fact, all of us know that we have read newspaper comments at home in just this same language and I think it is worthy of note by the House.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and rise in opposition to the amendment.

(Mr. BARRETT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, I want to point out first my high regard for the gentleman from Michigan. He is a very knowledgeable member of our Subcommittee on Housing and one for whom I have a great deal of respect.

But, Mr. Chairman, I wonder how long one can beat a dead horse? The gentleman from Michigan has been beating this dead horse since the first mention of this rent supplement program. He had

his opportunity on the floor when we debated the bill on the floor of the House. Today he still whips the same immovable horse.

I think, ladies and gentlemen, what we should do here today is to commend this committee for reporting the bill out which would make a start on this vital program.

The committee found that the appropriation of \$30 million was more than adequate. Exercising their will, the committee decided to cut the \$30 million down to \$6 million. Very frankly, I deplore such a great cut. I think we ought to have the \$30 million. But I accept the will of the committee and certainly I do not ask for any temporary delay for further study. Because temporary situations, as I have learned down here, are the most permanent situations. If we delay this program for further study, it will probably be the year 2,000 before we have the opportunity to help these thousands of people who are waiting for decent, safe and sanitary housing.

This is all that this does. As to this bugaboo of \$25,000 in assets. Now, gentlemen, you are conversant with these relief situations. The public housing applicants are investigated thoroughly and in the most minute detail.

When they come up with any assets they are asked to liquidate them and to use that money before they become eligible for public housing.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARRETT. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. I am sure that the Committee would agree with the Appropriations Committee that this program should be confined to those in the low-income category and the physically handicapped, as set out in the statute. The Agency is prescribing a regulation which goes beyond this. We will investigate the matter and see that it is done.

Mr. BARRETT. I am glad the Chairman brings the point before the House, because the gentleman from Michigan—and, of course, I do not agree with him, as much as I love him—fails to indicate that the Housing Agency must report back to the Congress. It must first report to the President of the United States 1 year after the establishment of this program and then report to the Congress of the United States. That would give us an opportunity to reevaluate the program.

But, gentlemen, today we need this type of program, not as a substitute for public housing, but to supplement public housing.

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARRETT. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. ASHLEY. I wish to congratulate the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the chairman of the Subcommittee on Housing, for a most eloquent statement. I think it is perfectly clear that the gentleman from Michigan and the gentleman from Illinois are unalterably opposed to the rent supplement program in any form and despite any regulations. They made that clear during the hear-

ings before the subcommittee, they made it clear during the hearings before the full committee, and they made it clear on the floor of the House.

The gentleman from Michigan has also been misinformed. First, the regulations are merely tentative and are by no means final. Second, the statistics he cites on assets are far-fetched "horror" cases and would never actually occur.

In any case the Appropriations Committee and our Banking Committee can see to it that the final regulations are in accord with congressional intent. The truth of the matter is that the gentleman from Michigan is making one last effort to kill the bill on whatever pretext.

Mr. HARVEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me, since my name has been used by him?

Mr. BARRETT. The gentleman from Michigan failed to yield to me but I would be glad to yield to him.

Mr. HARVEY of Michigan. I did not have the time to yield at the time, but I am always happy to yield when I can.

Mr. BARRETT. I need no apologies. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HARVEY of Michigan. I merely wish to say to the gentleman that I like to think of myself as a good loser. Earlier in my remarks I said that this program passed by a vote of 208 to 202. I think that is far from being a dead horse at this point. But I also said I would abide by the will of the House, and I hoped that such a rent supplement program would be carried out.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. The Subcommittee on Independent Offices gave very careful consideration to this particular item in this supplemental bill.

The House some weeks ago, after extended discussion and debate on the rent subsidy feature of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, the House voted for it. We believe that we have a responsibility, as an appropriations subcommittee, to provide the funds to implement that program.

The Housing and Home Finance Agency came in with a supplemental request for \$30 million for fiscal year 1966. That amount was cut to \$6 million. The Housing Agency asked for immediate cash in the amount of \$900,000. This bill provides \$180,000. It would seem that this committee has used good judgment.

It has indicated to the Housing and Home Finance Agency and the Federal Housing Administration, which will run this program, that we wanted them to proceed slowly. That is precisely what the effect of the cut, which the subcommittee made, will produce.

Many questions have been raised with reference to the income of individuals who will be eligible under the rent supplement program. If one looks at the FHA form No. 2500, which is included in the regulations established by the FHA for eligibility for rent supplements, the questions that are asked of those are full and detailed.

I would hope—and I am sure all who are interested in this program would hope—that the FHA would not permit people with the size of assets that have

been indicated in this debate to come under the rent supplement program.

Today we are writing legislative history on this, as to those who will be eligible for this program. I would hope the FHA would not approve any application for a rent supplement, when the assets of the applicant involved are more than \$25,000 or even close to that figure. Mr. Chairman, I want to call the attention of the committee that the possible asset figure of \$25,000 referred by the gentleman from Michigan comes from stretching the language of the regulation on page 4 of the regulations. Let me also point out that—and I emphasize this—only elderly or handicapped families may not have assets in excess of three times the annual income limit for low rent housing.

Those who oppose this program here today have opposed public housing for a long period of time. The same people who oppose public housing oppose this program. We have been up the hill once, Mr. Chairman. I hope we can stick by our guns and stick by the results of the vote accomplished here a few weeks ago.

I hope that the amendment of the gentleman from Michigan will not prevail.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOLAND. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. MULTER. I want to point out that despite the protestations of the sponsor of the amendment, the gentleman from Michigan, if we should strike out of the bill, by adopting his amendment, this language, there would be nothing in the bill under which the supplement program could get underway. The basic law is not self-executing. Without this appropriation in this bill nothing could be done.

I have just reread the gentleman's amendment, and it would strike out the entire program, which would leave nothing to get the program underway.

Mr. HARVEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOLAND. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HARVEY of Michigan. I should like to clarify that point. Frankly, I could have asked to strike the language on page 9, line 6, which specifically sets forth the administrative expenses for this agency to administer section 101, the rent supplement program. That is \$170,000. I did not ask to strike that, because I believe that they should be permitted to have this money and to continue.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOLAND. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. It has been the practice of the Independent Offices Subcommittee, when amendments have been accepted striking out basic appropriations, to delete as well the administrative expenses; is that not true?

Mr. BOLAND. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. YATES. As a matter of fact, if the gentleman's point were valid, there would be nothing for this agency to do,

because no funds would be left to carry out the program.

Mr. BOLAND. So far as I am concerned, Mr. Chairman, I would say that the adoption of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan would absolutely kill this program this fiscal year. I am also fearful that its adoption might kill the program forever.

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words, and I support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. Chairman, at the appropriate time after the Committee rises and we go back into the House, I shall ask permission to include as a part of my remarks as much of the regulations dated September 28, 1965, as I shall have been able to obtain by that time.

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Series and Series No.: MF Letter No. 63.

Control No.: F-1052.

Date: September 28, 1965.

To: All insuring office directors and multifamily housing representatives.

Subject: Rent supplement program.

I. INTRODUCTION

Title I of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 approved August 10, 1965, authorizes the HHFA Administrator to make payments to project owners to supplement the rentals eligible families can afford to pay. Important criteria with regard to approval of a rent supplement project will include full consideration of its contribution to assisting in integrating income groups and furthering the legal requirements and objectives of equal opportunity in housing.

The amount of the rent supplement payable for a family is the difference between the rental for the dwelling unit and one-fourth of the tenant's income, provided that the payment may not be less than 5 percent nor more than 70 percent of the unit rental. Under the basic rent supplement program, projects will be insured by FHA under section 221(d)(3) at market interest rates. Tenants other than those eligible for rent supplements may occupy units in the project. There will be no income limits for occupancy in these market rate projects, but tenants must meet certain income and other criteria to be eligible for rent supplements. Eligible projects can be owned by private nonprofit, limited distribution, or cooperative mortgagors, and may consist of five or more single family detached, row, walk-up, or other type of multifamily units. Projects may either be new or major rehabilitation. Rehabilitation must result in the creation of standard units in a structure previously containing primarily substandard living accommodations or involve rehabilitation amounting to at least one-half of the mortgage amount.

In addition to the basic program, the law provides for experimental programs under which up to 5 percent of the funds appropriated may be used in 221(d)(3) below market interest rate projects and another 5 percent may be used in FHA section 231 and CFA (Community Facilities Administration) section 202 housing for the elderly projects. The mortgagor of a section 231 project must be a private nonprofit organization. A section 202 project mortgagor may be a private nonprofit or cooperative housing corporation or a public body or agency.

The program will not be operative until Congress appropriates funds. In the meantime, insuring offices should become familiar with these instructions and may have preliminary discussions with prospective sponsors.

General information regarding the rent supplement program is set forth below.

II. ELIGIBLE PROJECTS

A. Basic program: Section 221(d)(3) market interest rate projects with private nonprofit, limited distribution, or cooperative housing corporation mortgages for which the loans are insured after August 19, 1965.

B. Experimental program: Not to exceed 5 percent of the appropriated rent supplement funds may be used in section 221(d)(3) below market interest rate projects with private nonprofit, limited distribution, or cooperative housing corporation mortgagors for which commitments to insure the loans are issued after August 10, 1965.

In addition to future proposals, upon request of the mortgagor and mortgagee, any currently proposed below market interest rate project which has been neither initially endorsed nor construction started may be considered for acceptance under the below market experimental rent supplement program. Partial reprocessing of these cases by underwriting will be required to determine the change in operation and management costs. Also, the other rent supplement eligibility requirements must be met.

C. Experimental program (sections 202 and 231: Not to exceed 5 percent of the appropriate rent supplement funds may be used in FHA section 231 and CFA section 202 housing for the elderly projects. To be eligible for consideration under the rent supplement program, a section 231 project must have a private nonprofit mortgagor, it must be finally endorsed and approved for rent supplements after August 10, 1965.

A section 202 project mortgagor may be a private nonprofit or cooperative housing corporation or a public body or agency and may have been financed prior to August 10. Rent supplement payments may be made for no more than 20 percent of the dwelling units in any project financed under section 202 on or before August 10, 1965, or finally endorsed for mortgage insurance under section 231 pursuant to a commitment issued on or before August 10, 1965. For section 202 projects, FHA will be concerned only with the rent supplement provisions. Underwriting processing for this program is performed by CFA.

NOTE I: With respect to any proposal involving an experimental project under B or C above, after completion of the preapplication review and before questioning a reservation of funds, the Director will forward the experimental proposal to the multifamily representative. The representative will review the proposal and forward the file with his recommendations to the Assistant Commissioner for Multifamily Housing.

The Assistant Commissioner for Multifamily Housing will review and return the case to the Director with his recommendations with a copy to the representative.

NOTE II: An application may be accepted for a proposed section 221(d)(3) below market interest rate rent supplement project only if the project is to be located within a community having a workable program certification in effect. A workable program certification is not required for a section 221(d)(3) market rate rent supplement project, unless the project is to be located in a community where there has been a workable program for community improvement at a time a contract for a loan or capital grant was entered into, or a contract for annual contribution or capital grant was entered into pursuant to the United States Housing Act of 1937.

III. DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF TERMS

A. Private nonprofit mortgagor means a corporation or association organized for purposes other than the making of profit or gain for itself or persons identified therewith and which the Commissioner finds is in no manner controlled by nor under the direction of persons or firms seeking to derive profit or gain therefrom. Such a mortgagor

shall be regulated or supervised under Federal or State laws or by political subdivisions of States or agencies thereof, or the Commissioner, as to rents, charges, and methods of operations.

B. Limited distribution mortgagor means a corporation restricted as to distribution of income by the laws of the State of its incorporation (or by the Commissioner) or a trust, partnership, association, individual, or other entity restricted by law or by the Commissioner as to distribution of income, and regulated as to rents, charges, rate of return, and methods of operation.

C. Cooperative mortgagor means a nonprofit cooperative ownership housing corporation approved by the Commissioner which is regulated or restricted by law or by the Commissioner as to rents or sales, charges, rate of return, and methods of operation.

D. Qualified tenant means an individual or family that has been determined:

1. To have assets and income below the maximum amounts established by HHFA for occupancy eligibility, and

2. To be one of the following:

(a) A person or family displaced by governmental action.

(b) Who is 62 years of age or whose spouse is 62 years of age or older.

(c) Who is physically handicapped or whose spouse is handicapped.

(d) Occupying substandard housing.

(e) Disaster victims in an area designated as disaster area by SBA since April 1, 1965, whose dwelling has been extensively damaged or destroyed.

("Qualified tenant" includes a member of a cooperative who satisfies the foregoing requirements and who, on sale of his membership, will not be reimbursed for any equity increment accumulated through rent supplement payments.)

E. Family means two or more persons related by blood, marriage or operation of law who occupy the same unit.

F. Handicapped person means a person who has a physical impairment which is expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration, substantially impedes his ability to live independently and is of such a nature that his ability to live independently could be improved by more suitable housing conditions.

G. Substandard housing means a unit of housing that is dilapidated or lacks one or more of the following plumbing facilities:

1. Hot and cold piped water inside the structure.

2. Usable flush toilet inside the structure for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit.

3. Usable bathtub or shower inside the structure for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit.

H. Dilapidated housing unit: A dilapidated housing unit is one that does not provide safe and adequate shelter, and in its present condition endangers the health, safety, or well-being of the occupants. Such a housing unit has one or more critical defects, or has a combination of intermediate defects in sufficient number or extent to require considerable repair or rebuilding, or is of inadequate original construction. The defects are either so critical or so widespread that the structure should be extensively repaired, rebuilt, or torn down.

Critical defects include: Holes, open cracks, or rotted, loose or missing material (clapboard siding, shingles, bricks, concrete, tile, plaster or floorboards) over a large area of the foundation, outside walls, roof, chimney, or inside walls, floors, or ceilings; substantial sagging of floors, walls, or roof; and extensive damage by storm, fire, or flood.

To be classified as dilapidated on the basis of intermediate defects, a housing unit must have such defects in sufficient number or extent that it no longer provides safe and adequate shelter.

Inadequate original construction includes: Shacks, huts, or tents; structures with makeshift walls or roofs, or built of packing boxes, scrap lumber or tin; structures lacking foundations (walls rest directly on the ground); structures with dirt floors; and cellars, barns, garages, or other places not originally intended for living quarters and inadequately converted to such quarters.

I. Asset limitation for tenant eligibility: A check on assets will be made for families, or single individuals, who are otherwise eligible for rent supplements.

An elderly or handicapped family (or single individual) may not have net assets in excess of three times the annual income limit established for the dwelling unit having the number of bedrooms that would be required by that family (or individual).

For a family (or single individual) other than an elderly or handicapped family or individual, net assets may not exceed two times the annual income limit established for the dwelling unit having the number of bedrooms that would be required by that family.

Net assets are defined as the excess of assets over liabilities. Assets in turn are defined to include cash on hand, savings and checking account balances, bonds, stocks, and other liquid assets, and value of real estate, automobiles, etc., but not including such personal assets as furniture, clothing, etc. Liabilities include amounts owing on charge or installment accounts, notes payable, real estate mortgages, etc.

It will not be necessary to list or check the assets of welfare families since welfare agencies have already checked the assets of these families.

J. Family income means the amount of the income of the family serves two important purposes under the rent supplement program. Gross family income is used to determine income eligibility of the family; that is, whether such income is less than the maximum income limit established for the applicable size of unit. Also, except for welfare recipients for whom the rental charge shall not be less than the rental allowance provided by the welfare agency, family income after deductions is used to determine the amount of rent to be paid by the tenant; namely, 25 percent of such income.

The following paragraphs define family income for these purposes. Income of families as used herein will also apply to income of individuals. The income to be reported is the annual income for the previous 12-month period.

Gross family income

Gross family income means all the income of all the members of the family occupying the unit, from any source whatsoever, before any deductions for Federal, State, or local income taxes. Gross family income shall include but is not limited to the following:

1. Compensation for personal services, such as wages and salaries, part-time wages, overtime pay, commissions, fees, tips, bonuses, cash value of any compensation in kind (such as meals), and allowances for carfare.
2. Net income from the operation of a business or profession.
3. Interest, dividends, and net income from real or personal property.
4. Amounts received from annuities, periodic payments derived from insurance policies, retirement income, pensions, periodic benefits for disability or death, and other similar types of periodic receipts.
5. Periodic payments such as unemployment and disability compensation including military or veterans' disability, social security benefits, workmen's compensation and dismissal wages.
6. Cash relief (welfare) receipts and the value of determinable relief allowances in kind, including rental allowances.

7. Periodic and determinable allowances, such as alimony and regular contributions or gifts.

8. All regular pay, special payments, and allowances received by a member of the armed services who is the head of the family, whether or not he is living in the dwelling, or by any other member of the armed services who is living in the dwelling.

Family income after deductions

The following deductions from gross family income shall be allowed:

1. Not to exceed \$300 of income earned per annum by each working member of the family less than 18 years of age.

2. Annual expense for disability or continuing illness.

3. A reduction from total income is permitted for unusual income which will not be forthcoming during the current 12-month period. This is intended to provide a more meaningful appraisal of current income. Such a reduction may include discontinuance of all or part of overtime pay, loss of income due to departure of secondary wage earner or minor, unemployment compensation which does not occur regularly, etc.

K. Household means all of the persons who live in one living unit.

L. Rent Supplement Contract means the contract between the housing owner and the HHFA Administrator pursuant to which rent supplement funds will be allocated for and paid to the project owner. The contract terms may not exceed 40 years or the term of the mortgage, whichever is less. The rent supplement payment for any unit may not be less than 5 nor more than 70 percent of the unit rental.

M. Occupancy standards: Consistent with established public housing standards in assigning accommodations to eligible families, project owners are responsible for not creating or continuing unnecessarily overcrowded living conditions. Likewise, owners are responsible for not assigning more space to eligible families than is needed under reasonable standards.

Generally, dwellings are to be so assigned that (1) except possibly in the case of infants and very young children, it will not be necessary for persons of opposite sex, other than husband and wife, to occupy the same bedroom; (2) dwellings also should be so assigned as not to require use of the living room for sleeping purposes, except in the case of efficiency units occupied by one person; and (3) in applying the following limits, every member of the family regardless of age is to be considered as a person. These principles result in the following standards:

Number of bedrooms	Number of persons	
	Minimum	Maximum
0	1	1
1	1	2
2	2	4
3	4	6
4	6	8

IV. ELIGIBILITY OF SPONSORS

Because the rent supplement program will require that the owning organization deal with tenants in the lower economic and social level with all of the added management responsibilities this can involve, and because they will be required to handle and account for direct Federal rent supplement payments, FHA must give the most careful consideration to the qualifications of prospective sponsors and housing owners. FHA not only will see that sponsors not equipped for housing ownership under the rent supplement program are screened out before they have spent unnecessary time and effort on a hopeless venture, but also will see that interested sponsors with a potential for successful low

income housing ownership are given the guidance and assistance necessary to the realization of that success. They will be given advice and assistance in remedying such deficiencies in organization, continuity, representation, or capacity which they may have.

For any prospective sponsor and project owner under the rent supplement program, it will be necessary to examine carefully the character, integrity, and motivation of the organization as well as its continuity, its knowledge, or ability to secure the knowledge of housing finance and construction necessary to develop a project, its capacity to provide competent management of the project, as well as its understanding of the extensive and continuing responsibilities it is undertaking in providing housing for low income families and individuals. Good will and good intentions are not enough to assure a successful project. These qualities must be accompanied by willingness and capacity to stick with the project over the long term and to perform the services to the tenants and to the project which are essential.

V. ALLOCATIONS, INCOME CEILINGS, MARKET DATA

A major portion of the operating responsibility for the rent supplement program has been delegated to FHA by the HHFA Administrator. However, HHFA will retain responsibility for regional and local allocations of rent supplement funds, establishment of income ceilings in each locality for tenant eligibility, and for estimating the aggregate need for low-income housing in each locality.

It will be some time before complete market information is available and income ceilings have been established for all areas. Until such time, HHFA and FHA will utilize available data and will proceed as follows: When a sponsor who appears to be qualified expresses serious interest in developing a rent supplement project, the FHA Director through the Multifamily Representative will notify the HHFA Regional Administrator that the project is under review, request him to establish income ceilings for the area in which the proposed project will be located, and to furnish any market information which may be available on low-income families relating to the area. A copy of each request will be sent to the Assistant Administrator (Program Policy) Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D.C. In addition, FHA will utilize or develop its own market information on probable demand, as needed.

VI. FHA EVALUATION OF RENT SUPPLEMENT PROPOSALS

Based on the income ceilings for rent supplement tenant eligibility and low income market information supplied by the HHFA Regional Administrator, the insuring office director will proceed with the preapplication review of the proposal. This will include a tentative determination with respect to the acceptability of the sponsorship, and the usual preapplication analysis and determination.

Early in preapplication review, the Director will proceed to obtain a final determination on the eligibility of the prospective sponsor and project owner, as well as the prospective site in terms of the open occupancy site selection criteria indicated below. If the mortgagor will be a private non-profit organization, the regular nonprofit clearance procedure will be followed. For any other type of mortgagor, the office Director will submit a complete report and his recommendations regarding the sponsor and mortgagor entities to the Multifamily Representative. The representative will evaluate the report under the rent supplement eligibility requirements and will forward the file with his comments and recommendations to the Assistant Commissioner for Multifamily Housing. The Assistant Commis-

sioner will advise the office director, in writing, with copy to the representative, regarding the sponsor-mortgagor eligibility.

If the proposal involves a section 221(d) (3) below market interest rate project, under the rent supplement experimental provisions, the regular procedure will be followed to obtain an allocation of below market interest rate funds.

The market data and information received from the Regional Administrator will contain estimates of the overall community need and demand for very low rent housing, distribution of eligible families by income and size, and the number of families eligible for rent supplements by reason of each of the five eligibility requirements. The low rent housing need estimated by HHFA may be met not only by the rent supplement program, but also by new and leased public housing. Section 202 Housing for the Elderly administered by CFA, and, to an extent, by section 221(d) (3) below market interest rate housing. The Regional Administrator will maintain a record of housing made available by the various programs and adjust or update community market estimates as needed. It is, therefore, necessary for insuring offices to keep the Regional Administrator fully informed of the status of rent supplement proposals being considered. The Regional Administrator will also keep FHA informed of developments that would affect the low rent housing market. However, the insuring office must also be alert to local public housing planning and other sources of housing that might preempt a portion of the immediate market. The insuring office will develop locally additional data needed to estimate the market absorption capacity. The Director must consider that the existence of eligible tenants is not synonymous with market need and demand. Adequate data are necessary for proper project planning and for advising sponsors, but early implementation of the program must not be unnecessarily delayed. The Director must also consider what portion of the overall market of the community a single project in a given location can be expected to properly serve. It would ordinarily not be reasonable to presume that one project or one location could properly serve the demand of the entire low income market in a sizeable community.

The production of housing for the rent supplement program below the maximum cost indicated by the mortgage limits should be encouraged. However, planning must follow the principles of good design practice and avoid features that will contribute to premature obsolescence. The objective is to provide substantial, well designed, livable housing without luxury features. Due to the maintenance and management problems often inherent in housing for low income tenants, sponsors must be encouraged to specify materials that will contribute to lower maintenance cost and to design for ease of management.

At the conclusion of preapplication review, but prior to the issuance of Format Letter B, the Director will request a reservation of rent supplement funds in a specific amount for the proposed project. The request will be made by submitting an original and four copies of FHA Form 2502 to the Multifamily Representative. The Representative will forward the original and three copies to the Regional Administrator, and one copy to the Assistant Administrator (Program Policy) Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D.C. After completion, the Regional Administrator will return the original and two copies to the Representative. The Representative will retain one copy and will forward the other copy to the Assistant Commissioner for Multifamily Housing. The original will be returned to the Director.

When and if an allocation of rent supplement funds for the particular project is received from the HHFA Regional Administrator, through the Multifamily Representative, the Director will complete his preapplication review and notify the sponsor that an allocation of rent supplement funds has been made at the same time he indicates the willingness of FHA to receive a formal application for mortgage insurance for the project. (Note, the procedure described above for determining low income market and justifying rent supplement allocations will be followed in the early stages of the program. As HHFA is able to conduct studies of low markets in various localities, it will be able to establish income eligibility ceilings in advance of applications from sponsors and will be able to supply definitive information on the aggregate market for low income eligibles and the distribution of incomes among those eligibles. When this happens, it will require less FHA study and justification of aggregate low income need. It will not, however, affect the necessity for FHA to make its own determination of the effective demand for a particular project under review and, based on this, to calculate and request the required rent supplement allocation.)

VII. SECTION 202 PROGRAM

Any section 202 mortgagor who wishes to have his project included under the rent supplement program is to file his request with the HHFA Regional Administrator. If the Regional Administrator concurs, he will forward the mortgagor's request and his own recommendation to the Director. With the recommendation, the Regional Administrator will forward information such as the date the project was financed, the term of the direct loan on the project, the recommended duration of the contract, the maximum rental rate for each living unit, the income ceilings for rent supplement eligibility, any information available regarding distribution of family income among the eligibles, and detailed estimates of rent supplement payments required.

When the information has been analyzed, the Director will forward a report and recommendation to the Multifamily Representative. The Representative will forward the file with his recommendation to the Assistant Commissioner for Multifamily Housing. The Assistant Commissioner will confer with the Community Facilities Administration and will issue notice of decision with respect to acceptance of the project, and if appropriate, the amount and terms of the rent supplement contract.

VIII. MAXIMUM MORTGAGE LIMITS

As an initial consideration, the mortgage limits established by FHA for rent supplement projects will not exceed those established for the same area for section 221(d) (3) below market projects. Special per living unit mortgage limits will be issued. These limits will apply to all FHA insured rent supplement projects in an area regardless of the section of the act, the mortgage interest rate, or the type of construction.

Directors will be furnished mortgage limits for all communities for which data are already available. If mortgage limits are needed for other areas, the instructions in 72436 of the FHA manual for the example walk-up project must be followed.

IX. THE RENT SUPPLEMENT CONTRACT

The FHA insuring office will be responsible for negotiating rent-supplement contracts with sponsors on all projects which are eligible for rent-supplement payments, including elderly projects financed under section 202.

For FHA insured projects, FHA's agreement to pay rent supplements will be incorporated into the commitment by attaching to the commitment a completed but unexecuted

form of rent supplement contract. The commitment will provide that the contract will be executed prior to initial closing or start of construction if the project is to be insured upon completion. This rent supplement contract provides for adjustment at the end of a prescribed rent-up period to reflect actual rent supplement requirements.

The amount of the initial rent supplement contract will be based on the estimated occupancy pattern developed by the insuring office for the specific project. The sponsor is to be encouraged to achieve a pattern of occupancy and tenant income as close as possible to that on which the original allocation was based. If the amount of the initial or adjusted contract will be in excess of the amount of the HHFA preliminary reservation for the project, the Director will submit a report through the Multifamily Representative to the Regional Administrator substantiating a request for an increase in funds reservation. In no case may a contract be executed or adjusted to an amount in excess of that authorized by HHFA.

The original and three copies of all contracts are to be sent to the Representative. The Representative will forward the original to the Assistant Commissioner-Comptroller and will retain one copy and will forward one copy each to the Regional Administrator and to the FHA Assistant Commissioner for Multifamily Housing.

The rent supplement contract will provide that payment of rent supplements on behalf of eligible tenants will be made monthly to the housing owner or his designee by FHA in accordance with terms of the contract. The total payments due on behalf of each eligible tenant will be requested by voucher initiated by the housing owner and sent to the FHA, in accordance with Comptroller Letter No. 309. The amount of the payment due on behalf of each tenant will be the difference between the unit rental as determined by FHA and 25 percent of the tenant's gross family income less allowable deductions, but in no case will the payment be less than 5 percent nor more than 70 percent of the approved rental for the unit.

The contract will require periodic recertification by FHA of tenant incomes (at the termination of lease periods but not less than once every 2 years) and corresponding adjustment in payments to be made to the project owner. It will also cover recertification of income in tenant hardship cases, determination of fair market rent, and other statutory or regulatory provisions needed to protect the interests of the HHFA Administrator. Tenants 62 years of age or older are exempt from the standard recertification of income requirement. There will be special recertification requirements applicable to all tenants who have their rent supplement payments increased under the hardship provisions.

X. DETERMINATION OF TENANT ELIGIBILITY

Applicants for rent supplements in a project will furnish information on the combined income of all members of the household, together with a statement of assets and liabilities, and other information bearing on eligibility. An "Application for Tenant Eligibility" form will be used for this purpose.

The housing owner or his manager will assist the tenant in completing an original and three copies of the application form. One copy should be retained by the housing owner or manager. The original and two copies are to be forwarded to the Director.

Acting under authority delegated by the Administrator, FHA will certify the eligibility of the applicant as well as the amount of rent supplement to which he is entitled. The original of the application form will then be returned to the owner or manager, one of the two copies will be retained by the

insuring office for reference in checking rent supplement vouchers, and the second copy will be sent to the FHA statistics section, Washington, D.C., after receipt of the first voucher. (See Comptroller Letter No. 309, items 4 and 5.)

Disclosure of significant assets will require eligibility determination pursuant to the provisions set forth in paragraph III.I.

Tenant eligibility claimed by reason of occupancy of substandard housing or where housing has been destroyed or severely damaged by natural disasters will require physical examination of the housing unless adequate proof is provided from an authorized agency regarding the physical condition of such housing. The director will make arrangements for inspection by other agencies as appropriate. Usually the LPA's will perform this function in connection with tenants coming from existing or proposed urban renewal areas, the LHA (local housing authority) in connection with tenants coming from public housing, or by building inspection departments in connection with persons from areas with code enforcement. In instances where these functions are performed by these agencies there will be no charge. Where they are not performed by these agencies, the director will have the necessary property inspection performed by FHA employees. The definitions of substandard and dilapidated housing are set forth in paragraphs III.G and III.H and on Form No. 2501.

XI. LEASE-OPTION UNDER THE RENT SUPPLEMENT PROGRAM

The statute authorizes rent supplement payments on behalf of selected tenants occupying rental units under a lease with an option to purchase. This provision can be used only by projects planned for the purpose and with individual units capable of separation from the project operation. Eligible projects will generally consist of townhouse, row type, semidetached or detached structures initially financed under Section 221(d)(3) market rate.

Sponsors of this type of project should anticipate conversion of all living units to owner-occupancy during the early part of the project mortgage term.

Tenants will be selected on the basis of their potential for increasing income and eventual homeownership capability. Prospective tenants will be reviewed by FHA using criteria and procedures paralleling current FHA mortgage credit practice. Selected tenants will occupy their units on a rental basis, paying as their portion of the fair market rent, 25 percent of their monthly applicable income. The balance of the fair market rent will come from the rent supplement. The tenant, however, will be permitted to contribute additional sums from his own resources to be placed in an escrow account in his name by the housing owner. When the tenant has accumulated the required cash investment for purchase, his income has increased sufficiently to qualify for ownership, and if his other credit characteristics are acceptable, his unit will be eligible for release from the project mortgage. His purchase may be financed in the usual manner, the most probable way being under an FHA Section 221(d)(2) insured mortgage.

If a tenant is unwilling to exercise his option to purchase within a reasonable period of time after reaching an income level that permits full payment of housing expenses, he will lose the lease and the unit will be made available to another eligible lease-option tenant. If he is unable to exercise his option to purchase, he will be considered for an extension. The sponsorship will be expected to offer guidance and financial advisory services to tenants for the purpose of encouraging them to establish a good

credit record, properly manage family finances, and bettering their financial position.

Any proposals under these provisions should be forwarded to the Multifamily Representative for procedural instructions at the earliest preapplication stage.

XII. REHABILITATION PROJECTS

Rent supplements will be available to rehabilitation projects as well as to new construction. However, to be eligible, the rehabilitation work must result in the production of standard units in a project currently containing primarily substandard living units or account for at least one-half of the mortgage amount. The rent supplement program will not be used to revive existing projects of standard living units in financial difficulty.

XIII. MIXED RENT SUPPLEMENT AND BELOW MARKET PROJECTS

In order to achieve a mixing of low and moderate income levels, proposals will be encouraged which combine projects receiving rent supplement payments with projects receiving the benefits of a 3 percent below market interest rate.

Separate structures and separate mortgages will be required, but the structures may be on adjoining sites and may share common facilities. Each project would own an undivided interest in the common facilities, which may include the kinds of nondwelling facilities normally provided in a section 221(d)(3) below market interest rate project.

Any proposals under these provisions should be forwarded to the Multifamily Representative for procedural instructions at the earliest preapplication stage.

XIV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

The management of rent supplement projects will involve some responsibilities not encountered in the typical project. Also, there will be extra duties such as assisting and guiding applicants in preparing applications for rent supplements and in the periodic recertification of tenant incomes which will require counseling at the time of initial application and subsequently as family size and/or incomes change. With a view to assuring that proper provision is made for project management, FHA will retain authority for the prior approval of any proposed management plan or contract. Therefore, the commitment must contain a special condition providing that:

"Thirty (30) days prior to initial endorsement (start of construction for insurance upon completion cases), a copy of the proposed management plan or contract together with a résumé of the background and experience of the management agent shall be submitted for evaluation and approval by FHA."

XV. AMORTIZATION OF MORTGAGE

The level annuity monthly payment plan set forth on FHA Form 3010-3 is to be used for the section 221(d)(3) market rate and section 231 rent supplement projects. For any section 221(d)(3) below market interest rate project, Form 3010-5 A, B, C, D, or E is to be used as appropriate.

XVI. PROJECT NUMBERING REQUIREMENT

In order to identify those projects approved for rent supplements, the suffix letters "SUP" (for supplement) will be added to the prescribed section 221 or section 231 project number. The foregoing is applicable to all applications processed under the rent supplement program, to converted commitments, and to section 231 projects not finally endorsed for insurance.

XVII. REQUIRED NOTICE IF PLANS FOR PROPOSED RENT SUPPLEMENT PROJECT CANCELED

In the event plans for any proposed rent supplement project are canceled after funds have been reserved, the Director must issue notice in writing to the multifamily repre-

sentative. The representative will notify the Regional Administrator in writing, with one copy to the Assistant Commissioner for Multifamily Housing and one copy to the Assistant Administrator (Program Policy), Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D.C., so that the reservation will be canceled.

XVIII. LANDLORD-TENANT RELATIONSHIP

In administration of the rent supplement program, no effort will be made to interfere with the normal landlord-tenant relationship. Landlords will be free to reject applications from prospective tenants or to accept them, conditioned only on FHA's certification of their eligibility if they require rent supplement payments and subject to the FHA policy prohibiting discrimination in the selection of tenants on the basis of race, color, or creed. Landlords will also be free to evict tenants for violation of lease provisions or for other reasonable causes.

XIX. SPECIALLY DESIGNED PROJECTS FOR ELDERLY

Rent supplement projects which are specially designed for the elderly may be insured under section 221(d)(3) at market interest rates. Some units in housing for the elderly projects may be designed for occupancy by the physically handicapped, depending upon the local market demand and interest of a sponsor. Such a project shall be designed to meet the FHA housing for the elderly minimum property standards.

The unit rental on which the amount of rent supplement is based shall be defined as including shelter rent with utilities but excluding meals and special services or personal care.

XX. WELFARE TENANTS

The amount of rent to be paid by an applicant who is receiving welfare assistance shall not be less than the rental allowance which is provided by the welfare agency.

XXI. FOUNDERS' FEES

Owners of projects under section 231 requiring founders' fees will not be eligible for rent supplement payments and owners of section 221(d)(3) projects will not be permitted to require founders' fees.

Mr. Chairman, there is also a Comptroller letter consisting of two printed pages and two standard forms; an underwriting letter consisting of four pages; and three additional FHA forms; Proposed Amendments to the HHFA and FHA Regulations Implementing Rent Supplement Provisions of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 consisting of five pages and a Rent Supplement Contract consisting of four pages.

These are in printed form and while they are quite interesting, they should now be readily available for anyone who requests the same.

Mr. Chairman, I am inclined to feel that the action of the administrator, in his unwillingness to readily make available the contents of these regulations, is a breach of faith with the House of Representatives. I am informed that several Members of the House have made an effort to obtain these, and I have reason to believe that if they had been readily available this amendment might not have some of the support which it now has.

I do not believe that agency officials should conceal from Members of Congress, on any pretext, any regulations or any documents which have been printed.

There is reason to believe that these elusive regulations may go further than the language of the act approved August 10, 1965, and that they may go further than the authority of the Administrator under any section of any housing act. The copy of the regulations which I have seen is unmistakably dated September 28, 1965. They are ready for distribution. I know of no reason why they should not be readily available, upon request, to any Member of Congress.

As I have been able to interpret those meager portions of the proposed regulations dated September 28, 1965, but which to my knowledge have not been made generally available as of today, October 14, 1965, I feel that this House owes it to itself and to the integrity of the House of Representatives to at least defer action on this until we have had an opportunity to determine whether or not the proposed regulations go further than the language of the amendment to the housing bill which was offered by my colleague from Georgia [Mr. STEPHENS] when the housing bill was under consideration in the House.

In the debate on this amendment which has preceded my remarks, there has been a difference of opinion between the author of the amendment and the chairman of the subcommittee as to the maximum income and property ownership for a person designated as eligible to receive a rent subsidy or rent supplement under the provisions of Title I of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965.

The integrity of both of these men is unquestioned, and there is a valid basis for the differences in opinion held by the two Members. From what I know of the law, and from what little I have been able to see and read of the regulations, I am unable to determine which gentlemen is correct and which amount is correct. The probable answer is that neither the law nor regulation is clear now, and it will ultimately be decided by subsequent administration action rather than by law. At such later date the figure given by the author of the amendment might then be too low and the figure given by the chairman of the subcommittee might be too high. The fact is, that no one knows with certainty what maximum figures the administrator will select. The law is silent and the regulations are not clear.

Contrary to the comments of some who have said that this would kill this program, I do not think so. If it is indeed a good program, as many of my colleagues feel it is, then it can be fully implemented and can become a part of the national housing policy of the United States.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLYNT. Of course I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. I asked the gentleman to yield in order that I may reinforce what the gentleman from Michigan said. There is \$170,000 in this bill untouched by his amendment, for administrative expenses for the Federal Housing Administration to continue to study this pro-

gram and get its ducks in a row, so to speak, so that it can come back to our committee in January with a new bill. We will then consider or reconsider any request made by the administration. There is no brief for anyone to say that this amendment will permanently kill the program, because that is not true.

Mr. FLYNT. I thank the gentleman from North Carolina and I agree with him in his observation.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLYNT. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. MULTER. I thank the gentleman for yielding. I wonder if the gentleman can tell us what this \$170,000 for administrative expenses can be used for if you do not appropriate the money for the program. What are they going to administer and do with the money if you do not give them the money to get this program underway?

Mr. FLYNT. I will yield to the gentleman himself to answer his own question. The question is self-answering. The purpose of the \$170,000 is to adequately prepare a set of rules and regulations so that the Congress of the United States will know what it is appropriating money for.

Mr. MULTER. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. FLYNT. Certainly I yield.

Mr. MULTER. I am sure the gentleman does not seriously contend that any agency can justify spending \$170,000 to write a simple set of regulations.

Mr. FLYNT. I may say this: I do not think they could justify their action in doing it, but I have seen administrative agencies use a great deal more than that and accomplish a great deal less.

Mr. MULTER. If the gentleman will yield for one further point, do I understand the gentleman is suggesting to strike this out at this point from this bill and then go to conference? If you strike it out, what is there to go to conference about?

Mr. FLYNT. I will say this in reply to the gentleman from New York: If the regulations had been available to the subcommittee which considered and held hearings on this portion of the bill, this amendment might very well not even be before us today. When it takes an operation almost the equivalent of pulling impacted wisdom teeth to get possession of a simple set of regulations which have been written and printed for at least 3 weeks, then I think the House of Representatives is entitled to take a look at such regulations before we proceed further with funding the program.

I urge the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

(Mr. JENNINGS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENNINGS. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. I wonder if we could agree to a limitation of time on this matter. The amendment has been debated, and we have to conclude the action on this bill. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that we vote on this amendment after the conclusion of the remarks of the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GROSS. Just one minute. Could I have a minute or two?

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that we limit debate on this amendment to 8 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment as one of those five which helped carry this bill when it was before the House when it was first approved. At that time I supported the motion of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. STEPHENS], which specifically pointed out that no one would be eligible for rent subsidy unless they were eligible for public housing. I felt at that time that anyone who is eligible for public housing should be eligible for the rent subsidy.

Mr. Chairman, I thought I was supporting the private sector and getting away from public housing per se.

I now find that these perpetuating regulations do not do what I thought the law intended to be done and what I thought we were voting for in this House at the time it was passed.

Mr. Chairman, this is not a vote to kill the rent subsidy, because as the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HARVEY] pointed out, there are going to be adequate funds in the bill to bring out an adequate set of regulations that we can all understand. In voting for it today we are voting either against the bill that we passed or for a set of regulations. I believe this House in all honesty deserves the opportunity to wait until such time as they can bring out regulations that we can understand.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENNINGS. Of course I yield to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. ALBERT. Is not the gentleman doing this? Is not it one thing to insist upon the law being observed and another thing to cut out all funds needed to implement this program?

Mr. JENNINGS. I would say to the gentleman from Oklahoma that is true and if they were cutting out all funds in this bill I would take a second thought on it. But the gentleman's amendment is not designed to cut out all of the funds. He is leaving \$170,000 in the bill for the administration of the program.

Mr. ALBERT. If the gentleman will yield further—

Mr. JENNINGS. We will be back here in 3 months—

Mr. ALBERT. What good would it do to have funds for administration if there is nothing to administer?

Mr. JENNINGS. What good would it do to have all this money, \$150 million, if we did not know whether the law was going to prevail or the regulations put

out by the Administrator are going to prevail?

Mr. Chairman, I say this is something that we can wait on and should wait on.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENNINGS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. MULTER. I thank the gentleman for yielding. The point is that we are in agreement in some respects. We have made the legislative history that unless an applicant for this kind of supplement can qualify for public housing, they cannot qualify for this kind of housing.

Mr. JENNINGS. I appreciate the gentleman agreeing with me, and if he does agree with me he will vote to support the amendment and wait until we come back the first of the year and we will know what we are voting on. I appreciate the gentleman's contribution.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] for 3 minutes.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. HARVEY of Michigan), there were—ayes 99, noes 95.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. EVINS of Tennessee and Mr. HARVEY of Michigan.

The committee again divided, and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 111, noes 104.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Grants to aid advance acquisition of land

For grants authorized by section 704 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. JONAS

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JONAS: On page 6, strike out lines 12 through 15.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS].

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Urban Renewal Administration

For additional amounts for "Urban renewal administration", to remain available until expended, \$675,520,000 for the fiscal year 1966, including not to exceed \$520,000 for administrative expenses during such year, and \$725,000,000 for grants for the fiscal year 1967: *Provided*, That funds available for administrative expenses in the current fiscal year shall be available in connection with grants provided for in this paragraph: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$1,500,000 of the amount provided for each fiscal year in this paragraph for grants shall be available for rehabilitation grants pursuant to Sec. 115 of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, and not to exceed \$75,000,000 shall be available for code enforcement grants pursuant to Sec. 117 of such Act.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. JONAS

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JONAS: On page 7, line 15, strike out the word "and" and all that follows through line 17, and insert: "*Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used for code enforcement grants pursuant to Sec. 117 of such Act."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS].

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Construction, rail rapid transit system

For expenses necessary to design, engineer, construct, and equip a rail rapid transit system, as authorized by the National Capital Transportation Act of 1965, including acquisition of rights of way, land and interests therein, \$3,679,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That, in addition, \$320,551 previously appropriated to the National Capital Transportation Agency for "Land acquisition and construction" shall be merged with this appropriation.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. DAVIS OF WISCONSIN

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin: On page 12, line 12, strike out "\$3,679,000" and insert "\$500,000".

(Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, this is a companion to the amendment which I offered earlier.

The \$6 million in the bill for initiating the subway in the District of Columbia is divided into two parts. My purpose in the companion amendments I offered was to reduce the total funds to \$750,000 to be used for soil investigations and surveys.

I feel, as I said earlier, Mr. Chairman, that we need the information to be furnished by such complete soil studies, before committing ourselves to construction funds.

The mood of this Committee is obviously not favorable to reduction of these funds, so I shall not further belabor my point.

I predict this subway will cost much in excess of \$431 million, and that the same conditions which greatly increased the cost of so many other structures here will be found to account for a major portion of that increased cost.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Chairman, this is the same question that we considered on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. DAVIS] to the part of the appropriation bill dealing with the departments of the District of Columbia. The question was fully discussed then. The amendment was voted down. I do not think I need to discuss it any further.

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Chairman, adoption of this amendment would kill the rapid transit system. I hope that the amendment is rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on

the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Office of Education

Arts and humanities educational activities

For carrying out sections 12 and 13 of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, \$1,000,000.

National Foundation of the Arts and the Humanities

Salaries and expenses

For expenses necessary to carry out the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, including functions under Public Law 88-579, to remain available until expended, \$5,700,000, of which \$5,000,000 shall be available for carrying out sections 5(c) and 7(c) of the Act: *Provided*, That, in addition, there is appropriated for the purposes of section 11(b) of the Act, an amount equal to the total amounts of gifts, bequests and devises of money, and other property received by the Endowments, during the current fiscal year, under the provisions of section 10(a)(2) of the Act, but not to exceed \$2,000,000 for the Endowment for the Arts, and \$3,000,000 for the Endowment for the Humanities.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I rise to ask a question of some Member of the Committee regarding this arts, culture and humanities business. I see that it is off to a flying start. The bill was passed only a short time ago, and the money is now going through. Did the subcommittee question Mr. Roger Stevens, the head of this arts and culture business, on the possibility of a conflict of interest?

Mr. DENTON. The Interior Subcommittee discussed the question of possible conflict of interests, in our hearings on the arts and humanities.

Mr. GROSS. Did the gentleman ascertain whether it was true or not that Mr. Stevens has an interest in 100 plays?

Mr. DENTON. There was no evidence of a conflict of interest. It was felt that the arts and humanities had to get men of ability, experts on the councils.

There are special inserts in the record covering the subject of conflict of interest with regard to Roger Stevens beginning on page 50 and continuing through page 55.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Stevens resigned from the National Symphony Orchestra to avoid an accusation, as I understand it, of a conflict of interest. I do not think there is any question but what he has an interest in a number of plays. Moreover, on the day after he appeared before your subcommittee, the New York Herald Tribune carried a statement from Stevens saying that he would not divest himself of other interests.

I believe the record is quite plain that there is very strong possibility of conflict of interest with respect to this gentleman. I would hope that the committee would take a further look at this situation.

Mr. DENTON. There are three or four pages in the record on that. I ask the gentleman to turn to the hearings, where there are three or four pages on that. I believe we are able to say this is a man of ability, who is taking this position. Mr. Stevens is a man of independent wealth. He does not need to make money in that manner. He has taken a great deal of interest in the Arts and Humanities Foundation. He has done a great deal of work for the Government without any pay whatsoever. I believe we are extremely fortunate in having a man like him in this position.

I am not worried a bit about him using this position for his own gain in any way, shape or form.

Mr. GROSS. I say to the gentleman it is not a question of his intent or what he has been. It is a question of what he is going to do in the future and in the Federal office which will distribute millions of dollars. This art and culture program is going to run into a lot of money, and will have many facets and ramifications. We here today are asked to appropriate the money to make it possible, if there is a conflict of interest, for him to feather his own nest in the future. We should know whether he will divest himself of all interests in conflict with his office and duties.

Mr. DENTON. I believe the man is honest. I believe we are fortunate to have him in this position. He has done yeoman service for the Government in this respect in the past. I know nothing to make us question that in any way.

Let me read a portion of the record in this regard:

Mr. DENTON. Undoubtedly some of the members on the Council will have interests in various projects related to the arts. This could eventually involve a conflict of interest. What are your plans on regulations to avoid this sort of thing?

Mr. STEVENS. Needless to say, to have the quality of people serving on the Council that is necessary, they will, as you say, have a familiarity with the arts. The Council is composed of members from all parts of the country and of various interests in the 13 categories of the arts, and no one would want to jeopardize the objects and purposes of the law.

Besides, they are subject to the recently announced code of ethics promulgated by the Civil Service Commission which takes care of all conflict of interests.

Mr. GROSS. That is very fine, but the code of ethics does not mean very much around here, I fear, when someone wants to violate it. I would suggest that the gentleman not place very much reliance on a code of ethics.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Bureau of the Public Debt
Administering the public debt

For an additional amount for "Administering the public debt", \$1,000,000.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the necessary number of words.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question as to when we can

expect to see the funny money that has been authorized by Congress. I assume some of the appropriation in this title would go for the new sandwich-type funny money. I simply cannot wait to get a few of those coins.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman for that.

Mr. STEED. It just happens that I am reading the paper today an announcement by the Department of the Treasury where they say the production of these new-type coins has now advanced ahead of schedule to the point where 25-cent pieces will be distributed during the Christmas holiday season. That is the only information I have as to the time they will start circulating.

Mr. GROSS. What a blessing that will be this Christmas to get 25-cent pieces worth a quarter of a cent. That ought to make for a real fine Christmas celebration. This is one of the ways by which we roll in prosperity?

Mr. STEED. All I can tell the gentleman is that Congress passed a law requiring a change in the type of metal that we use in making coins. Those of us concerned with the operation of the mint are doing our best to carry out the mandate of Congress.

Mr. GROSS. Is this one of the reasons why the Bureau of the Public Debt's fund for administration has to be increased with a supplemental appropriation?

Mr. STEED. No. The item on the public debt has to do with fees paid to banks throughout the country who transact business for the Treasury Department such as cashing bonds or selling bonds and that sort of thing.

Mr. GROSS. To help float the debt that we are piling up while we are so prosperous. Is that right?

Mr. STEED. That plus a number of other services. The volume of business that has been transacted this year was more than they estimated, and it requires this amount to meet those obligations.

Mr. GROSS. The Great Society has a record to be real proud of. They are going to bring the funny money on the market at Christmastime and increase the expenditure for the Bureau of the Public Debt so that they will be properly prepared to take care of the increase in the debt. The year 1965 A.D. ought to go down as a red-letter year—a year when this Nation wallows in prosperity and yet poverty increases. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. STEED. If the gentleman will yield, I think I can assure the gentleman we will do our very best to try to produce a sufficient quantity of the very best quality of this type coin.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HARRIS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 11588) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and the amendment thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken and on a division (demanded by Mr. HARVEY of Michigan) there were—ayes 84, noes 95.

Mr. HARVEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 185, nays 162, answered "present" 2, not voting 83, as follows:

[Roll No. 369]

YEAS—185

Abernethy	Davis, Wis.	Latta
Addabbo	de la Garza	Lennon
Anderson, Ill.	Dierwinski	Lipson
Andrews,	Devine	McCarthy
Glenn	Dickinson	McCulloch
Andrews,	Dole	McEwen
N. Dak.	Dorn	McMillan
Ashbrook	Dowdy	McVicker
Ashmore	Downing	Macdonald
Aspinall	Duncan, Tenn.	MacGregor
Ayres	Dwyer	Mailliard
Baldwin	Edwards, Ala.	Marsh
Bates	Ellsworth	Martin, Ala.
Battin	Erlenborn	Martin, Mass.
Beckworth	Everett	Mathias
Belcher	Fallon	Matthews
Bell	Fisher	May
Bennett	Flynt	Michel
Berry	Foley	Mills
Betts	Fountain	Minshall
Bolton	Fulton, Pa.	Moeller
Bonner	Gettys	Moore
Bow	Goodell	Morris
Brooks	Griffin	Morse
Broomfield	Gross	Mosher
Broyhill, N.C.	Grover	Murray
Broyhill, Va.	Gubser	Nelsen
Buchanan	Gurney	Olson, Minn.
Burleson	Hagan, Ga.	O'Neal, Ga.
Byrnes, Wis.	Hagen, Calif.	Passman
Cabell	Haley	Pelly
Cahill	Hall	Pickle
Callan	Hansen, Idaho	Pike
Callaway	Harris	Pirnie
Carter	Harsha	Poage
Casey	Harvey, Mich.	Poff
Cederberg	Hébert	Pool
Chamberlain	Henderson	Purcell
Chelf	Herlong	Quie
Clausen,	Hull	Reid, Ill.
Don H.	Hutchinson	Reinecke
Cleveland	Ichord	Rhodes, Ariz.
Collier	Jarman	Robison
Colmer	Jennings	Rogers, Fla.
Conte	Jonas	Roush
Cooley	Jones, Ala.	Rumsfeld
Corbett	Jones, Mo.	Satterfield
Crámer	Karth	Schmidhauser
Culver	Keith	Schneebell
Cunningham	King, N.Y.	Schweiker
Curtin	Kunkel	Scott
Dague	Landrum	Selden
Davis, Ga.	Langen	Sikes

Smith, Calif.
Smith, Iowa
Smith, N.Y.
Smith, Va.
Springer
Stafford
Stalbaum
Stanton
Steed
Stubblefield

Taylor
Teague, Tex.
Thomson, Wis.
Todd
Tuck
Tupper
Tuten
Utt
Waggonner
Walker, N. Mex.

Watkins
Watts
Whalley
White, Tex.
Whitener
Whitten
Widnall
Williams
Younger

NAYS—162

Adams
Albert
Annunzio
Ashley
Bandstra
Barrett
Blatnik
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Brademas
Brown, Calif.
Burke
Burton, Calif.
Byrne, Pa.
Cameron
Carey
Clevenger
Cohelan
Conyers
Corman
Craley
Daniels
Dent
Denton
Diggs
Dingell
Donohue
Dow
Dulski
Dyal
Edmondson
Edwards, Calif.
Evans, Colo.
Evins, Tenn.
Farbstein
Farnsley
Fascell
Feighan
Flood
Fogarty
Ford,
William D.
Fraser
Friedel
Fulton, Tenn.
Gallagher
Glaimo
Gibbons
Gilbert
Gonzalez
Grabowski
Gray
Green, Pa.
Greigg

Grider
Halpern
Hamilton
Hanley
Hanna
Hansen, Iowa
Hansen, Wash.
Hathaway
Hawkins
Hechler
Helstoski
Hicks
Holland
Howard
Hungate
Huot
Irwin
Jacobs
Joelson
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Okla.
Karsten
Kastenmeier
Kee
Kelly
King, Calif.
King, Utah
Kirwan
Kluczynski
Krebs
Leggett
Long, Md.
Love
McDowell
McFall
McGrath
Machen
Mackay
Mackie
Madden
Mahon
Matsunaga
Meeds
Miller
Minish
Mink
Monagan
Moorhead
Morgan
Morrison
Moss
Multer
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Natcher

Nedzi
Nix
O'Hara, Mich.
Olsen, Mont.
O'Neill, Mass.
Ottinger
Patman
Patten
Perkins
Philbin
Powell
Price
Pucinski
Race
Redlin
Reid, N.Y.
Resnick
Reuss
Rhodes, Pa.
Rivers, Alaska
Rodino
Rogers, Colo.
Ronan
Roncallo
Rooney, N.Y.
Rooney, Pa.
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roybal
Ryan
St Germain
St. Onge
Schisler
Secrest
Sickles
Sisk
Slack
Staggers
Sullivan
Sweeney
Thompson, N.J.
Trimble
Tunney
Udall
Ullman
Vanik
Vigorito
Vivian
Wilson,
Charles H.
Wolf
Wright
Yates
Zablocki

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2

Scheuer Van Deerlin

NOT VOTING—83

Abbltt
Adair
Anderson,
Tenn.
Andrews,
George W.
Arends
Baring
Bingham
Bray
Brock
Burton, Utah
Celier
Clancy
Clark
Clawson, Del.
Conable
Curtis
Daddario
Dawson
Delaney
Duncan, Oreg.
Farnum
Findley
Fino
Ford, Gerald R.
Frelinghuysen
Fuqua

Garmatz
Gathings
Gilligan
Green, Oreg.
Griffiths
Halleck
Hardy
Harvey, Ind.
Hays
Hollfield
Horton
Hosmer
Johnson, Pa.
Keogh
Kornegay
Laird
Lindsay
Long, La.
McClary
McDade
Martin, Nebr.
Mize
Morton
O'Brien
O'Hara, Ill.
O'Konski
Pepper
Quillen

Randall
Reifel
Rivers, S.C.
Roberts
Rogers, Tex.
Roudebush
Saylor
Senner
Shipley
Shriver
Skubitz
Stephens
Stratton
Talcott
Teague, Calif.
Tenzer
Thomas
Thompson, Tex.
Toll
Walker, Miss.
Watson
Wetner
White, Idaho
Willis
Wilson, Bob
Wyatt
Wydler
Young

On this vote:

Mr. Long of Louisiana for, with Mr. Keogh against.
Mr. Kornegay for, with Mr. Delaney against.
Mr. Rogers of Texas for, with Mr. Toll against.
Mr. Roberts for, with Mr. Gilligan against.
Mr. Fuqua for, with Mr. Lindsay against.
Mr. Brock for, with Mr. Horton against.
Mr. Conable for, with Mr. Duncan of Oregon against.
Mr. Clancy for, with Mr. Farnum against.
Mr. Van Deerlin for, with Mr. Hollfield against.
Mr. Johnson of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Pepper against.
Mr. Watson for, with Mr. Tenzer against.
Mr. Adair for, with Mr. Baring against.
Mr. Arends for, with Mr. Celler against.
Mr. Laird for, with Mr. Daddario against.
Mr. Bob Wilson for, with Mr. Garmatz against.
Mrs. Green of Oregon for, with Mrs. Griffiths against.
Mr. Willis for, with Mr. O'Hara of Illinois against.
Mr. Bingham for, with Mr. Senner against.
Mr. George W. Andrews for, with Mr. Anderson of Tennessee against.
Mr. Abbltt for, with Mr. Clark against.
Mr. Hardy for, with Mr. O'Brien against.
Mr. Fino for, with Mr. Randall against.
Mr. Gerald R. Ford for, with Mr. Stratton against.
Mr. Roudebush for, with Mr. Hays against.
Mr. Bray for, with Mr. Dawson against.
Mr. Harvey of Indiana for, with Mr. White of Idaho against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Weltner with Mr. Walker of Mississippi.
Mr. Thomas with Mr. Burton of Utah.
Mr. Thompson of Texas with Mr. Quillen.
Mr. Shipley with Mr. McDade.
Mr. Young with Mr. Findley.
Mr. Rivers of South Carolina with Mr. Martin of Nebraska.
Mr. Gathings with Mr. Wydler.

Mr. MURRAY changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. Mr. Speaker, I have a live pair with the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD]. If he were present he would have voted "nay." I voted "yea." I withdraw my vote and vote "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. BOW. I am opposed to the bill, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:
Mr. Bow moves to recommit the bill H.R. 11588 to the Committee on Appropriations.

The SPEAKER. Without objection the previous question is ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 242, nays 100, answered "present" 1, not voting 89, as follows:

[Roll No. 370]

YEAS—242

Adams
Addabbo
Albert
Andrews,
N. Dak.
Annunzio
Ashley
Aspinall
Baldwin
Bandstra
Barrett
Bates
Battin
Beckworth
Blatnik
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Brademas
Brooks
Brown, Calif.
Broyhill, Va.
Burke
Burton, Calif.
Byrne, Pa.
Cabell
Cahill
Callan
Cameron
Carey
Carter
Casey
Chelf
Clausen,
Don H.
Cleveland
Clevenger
Cohelan
Conte
Conyers
Corbett
Corman
Craley
Culver
Curtin
Daniels
Davis, Ga.
de la Garza
Dent
Denton
Dingell
Donohue
Dow
Downing
Dulski
Dwyer
Dyal
Edmondson
Edwards, Calif.
Evans, Colo.
Everett
Evins, Tenn.
Fallon
Farbstein
Farnsley
Fascell
Feighan
Flood
Flynt
Fogarty
Foley
Ford,
William D.
Fraser
Friedel
Fulton, Pa.
Fulton, Tenn.
Gallagher
Glaimo
Gibbons
Gilbert
Gonzalez

Grabowski
Gray
Green, Pa.
Greigg
Grider
Hagan, Ga.
Hagen, Calif.
Halpern
Hamilton
Hanley
Hanna
Hansen, Iowa
Hansen, Wash.
Harris
Hathaway
Hawkins
Hébert
Hechler
Helstoski
Hicks
Holland
Howard
Hull
Hungate
Huot
Ichord
Irwin
Jacobs
Jarman
Jennings
Joelson
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Okla.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, Mo.
Karsten
Karth
Kastenmeier
Kee
Keith
Kelly
King, Calif.
King, N.Y.
King, Utah
Kirwan
Krebs
Landrum
Leggett
Long, Md.
Love
McCarthy
McDowell
McEwen
McFall
McGrath
McVicker
Macdonald
Machen
Mackay
Mackie
Madden
Mahon
Marsh
Martin, Mass.
Mathias
Matsunaga
Meeds
Miller
Minish
Mink
Moeller
Monagan
Moore
Moorhead
Morgan
Morris
Morrison
Morse
Moss
Multer
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.

Natcher
Nedzi
Nix
O'Hara, Mich.
Olsen, Mont.
Olson, Minn.
O'Neill, Mass.
Ottinger
Patman
Patten
Perkins
Philbin
Pickle
Pike
Pirnie
Poage
Powell
Price
Pucinski
Race
Redlin
Reid, N.Y.
Reuss
Rhodes, Pa.
Rivers, Alaska
Robison
Rodino
Rogers, Colo.
Ronan
Roncallo
Rooney, N.Y.
Rooney, Pa.
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roybal
Ryan
St Germain
St. Onge
Scheuer
Schisler
Schmidhauser
Schneebeli
Schweiker
Secrest
Sickles
Sisk
Slack
Smith, Iowa
Smith, N.Y.
Stafford
Staggers
Stalbaum
Steed
Stubblefield
Sullivan
Sweeney
Teague, Tex.
Thompson, N.J.
Todd
Trimble
Tunney
Tupper
Tuten
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vanik
Vigorito
Vivian
Walker, N. Mex.
Watts
Whalley
White, Tex.
Widnall
Willis
Wilson,
Charles H.
Wolf
Wright
Yates
Zablocki

Abernethy
Anderson, Ill.
Andrews,
Glenn
Ashbrook

Ashmore
Ayres
Belcher
Bell
Bennett

Berry
Betts
Bolton
Bonner
Bow

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Broomfield	Grover	Passman
Broyhill, N.C.	Gubser	Pelly
Buchanan	Haley	Poff
Burleson	Hall	Pool
Byrnes, Wis.	Hansen, Idaho	Quie
Callaway	Harsha	Reid, Ill.
Cederberg	Harvey, Mich.	Reinecke
Chamberlain	Henderson	Rhodes, Ariz.
Collier	Hutchinson	Rogers, Fla.
Colmer	Jonas	Rumsfeld
Cooley	Kunkel	Satterfield
Cramer	Langen	Scott
Cunningham	Latta	Selden
Davis, Wis.	Lennon	Sikes
Derwinski	Lipscomb	Smith, Calif.
Devine	McCulloch	Smith, Va.
Dickinson	McMillan	Springer
Dole	MacGregor	Stanton
Dorn	Maillard	Taylor
Dowdy	Martin, Ala.	Teague, Calif.
Duncan, Tenn.	Matthews	Thomson, Wis.
Edwards, Ala.	May	Tuck
Erlenborn	Michel	Utt
Fisher	Mills	Waggonner
Fountain	Minshall	Whitener
Gettys	Mosher	Whitten
Goodell	Murray	Williams
Griffin	Nelsen	Younger
Gross	O'Neal, Ga.	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Diggs

NOT VOTING—89

Abbitt	Garmatz	Purcell
Adair	Gathings	Quillen
Anderson,	Gilligan	Randall
Tenn.	Green, Oreg.	Reifel
Andrews,	Griffiths	Resnick
George W.	Gurney	Rivers, S.C.
Arends	Halleck	Roberts
Baring	Hardy	Rogers, Tex.
Bingham	Harvey, Ind.	Roudebush
Bray	Hays	Saylor
Brock	Herlong	Senner
Burton, Utah	Hollfield	Shipley
Celler	Horton	Shriver
Clancy	Hosmer	Skubitz
Clark	Johnson, Pa.	Stephens
Clawson, Del	Keogh	Stratton
Conable	Kluczynski	Talcott
Curtis	Kornegay	Tenzer
Daddario	Laird	Thomas
Dague	Lindsay	Thompson, Tex.
Dawson	Long, La.	Toll
Delaney	McClory	Walker, Miss.
Duncan, Oreg.	McDade	Watkins
Ellsworth	Martin, Nebr.	Watson
Farnum	Mize	Weltner
Findley	Morton	White, Idaho
Fino	O'Brien	Wilson, Bob
Ford, Gerald R.	O'Hara, Ill.	Wyatt
Frelinghuysen	O'Konski	Wydler
Fuqua	Pepper	Young

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Keogh for, with Mr. Adair against.
 Mr. Delaney for, with Mr. Bray against.
 Mr. Celler for, with Mr. Watson against.
 Mr. Ellsworth for, with Mr. Roberts against.
 Mr. Horton for, with Mr. Fuqua against.
 Mr. Bingham for, with Mr. Rogers of Texas against.
 Mr. Clancy for, with Mr. Kornegay against.
 Mr. Daddario for, with Mr. Arends against.
 Mr. McDade for, with Mr. Brock against.
 Mr. Johnson of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Walker of Mississippi against.
 Mr. Garmatz for, with Mr. Harvey of Indiana against.
 Mr. Frelinghuysen for, with Mr. Bob Willson against.
 Mr. Lindsay for, with Mr. Roudebush against.
 Mr. Toll for, with Mr. Laird against.
 Mr. Anderson of Tennessee for, with Mr. Hosmer against.
 Mr. Hollfield for, with Mr. Wydler against.
 Mr. Tenzer for, with Mr. Talcott against.
 Mr. White of Idaho for, with Mr. Quillen against.
 Mr. Gilligan for, with Mr. McClory against.
 Mr. Hays for, with Mr. Findley against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Thomas with Mr. Shriver.

Mr. Long of Louisiana with Mr. Curtis.

Mr. Thompson of Texas with Mr. Del Clawson.

Mr. Rivers of South Carolina with Mr. Halleck.

Mr. Weltner with Mr. Mize.

Mr. Stephens with Mr. O'Konski.

Mr. Young with Mr. Burton of Utah.

Mrs. Griffiths with Mr. Morton.

Mr. Dawson with Mr. Fino.

Mrs. Green of Oregon with Mr. Randall.

Mr. Baring with Mr. Duncan of Oregon.

Mr. Senner with Mr. O'Brien.

Mr. Shipley with Mr. Stratton.

Mr. O'Hara of Illinois with Mr. Gathings.

Mr. Clark with Mr. Conable.

Mr. Abbitt with Mr. Dague.

Mr. George W. Andrews with Mr. Reifel.

Mr. Kluczynski with Mr. Skubitz.

Mr. Hardy with Mr. Saylor.

Mr. Pepper with Mr. Wyatt.

Mr. Farnum with Mr. Purcell.

Mr. Herlong with Mr. Resnick.

Messrs. ASHMORE and GLENN ANDREWS changed their votes from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members of the House may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill just passed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

PROGRAM FOR THE WEEK OF
OCTOBER 18

(Mr. BOW asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask for this time in order to ask the distinguished majority leader about the program for the balance of the week and for next week.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished gentleman yield to me?

Mr. BOW. I will be delighted to yield.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, in response to the inquiry of the gentleman from Ohio, we have completed the legislative program, except for minor unanimous-consent matters, for this week. It will be my purpose after announcing the program to ask to go over until Monday.

The program for next week is as follows: Monday is Consent Calendar day. There are seven suspensions:

H.R. 6568, tariff treatment of copra, palmnuts, and palmtree kernels, and the oils crushed therefrom;

H.R. 11539, Southeast Hurricane Disaster Relief Act of 1965;

H.R. 9424, endangered species; S. 1758, providing for the right of persons to be represented in matters before Federal agencies;

H.R. 10722, per diem allowance for Nevada Test Site employees;

S. 2150, to discontinue certain reports; and

S. 1004, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949.

These may not necessarily be taken up

in the order in which they have been announced.

Tuesday is Private Calendar day. For Wednesday and the balance of the week the only original legislation we have scheduled are eight unanimous-consent bills from the Committee on Ways and Means which were scheduled this week and are printed on the whip notices and in the RECORD for this week.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the numbers of these bills may be printed in the RECORD at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

The eight unanimous-consent bills from the Committee on Ways and Means are as follows:

H.R. 327, exempting from taxation certain nonprofit corporations and associations operated to provide reserve funds for domestic building and loan associations;

H.R. 7723, suspension of duty, certain tropical hardwoods;

H.R. 8210, amending the International Organizations Immunities Act;

H.R. 8436, dutiable status of watches, clocks, and so forth, from insular possessions of the United States;

H.R. 8445, retired pay, tax court judges;

H.R. 11216, tariff treatment of articles assembled abroad;

H.R. 10626, tax treatment of certain amounts paid to certain members and former members of uniformed services and to their survivors; and

H.R. 6319, tax treatment of expropriation loss recoveries.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, this announcement is made subject to the usual reservation that further program may be announced later and conference reports may be brought up at any time. We do expect and we will have, of course, next week important conference reports and Members should govern themselves accordingly. We will do the best we can to keep Members informed of changes in or additions to the program next week, looking, we hope, toward the final disposition of the legislative business for the session.

ADJOURNMENT OVER TO MONDAY,
OCTOBER 18

Mr. ALBERT. Now, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourns to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR
WEDNESDAY BUSINESS

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rules may be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 11588

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 15, 1965

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1966, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supple-
5 mental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Sup-

1 plemental Appropriation Act, 1966") for the fiscal year
2 ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes, namely:

3 CHAPTER I

4 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

5 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

6 WATERSHED PROTECTION

7 For an additional amount for "Watershed protection",
8 \$140,000, to remain available until expended.

9 CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

10 CONSUMER PROTECTIVE, MARKETING, AND REGULATORY
11 PROGRAMS

12 For an additional amount for "Consumer protective,
13 marketing, and regulatory programs", \$2,000,000.

14 FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

15 RURAL HOUSING INSURANCE FUND

16 For the Rural Housing Insurance Fund, created by sec-
17 tion 517 (e) of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended,
18 \$100,000,000, to remain available until expended.

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
21 \$3,000,000.

CHAPTER II

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FEDERAL FUNDS

LOANS TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For an additional amount for "Loans to District of Columbia", \$2,000,000, to be advanced to the general fund.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

OPERATING EXPENSES

General Operating Expenses

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses", \$34,472.

Settlement of Claims and Suits

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$33,414.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

For an additional amount for "Capital outlay", for the purposes of the National Capital Transportation Act of 1965, \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended.

1 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

2 The sums appropriated in this chapter for the District
3 of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for,
4 be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia,
5 as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act
6 for the fiscal year involved.

7 CHAPTER III

8 FOREIGN OPERATIONS

9 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
10 WELFARE

11 WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

12 ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN THE UNITED STATES

13 For an additional amount for "Assistance to refugees
14 in the United States", \$12,600,000.

15 CHAPTER IV

16 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

17 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
20 \$2,200,000.

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

CIVIL SUPERSONIC AIRCRAFT DEVELOPMENT

For an additional amount for expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the development of a civil supersonic aircraft, including advances of funds without regard to the provisions of section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 529), \$140,000,000, to remain available until expended.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

SITES AND EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

For an additional amount for "Sites and expenses, public buildings projects", \$901,000, to remain available until expended.

CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

For an additional amount for "Construction, public buildings projects", for approaches, utilities, and related work incident to construction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation Academy, Quantico, Virginia, \$1,300,000, to remain available until expended.

1 OPERATING EXPENSES, FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

2 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Fed-
3 eral Supply Service", \$3,510,000.

4 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

5 GRANTS FOR BASIC WATER AND SEWER FACILITIES

6 For grants authorized by section 702 of the Housing
7 and Urban Development Act of 1965, \$100,000,000, to
8 remain available until expended.

9 GRANTS TO AID ADVANCE ACQUISITION OF LAND

10 For grants authorized by section 704 of the Housing
11 and Urban Development Act of 1965, \$5,000,000, to remain
12 available until expended.

13 PUBLIC WORKS PLANNING FUND

14 For an additional amount for "Public works planning
15 fund", \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

16 HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY FUND

17 For the revolving fund established pursuant to section
18 202 of the Housing Act of 1959, as amended (12 U.S.C.
19 1701q et seq.), \$35,000,000, to remain available until ex-
20 pended: *Provided*, That in addition to the amount otherwise
21 available for administrative and nonadministrative expenses
22 for the current fiscal year not to exceed \$25,000 of the fore-
23 going amount shall be available for such expenses.

1 URBAN RENEWAL ADMINISTRATION

2 For additional amounts for “Urban renewal administra-
3 tion”, to remain available until expended, \$675,520,000 for
4 the fiscal year 1966, including not to exceed \$520,000 for
5 administrative expenses during such year, and \$725,000,000
6 for grants for the fiscal year 1967: *Provided*, That funds
7 available for administrative expenses in the current fiscal
8 year shall be available in connection with grants provided
9 for in this paragraph: *Provided further*, That not to exceed
10 \$1,500,000 of the amount provided for each fiscal year in
11 this paragraph for grants shall be available for rehabilitation
12 grants pursuant to Sec. 115 of the Housing Act of 1949,
13 as amended, and not to exceed \$75,000,000 shall be avail-
14 able for code enforcement grants pursuant to Sec. 117 of such
15 Act.

16 URBAN PLANNING GRANTS

17 For an additional amount for “Urban planning grants”,
18 \$6,325,000, to remain available until expended.

19 OPEN SPACE LAND GRANTS

20 For an additional amount for “Open space land grants”,
21 \$26,975,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be

1 available for grants as authorized by title VII of the Housing
2 Act of 1961, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1500) : *Provided fur-*
3 *ther*, That not to exceed \$125,000 of this appropriation may
4 be used for administrative expenses and technical assistance,
5 and no part of this appropriation shall be used for adminis-
6 trative expenses in connection with grants requiring pay-
7 ments in excess of the amount herein appropriated therefor.

8 GRANTS FOR NEIGHBORHOOD FACILITIES

9 For grants authorized by section 703 of the Housing and
10 Urban Development Act of 1965, \$9,000,000, to remain
11 available until expended.

12 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
14 including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
15 August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$1,971,500: *Provided*,
16 That in addition to the amount otherwise available for the
17 current fiscal year for nonadministrative expenses, as defined
18 by law (77 Stat. 437), not to exceed \$175,000 shall be
19 available for such expenses: *Provided further*, That the pro-
20 visions of law with respect to nonadministrative expenses re-
21 ferred to in the preceding proviso shall apply to projects
22 financed with grants under sections 702, 703, and 906
23 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965.

1 FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

2 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, RENT SUPPLEMENT PROGRAM

3 For necessary expenses of the Commissioner in carrying
4 out functions under section 101 of the Housing and Urban
5 Development Act of 1965, delegated by the Housing and
6 Home Finance Administrator, \$170,000.

7 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND NONADMINISTRA-
8 TIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

9 In addition to amounts otherwise available for certain
10 nonadministrative expenses, as classified by law, of the Fed-
11 eral Housing Administration during the current fiscal year,
12 not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be available for such expenses
13 of said agency.

14 PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

15 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

16 For an additional amount for "Administrative expenses",
17 \$500,000.

18 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

19 CIVIL DEFENSE

20 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

21 During the current fiscal year, an additional amount of
22 \$3,375,000 shall be available in the appropriation for

1 “Operation and maintenance”, for allocation under section
2 205 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended,
3 and an additional amount of \$750,000 shall be available
4 in such appropriation for management expenses for civil
5 defense.

6 CHAPTER V

7 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

8 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

9 OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

10 For an additional amount for “Oregon and California
11 grant lands”, for emergency repair and reconstruction of
12 flood damaged roads on lands administered by the Bureau
13 of Land Management, \$6,320,000, to remain available until
14 expended: *Provided*, That this amount shall be non-reim-
15 bursable to the general fund of the Treasury.

16 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

17 CONSTRUCTION

18 For an additional amount for “Construction”, \$10,-
19 500,000, to remain available until expended.

20 OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

21 CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE

22 Not to exceed \$1,407,000 of appropriations heretofore
23 granted under this head shall continue available until June
24 30, 1966, for construction of the replacement demonstration

1 plant at San Diego, California, as authorized by the Act of
2 September 2, 1958, as amended (72 Stat. 1706).

3 RELATED AGENCIES

4 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

5 FOREST SERVICE

6 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT 7 AUTHORIZATION)

8 For an additional amount for "Forest roads and trails
9 (liquidation of contract authorization)", \$22,500,000, to
10 remain available until expended.

11 COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF PUERTO RICO

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
14 Commission on the Status of Puerto Rico", \$200,000,
15 which, together with amounts heretofore appropriated under
16 this head, shall remain available until June 30, 1967.

17 PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For necessary expenses of the Public Land Law Review
20 Commission, established by Public Law 88-606, approved
21 September 19, 1964, including services as authorized by
22 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a),
23 \$750,000, to remain available until expended.

1 NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
4 including expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
5 carry out the provisions of the National Capital Transporta-
6 tion Act of 1965, \$425,000.

7 CONSTRUCTION, RAIL RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM

8 For expenses necessary to design, engineer, construct,
9 and equip a rail rapid transit system, as authorized by the
10 National Capital Transportation Act of 1965, including
11 acquisition of rights of way, land and interests therein,
12 \$3,679,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,*
13 That, in addition, \$320,551 previously appropriated to the
14 National Capital Transportation Agency for "Land acqui-
15 sition and construction" shall be merged with this appropria-
16 tion.

17 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

18 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

19 ARTS AND HUMANITIES EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

20 For carrying out sections 12 and 13 of the National
21 Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965,
22 \$1,000,000.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE
HUMANITIES
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, including functions under Public Law 88-579, to remain available until expended, \$5,700,000, of which \$5,000,000 shall be available for carrying out sections 5 (c) and 7 (c) of the Act: *Provided*, That, in addition, there is appropriated for the purposes of section 11 (b) of the Act, an amount equal to the total amounts of gifts, bequests and devises of money, and other property received by the Endowments, during the current fiscal year, under the provisions of section 10 (a) (2) of the Act, but not to exceed \$2,000,000 for the Endowment for the Arts, and \$3,000,000 for the Endowment for the Humanities.

HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL COMMISSION

For necessary expenses of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission, established by the Act of August 11, 1955 (69 Stat. 694), \$20,000, to remain available until

1 expended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective
2 only upon the enactment into law of H.R. 9495, Eighty-
3 ninth Congress.

4 CHAPTER VI
5 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
6 WELFARE

7 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
10 including not to exceed \$20,000 for miscellaneous and emer-
11 gency expenses of enforcement activities, to be authorized
12 or approved by the Secretary and to be accounted for solely
13 on his certificate; and purchase of not to exceed thirty-five
14 passenger motor vehicles for police-type use which may ex-
15 ceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for
16 the current fiscal year; \$2,727,000.

17 REVOLVING FUND FOR CERTIFICATION AND OTHER SERVICES

18 Fees received for services rendered by expert advisory
19 committees, appointed in accordance with section 511 of the
20 Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended, may
21 be credited to the "Revolving fund for certification and other
22 services", and shall be available for the purposes of such
23 fund.

1 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

2 EDUCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT FOR THE HANDICAPPED

3 For an additional amount for "Educational improvement
4 for the handicapped", \$4,000,000.

5 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

6 CHRONIC DISEASES AND HEALTH OF THE AGED

7 For an additional amount for "Chronic diseases and
8 health of the aged", \$2,835,000, of which \$2,750,000 shall
9 be available through June 30, 1968, for grants under title
10 XVII of the Social Security Act, as amended.

11 COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

12 For an additional amount for "Communicable disease
13 activities", \$8,000,000 to carry out section 317 of the Pub-
14 lic Health Service Act, to remain available through June
15 30, 1967.

16 COMMUNITY HEALTH PRACTICE AND RESEARCH

17 For an additional amount for "Community health prac-
18 tice and research", \$12,000,000, of which \$3,000,000 shall
19 be for carrying out section 310 of the Public Health Serv-
20 ice Act, and \$9,000,000 for carrying out section 314 (c)
21 of the Act with respect to home health service programs;
22 together with \$2,100,000 to be transferred, as authorized by
23 section 201 (g) (1) of the Social Security Act, as amended,

1 from any one or all of the trust funds referred to therein and
2 to be expended for functions delegated to the Surgeon Gen-
3 eral by the Secretary under title XVIII of the Social
4 Security Act, as amended.

5 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH

6 For an additional amount for "National Institute of
7 Mental Health", \$19,700,000, of which \$19,500,000 shall
8 be to carry out the provisions of part B of title II of the
9 Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health
10 Centers Construction Act.

11 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For an additional amount for "Limitation on salaries and
14 expenses, Social Security Administration", \$125,212,000,
15 to be expended, as authorized by section 201(g) (1)
16 of the Social Security Act, as amended, from any one or
17 all of the trust funds referred to therein: *Provided, That*
18 \$15,000,000 of the foregoing amount shall be apportioned
19 for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes,
20 as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), only to the extent necessary
21 to process workloads not anticipated in the budget estimates
22 and to meet mandatory increases in costs of agencies or
23 organizations with which agreements have been made to

1 participate in the administration of title XVIII of the So-
2 cial Security Act, as amended, and after maximum absorp-
3 tion of such costs within the existing limitation has been
4 achieved.

5 LIMITATION ON CONSTRUCTION

6 For an additional amount for "Limitation on construc-
7 tion", \$3,188,000, to be expended as authorized by section
8 201 (g) (1) of the Social Security Act, as amended, from
9 any one or all of the trust funds referred to therein, and to
10 remain available until expended.

11 WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

12 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

13 For an additional amount for "Grants to States for
14 public assistance", \$222,000,000: *Provided*, That this
15 amount and the amount appropriated under this heading in
16 the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appro-
17 priation Act, 1966, shall be available for grants to States for
18 medical assistance, as authorized in title XIX of the Social
19 Security Act, as amended.

20 The appropriation and authorization in the paragraph
21 designated "Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year",
22 and in the succeeding paragraph, under this heading in the
23 Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropria-

tion Act, 1966, shall also be available for carrying out title XIX of the Social Security Act, as amended.

BUREAU OF FAMILY SERVICES, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Bureau of Family Services, salaries and expenses", \$867,000.

GRANTS FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

For an additional amount for "Grants for maternal and child welfare", \$25,000,000, of which \$5,000,000 shall be available for maternal and child health services, \$5,000,000 for services for crippled children, and \$15,000,000 for special project grants under section 532 of the Social Security Act, as amended, for comprehensive health care and services for school age and preschool age children.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Children's Bureau, salaries and expenses", \$346,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Office of the Commissioner, salaries and expenses", \$117,000.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$163,000.

1 OFFICE OF FIELD ADMINISTRATION, SALARIES AND
2 EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
4 Office of Field Administration", \$252,000, to be transferred
5 and expended as authorized by section 201 (g) (1) of the
6 Social Security Act, as amended, from any one or all of the
7 trust funds referred to therein.

8 OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL, SALARIES AND
9 EXPENSES

10 For an additional amount for "Office of the General
11 Counsel, salaries and expenses", \$71,000, together with not
12 to exceed \$236,000 to be transferred and expended as
13 authorized by section 201 (g) (1) of the Social Security
14 Act, as amended, from any one or all of the trust funds re-
15 ferred to therein.

16 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

17 OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

18 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM

19 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
20 the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-
21 452, approved August 20, 1964), as amended, \$1,500,-
22 000,000, plus reimbursements, including not more than

1 \$1,000,000 to carry out the purposes of part D of title III:
2 *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for
3 transfers to the economic opportunity loan fund for loans
4 under title III, and amounts so transferred shall remain
5 available until expended: *Provided further*, That this appro-
6 priation shall be available for the purchase and hire of
7 passenger motor vehicles, and for construction, alteration,
8 and repair of buildings and other facilities, as authorized by
9 section 602 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964,
10 and for purchase of real property for training centers: *Pro-*
11 *vided further*, That this appropriation shall not be available
12 for contracts under titles I, II, V, and VI extending for
13 more than one year: *Provided further*, That none of the
14 funds contained in this Act shall be used to make indemnity
15 payments, authorized by part D of title III, to any farmer
16 whose milk was removed from commercial markets as a
17 result of his failure to follow the procedures prescribed by
18 the Federal Government for the use of the offending
19 chemical: *Provided further*, That \$5,000,000 of this appro-
20 priation shall be transferred to "Community health practice
21 and research" to carry out the program for selective service
22 medical rejectees financed by the Office of Economic Oppor-
23 tunity in fiscal year 1965.

CHAPTER VII

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to Clarence J. Brown, Jr., Dorothy Brown Haines, and Betty Brown Dearing, children of Clarence J. Brown, late a Representative from the State of Ohio, \$30,000, one-third to each.

For payment to Leatrice S. Thompson, widow of T. A. Thompson, late a Representative from the State of Louisiana, \$30,000.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

For an additional amount for "Minority employees", \$5,200.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Miscellaneous Items

For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items", \$3,130,440, of which such amount as may be necessary may be transferred to the appropriation under this heading for the fiscal year 1965, and of which such amounts as may be necessary during the current fiscal year on account of the longevity provisions of the House Employees Position Classification Act (Public Law 88-652) may be transferred to other applicable appropriations for such year.

Telegraph and Telephone

For an additional amount for "Telegraph and telephone",
\$480,000.

JOINT ITEMS

CAPITOL POLICE

Capitol Police Board

Individual officers and members of the Metropolitan Police who assisted the Capitol Police Board on August 9, 1965, are authorized to receive overtime pay at basic salary rates for services performed in excess of regular tours of duty at the request of the Board, and the Metropolitan Police Department shall be reimbursed for such payments by the Capitol Police Board from funds available for such purposes.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Extension of the Capitol

For an additional amount for "Extension of the Capitol",
\$300,000, to remain available until expended.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building

To enable the Architect of the Capitol to provide for the construction and equipment of the Library of Congress

1 James Madison Memorial Building in Square 732 in the
2 District of Columbia, authorized by S. J. Res. 69, 89th
3 Congress, \$500,000, to remain available until expended, and
4 to be expended by the Architect of the Capitol in accord-
5 ance with the provisions of said Joint Resolution: *Provided*,
6 That the availability of this appropriation is contingent upon
7 enactment into law of said S. J. Res. 69.

8 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

9 JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL COMMISSION

10 For an additional amount for the "James Madison
11 Memorial Commission", authorized by S. J. Res. 69, 89th
12 Congress, \$10,000, to remain available until expended:
13 *Provided*, That the availability of this appropriation is con-
14 tingent upon enactment into law of S. J. Res. 69, 89th
15 Congress.

16 CHAPTER VIII

17 PUBLIC WORKS

18 WATER RESOURCES PLANNING

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL

20 For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions
21 of title I of the Water Resources Planning Act of 1965
22 (Public Law 89-80, approved July 22, 1965), including
23 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,

1 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but at rates not to exceed \$100 per
2 diem for individuals, and hire of passenger motor vehicles,
3 \$200,000.

4 RIVER BASIN COMMISSIONS

5 For expenses of the Federal members of such river basin
6 commissions as may be established under title II of the
7 Water Resources Planning Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-80,
8 approved July 22, 1965), and not to exceed \$90,000 for
9 Federal contributions to river basin commissions, as author-
10 ized by title II of that Act, \$110,000.

11 CHAPTER IX

12 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

13 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

14 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

15 For grants and contracts to provide assistance in train-
16 ing State and local law enforcement officers and other per-
17 sonnel, and in improving capabilities, techniques, and prac-
18 tices in State and local law enforcement and prevention and
19 control of crime, and for technical assistance and depart-
20 mental salaries and other expenses in connection therewith,
21 \$7,249,000.

1 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

2 BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

3 For an additional amount for "Buildings and facilities",
4 \$1,756,000.

5 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

6 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1965, for "Sup-
7 port of United States Prisoners", \$180,000, to be derived
8 by transfer from "Salaries and expenses, General legal activ-
9 ities", fiscal year 1965.

10 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

11 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
14 \$50,000.

15 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

16 REGISTRATION AND VOTING STATISTICS

17 For expenses necessary for the collection, compilation,
18 and publication of statistics on registration and voting, in
19 such geographic areas as may be recommended by the
20 Commission on Civil Rights, as authorized by section 801 of
21 the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 266) ; and for col-

lection and compilation of data required to enable the Director of the Census to make the determinations required by section 4 (b) of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, \$3,750,000.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

CONSTRUCTION OF SURVEYING SHIPS

For an additional amount for "Construction of surveying ships," \$1,687,000, to remain available until expended.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES GRANTS

For grants as authorized by title I of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, \$203,200,000, of which not to exceed \$3,200,000 shall be for administrative expenses.

TECHNICAL AND COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE

For technical assistance, research, information, and other necessary expenses of the Economic Development Administration not otherwise provided for, as authorized by the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, \$18,125,000, of which not to exceed \$5,100,000 shall be for administrative expenses.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

For the purpose of extending financial assistance under sections 201 and 202 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, \$105,000,000, of which not to exceed \$3,200,000 shall be available for administrative ex-

1 penses and of said administrative expenses not less than
 2 \$1,600,000 shall be advanced to the Small Business Ad-
 3 ministration for the processing of loan applications: *Pro-*
 4 *vided*, That no part of any appropriation contained in this
 5 Act shall be used for administrative or any other expenses
 6 in the creation or operation of an economic development re-
 7 volving fund.

8 REGIONAL ECONOMIC PLANNING

9 For necessary expenses of regional commissions and of
 10 technical planning assistance, as authorized by title V of
 11 the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965,
 12 \$6,100,000, of which not to exceed \$500,000 shall be avail-
 13 able for administrative expenses.

14 OFFICE OF STATE TECHNICAL SERVICES

15 GRANTS AND EXPENSES

16 For grants and expenses as authorized by the State Tech-
 17 nical Services Act of 1965, \$3,500,000.

18 TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH

19 HIGH-SPEED GROUND TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH AND 20 DEVELOPMENT

21 For necessary expenses for research, development, and
 22 demonstrations in high-speed ground transportation, includ-
 23 ing the collection of national transportation statistics, \$18,-
 24 250,000, to remain available until expended.

1 judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums
2 due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary
3 to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judg-
4 ment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall
5 become final and conclusive against the United States by
6 failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided*
7 *further*, That unless otherwise specifically required by law
8 or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appro-
9 priated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty
10 days after the date of approval of the Act.

11 CHAPTER XII

12 GENERAL PROVISIONS

13 SEC. 1201. No part of any appropriation contained in
14 this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the
15 current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

Passed the House of Representatives October 14, 1965.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for
other purposes.

OCTOBER 15, 1965

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued Oct. 20, 1965
For actions of Oct. 19, 1965
89th-1st; No. 195

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated sugar bill. Senate committee reported supplemental appropriation bill and pay bill. Rep. Smith, Iowa, introduced and discussed meat inspection bill. House committee reported bill to increase flood water detention capacity.

SENATE

1. SUGAR. Began debate on H. R. 11135, the sugar bill, which had been reported with amendment during adjournment on Oct. 18 (S. Rept. 909). pp. 26315, 26393-419, 26427-39
2. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 11588 (S. Rept. 912). p. 26325
It was agreed that this bill will be considered next after the sugar bill (p. 26440). Attached to this Digest is a table showing the actions of the Senate Committee.
3. FEDERAL PAY BILL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 10281, on Oct. 18 during adjournment (S. Rept. 910). p. 26315

4. EXPENDITURES; PERSONNEL; STOCKPILING. Received a report from the Byrd Joint Committee on Nonessential Federal Expenditures regarding these subjects. pp. 26326-38
5. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Curtis spoke in favor of adequate farm prices, criticized the present program, and defended his record. pp. 26355-7
6. WORLD FOOD SHORTAGE. Sen. McGovern inserted and commended a speech by Rep. Stalbaum favoring farm production to alleviate the world food shortage. pp. 26361-3
7. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Hartke inserted an address by REA Administrator Clapp before the NRECA regional meetings, reviewing progress in rural electrification and outlining future financial requirements. pp. 26371-3
8. RIVERS-HARBORS AND FLOOD-CONTROL BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, S. 2300. pp. 26380-93
9. DISASTER RELIEF. Sen. Long, La., described changes made by the Senate committee in H. R. 7502, the disaster-relief bill, including a provision to permit deduction of certain assessments by soil and water conservation districts, for income-tax purposes. pp. 26439-40

HOUSE

10. FLOOD CONTROL. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H.R. 9149, to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, as amended, so as to increase the maximum flood-water detention capacity from 5,000 acre-feet to 12,500 acre-feet (H. Rept. 1177). p. 26537
11. EDUCATION. Received the conference report on H.R. 9567, the proposed Higher Education Act of 1965 (H. Rept. 1178). pp. 26447-70
12. TRANSPORTATION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 1098, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to insure the adequacy of the national railroad freight car supply. p. D1039
13. WHEAT. Rep. Albert emphasized that deferment of action on the International Wheat Agreement Act extension "should not be interpreted as indicating that the House is opposed to the agreement negotiated by our representatives and ratified by the Senate early this year." p. 26441
14. FOOD COMMISSION. Rep. Langen expressed approval of legislation to create a U.S. World Food Commission "to plan the future U.S. role in the approaching world food crisis." p. 26516
15. MONETARY FUND. Received from Treasury a report on the activities of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act. p. 26537
16. COMMODITY EXCHANGES. Received from this Department a proposed bill to amend the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended; to Agriculture Committee. p. 26537
17. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced that tomorrow (Oct. 20) the House will call up the conference reports on the higher education bill and the omnibus rivers and harbors and flood control bill. pp. 26441-42

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Senate Committee Action on Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1966

Agency and Item	Budget Estimate	House Bill	Senate Committee Bill	Senate Com- mittee Bill Compared With House Bill
Soil Conservation Service:				
Watershed Protection - for				
river basin surveys in the				
North Atlantic region	\$171,000:	\$140,000:	\$140,000:	- -
Consumer and Marketing Service:				
Consumer Protective, Market-				
ing and Regulatory Programs :				
- to meet an expanding work-				
load for meat inspection ..	2,600,000:	2,000,000:	2,000,000:	- -
Office of Information - for				
reprints of the Yearbook of				
Agriculture	- -	- -	200,000:	+\$200,000
Farmers Home Administration:				
Rural Housing Insurance Fund	100,000,000:	100,000,000:	100,000,000:	- -
Rural water and waste disposal:				
grants	17,000,000:	a/	30,000,000:	+30,000,000
Salaries and expenses for				
administrative costs asso-				
ciated with the above and				
for an increase in the in-				
sured real estate loan				
authority	5,500,000:	a/ 3,000,000:	5,000,000:	+2,000,000
Forest Service:				
Forest Roads and Trails -				
Liquidation of Contract				
Authorization - for repair				
of damage caused by floods				
in the Northwest states ...	23,500,000:	22,500,000:	22,500,000:	- -
Forest protection and utiliza-				
tion - for design costs of				
an addition to the Forest				
Research laboratory at				
Athens, Georgia	- -	- -	75,000:	+ 75,000
Total, United States Department		a/ b/	b/	
of Agriculture	148,771,000:	127,640,000:	159,915,000:	+32,275,000

a/ Excludes \$18.5 million supplemental request for water and waste disposal systems and administrative expenses, FHA, which was submitted directly to the Senate (S. Doc. 62) and not acted upon by the House Committee.

b/ In addition the bill provides that up to \$1,000,000 of funds provided for the Economic Opportunity program may be used to make indemnity payments to dairy farmers.

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

Calendar No. 898

H. R. 11588

[Report No. 912]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 15, 1965

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

OCTOBER 19, 1965

Reported by Mr. PASTORE, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
Juen 30, 1966, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supple-

1 mental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the “Sup-
2 plemental Appropriation Act, 1966”) for the fiscal year
3 ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes; namely:

4 CHAPTER I

5 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

6 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

7 WATERSHED PROTECTION

8 For an additional amount for “Watershed protection”,
9 \$140,000, to remain available until expended.

10 CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

11 CONSUMER PROTECTIVE, MARKETING, AND REGULATORY
12 PROGRAMS

13 For an additional amount for “Consumer protective,
14 marketing, and regulatory programs”, \$2,000,000.

15 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 *For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”,*
18 *\$200,000 for part 2 of the Annual Report of the Secretary*
19 *for 1965 (known as the Yearbook of Agriculture) as*
20 *authorized by section 73 of the Act of January 12, 1895*

1 *(44 U.S.C. 241) including not less than 232,250 copies for*
 2 *the use of the Senate and House of Representatives.*

3 FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

4 RURAL HOUSING INSURANCE FUND

5 For the Rural Housing Insurance Fund, created by sec-
 6 tion 517 (e) of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended,
 7 \$100,000,000, to remain available until expended.

8 RURAL WATER AND WASTE DISPOSAL GRANTS

9 For grants pursuant to sections 306(a)(2) and 306(a)
 10 (6) of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act
 11 of 1961, as amended, \$30,000,000.

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 14 ~~\$3,000,000~~ \$5,000,000.

15 CHAPTER II

16 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

17 FEDERAL FUNDS

18 LOANS TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

19 For an additional amount for "Loans to District of
 20 Columbia", \$2,000,000, to be advanced to the general fund.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

OPERATING EXPENSES

General Operating Expenses

For an additional amount for “General operating expenses”, \$34,472.

Settlement of Claims and Suits

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$33,414.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

For an additional amount for “Capital outlay”, for the purposes of the National Capital Transportation Act of 1965, \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this chapter for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for the fiscal year involved.

CHAPTER III

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
WELFARE

WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN THE UNITED STATES

For an additional amount for "Assistance to refugees in the United States", \$12,600,000.

CHAPTER IV

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

*CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD**SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$125,000.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
~~\$2,200,000~~ \$2,630,000.

1 FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

2 CIVIL SUPERSONIC AIRCRAFT DEVELOPMENT

3 For an additional amount for expenses, not otherwise
4 provided for, necessary for the development of a civil super-
5 sonic aircraft, including advances of funds without regard to
6 the provisions of section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as
7 amended (31 U.S.C. 529), \$140,000,000, to remain avail-
8 able until expended.

9 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

10 SITES AND EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

11 For an additional amount for "Sites and expenses, public
12 buildings projects", \$901,000, to remain available until
13 expended.

14 CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

15 For an additional amount for "Construction, public
16 buildings projects", for approaches, utilities, and related
17 work incident to construction of the Federal Bureau of In-
18 vestigation Academy, Quantico, Virginia, \$1,300,000 to re-
19 main available until expended.

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING

21 COORDINATION

22 *For necessary expenses of carrying out Government-*
23 *wide automatic data processing activities within the juris-*
24 *isdiction of the General Services Administration, \$450,000.*

1 OPERATING EXPENSES, FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

2 For an additional amount for “Operating expenses, Fed-
3 eral Supply Service”, \$3,510,000.

4 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

5 RENT SUPPLEMENT PROGRAM

6 *For rent supplements pursuant to section 101 of the*
7 *Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, \$360,000:*
8 *Provided, That the maximum payments in any fiscal year*
9 *for rent supplements required by all contracts which may be*
10 *entered into under such section shall not exceed \$12,000,000.*

11 GRANTS FOR BASIC WATER AND SEWER FACILITIES

12 For grants authorized by section 702 of the Housing
13 and Urban Development Act of 1965, \$100,000,000, to
14 remain available until expended.

15 GRANTS TO AID ADVANCE ACQUISITION OF LAND

16 For grants authorized by section 704 of the Housing
17 and Urban Development Act of 1965, \$5,000,000, to remain
18 available until expended.

19 PUBLIC WORKS PLANNING FUND

20 For an additional amount for “Public works planning
21 fund”, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

22 HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY FUND

23 For the revolving fund established pursuant to section
24 202 of the Housing Act of 1959, as amended (12 U.S.C.

1 1701q et seq.), ~~\$35,000,000~~ \$50,000,000, to remain avail-
 2 able until expended: *Provided*, That in addition to the
 3 amount otherwise available for administrative and nonad-
 4 ministrative expenses for the current fiscal year not to ex-
 5 ceed ~~\$25,000~~ \$125,000 of the foregoing amount shall be
 6 available for such expenses.

7 URBAN RENEWAL ADMINISTRATION

8 For additional amounts for "Urban renewal administra-
 9 tion", to remain available until expended, ~~\$675,520,000~~
 10 \$675,570,000 for the fiscal year 1966, including not to
 11 exceed ~~\$520,000~~ \$570,000 for administrative expenses dur-
 12 ing such year, and \$725,000,000 for grants for the fiscal
 13 year 1967: *Provided*, That funds available for administra-
 14 tive expenses in the current fiscal year shall be available
 15 in connection with grants provided for in this paragraph:
 16 *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$1,500,000 of the
 17 amount provided for each fiscal year in this paragraph for
 18 grants shall be available for rehabilitation grants pursuant
 19 to Sec. 115 of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, and
 20 not to exceed \$75,000,000 shall be available for code enforce-
 21 ment grants pursuant to Sec. 117 of such Act.

22 URBAN PLANNING GRANTS

23 For an additional amount for "Urban planning grants",
 24 ~~\$6,325,000~~ \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended.

OPEN SPACE LAND GRANTS

For an additional amount for "Open space land grants",
~~\$26,975,000~~ \$36,000,000, to remain available until ex-
 pended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available
 for grants as authorized by title VII of the Housing Act
 of 1961, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1500) : *Provided further*,
 That not to exceed \$125,000 of this appropriation may be
 used for administrative expenses and technical assistance,
 and no part of this appropriation shall be used for adminis-
 trative expenses in connection with grants requiring pay-
 ments in excess of the amount herein appropriated therefor.

REHABILITATION LOAN FUND

*In addition to the amount otherwise available for ad-
 ministrative expenses for the current fiscal year in connection
 with loans pursuant to section 312 of the Housing Act of
 1964, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1452b), \$190,000 shall be
 available from the "Rehabilitation loan fund" for such
 expenses.*

GRANTS FOR NEIGHBORHOOD FACILITIES

For grants authorized by section 703 of the Housing
 and Urban Development Act of 1965, ~~\$9,000,000~~
 \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended.

1 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

2 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 3 including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
 4 August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), ~~\$1,971,500~~ \$2,500,000:
 5 *Provided*, That in addition to the amount otherwise available
 6 for the current fiscal year for nonadministrative expenses, as
 7 defined by law (77 Stat. 437), not to exceed \$175,000 shall
 8 be available for such expenses: *Provided further*, That the
 9 provisions of law with respect to nonadministrative expenses
 10 referred to in the preceding proviso shall apply to projects
 11 financed with grants under sections 702, 703, and 906 of
 12 the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965.

13 NATURAL DISASTER STUDY

14 *For necessary expenses to enable the Administrator to*
 15 *conduct studies with respect to methods of helping to provide*
 16 *financial assistance to victims of natural disasters, as author-*
 17 *ized by law, \$1,600,000, to remain available until expended:*
 18 *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon
 19 enactment into law of S. 408, 89th Congress, or similar
 20 legislation.

21 FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

22 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, RENT SUPPLEMENT PROGRAM

23 For necessary expenses of the Commissioner in carrying
 24 out functions under section 101 of the Housing and Urban

1 Development Act of 1965, delegated by the Housing and
 2 Home Finance Administrator, ~~\$170,000~~ \$450,000.

3 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND NONADMINISTRA-
 4 TIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

5 In addition to amounts otherwise available for certain
 6 nonadministrative expenses, as classified by law, of the Fed-
 7 eral Housing Administration during the current fiscal year,
 8 not to exceed ~~\$1,000,000~~ \$1,200,000 shall be available for
 9 such expenses of said agency.

10 PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

11 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

12 For an additional amount for "Administrative expenses",
 13 \$500,000.

14 *INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION*

15 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

16 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
 17 *\$185,000.*

18 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

19 CIVIL DEFENSE

20 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

21 During the current fiscal year, an additional amount of
 22 \$3,375,000 shall be available in the appropriation for
 23 "Operation and maintenance", for allocation under section
 24 205 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended,

1 and an additional amount of \$750,000 shall be available
2 in such appropriation for management expenses for civil
3 defense.

4 CHAPTER V

5 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

6 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

7 CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

8 *For an additional amount for "Construction and main-*
9 *tenance", \$4,500, to remain available until expended:*
10 *Provided, That not to exceed this sum shall be available*
11 *for reimbursement to the city of Winnemucca, Nevada,*
12 *for the cost of improvements to streets and appurtenant*
13 *facilities, adjoining property under the jurisdiction of the*
14 *Department of the Interior in that city to be nonreimburs-*
15 *able and nonreturnable."*

16 OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

17 For an additional amount for "Oregon and California
18 grant lands", for emergency repair and reconstruction of
19 flood damaged roads on lands administered by the Bureau
20 of Land Management, \$6,320,000, to remain available until
21 expended: *Provided, That this amount shall be non-reim-*
22 *bursable to the general fund of the Treasury.*

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$638,000, to remain available until expended.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$10,500,000 ~~\$11,347,000~~, to remain available until expended.

BUREAU OF MINES

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

For expenses necessary to carry out the functions of the Secretary of the Interior under the Solid Waste Disposal Act, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$1,400,000, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE

Not to exceed \$1,407,000 of appropriations heretofore granted under this head shall continue available until June 30, 1966, for construction of the replacement demonstration

1 plant at San Diego, California, as authorized by the Act of
2 September 2, 1958, as amended (72 Stat. 1706).

3 *OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH*

4 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

5 *For an additional amount for carrying out the provi-*
6 *sions of the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 (78*
7 *Stat. 329), \$1,000,000.*

8 *RELATED AGENCIES*

9 *DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE*

10 *FOREST SERVICE*

11 *FOREST PROTECTION UTILIZATION*

12 *For an additional amount for forest research, \$75,000.*

13 *FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT*
14 *AUTHORIZATION)*

15 *For an additional amount for "Forest roads and trails*
16 *(liquidation of contract authorization)", \$22,500,000, to*
17 *remain available until expended.*

18 *COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF PUERTO RICO*

19 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

20 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,*
21 *Commission on the Status of Puerto Rico", \$200,000,*
22 *which, together with amounts heretofore appropriated under*
23 *this head, shall remain available until June 30, 1967.*

1 PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses of the Public Land Law Review
4 Commission, established by Public Law 88-606, approved
5 September 19, 1964, including services as authorized by
6 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a),
7 \$750,000, to remain available until expended.

8 NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
11 including expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
12 carry out the provisions of the National Capital Transporta-
13 tion Act of 1965, \$425,000.

14 CONSTRUCTION, RAIL RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM

15 For expenses necessary to design, engineer, construct,
16 and equip a rail rapid transit system, as authorized by the
17 National Capital Transportation Act of 1965, including
18 acquisition of rights of way, land and interests therein,
19 \$3,679,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
20 That, in addition, \$320,551 previously appropriated to the
21 National Capital Transportation Agency for "Land acqui-
22 sition and construction" shall be merged with this appropria-
23 tion.

1 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

2 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

3 CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

4 For an additional amount for "*Construction of Indian*
5 *Health Facilities*", \$146,000, to remain available until
6 expended.

7 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

8 ARTS AND HUMANITIES EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

9 For carrying out sections 12 and 13 of the National
10 Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965
11 \$1,000,000.

12 NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE
13 HUMANITIES

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For expenses necessary to carry out the National Foun-
16 dation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, includ-
17 ing functions under Public Law 88-579, to remain available
18 until expended, \$5,700,000, of which \$5,000,000 shall be
19 available for carrying out sections 5 (c) and 7 (c) of the Act:
20 *Provided*, That, in addition, there is appropriated for the
21 purposes of section 11 (b) of the Act, an amount equal to
22 the total amounts of gifts, bequests and devises of money,

and other property received by the Endowments, during the current fiscal year, under the provisions of section 10 (a) (2) of the Act, but not to exceed \$2,000,000 for the Endowment for the Arts, and \$3,000,000 for the Endowment for the Humanities.

HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL COMMISSION

For necessary expenses of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission, established by the Act of August 11, 1955 (69 Stat. 694), \$20,000 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of H.R. 9495, Eighty-ninth Congress.

CHAPTER VI

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

FEDERAL CONTRACT COMPLIANCE PROGRAM

For expenses necessary to carry out the functions of the Department of Labor under Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, including service as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$444,000.

1 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
2 WELFARE

3 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
6 including not to exceed \$20,000 for miscellaneous and emer-
7 gency expenses of enforcement activities, to be authorized
8 or approved by the Secretary and to be accounted for solely
9 on his certificate; and purchase of not to exceed thirty-five
10 passenger motor vehicles for police-type use which may ex-
11 ceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for
12 the current fiscal year; \$2,727,000.

13 REVOLVING FUND FOR CERTIFICATION AND OTHER SERVICES

14 Fees received for services rendered by expert advisory
15 committees, appointed in accordance with section 511 of the
16 Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended, may
17 be credited to the "Revolving fund for certification and other
18 services", and shall be available for the purposes of such
19 fund.

20 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

21 EDUCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT FOR THE HANDICAPPED

22 For an additional amount for "Educational improvement
23 for the handicapped", \$4,000,000.

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

For grants, contracts, payments, and advances under titles I, III, IV (except payments under parts C and D), V and VI of the Higher Education Act of 1965, and for grants under part C of title I of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended, \$173,200,000, of which \$10,000,000 shall be for grants and contracts for college and university extension education under title I of the Higher Education Act of 1965, \$5,000,000 shall be for the purposes of title III, \$60,000,000 shall be for programs under part A of title IV of that Act, \$10,000,000 shall be for loan insurance programs under part B of title IV of that Act of which \$2,500,000 for the student loan insurance fund and interest payments shall remain available until expended and \$7,500,000 for advances shall remain available until June 30, 1968, \$15,000,000 shall be for the purposes of title VI of the Act, and \$40,000,000 shall be for grants for college work-study programs under part C of title I of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H.R. 9567, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation: Provided, That in administering the appropriation included in the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education,

1 *and Welfare Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1966, re-*
2 *lated to elementary and secondary educational activities,*
3 *the amount authorized to be appropriated by title II of the*
4 *authorizing Act shall be deemed to include amending pro-*
5 *visions contained in section 6 of H.R. 9022, Eighty-ninth*
6 *Congress.*

7 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

8 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
9 *\$2,935,000: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective*
10 *only upon enactment into law of H.R. 9567, Eighty-ninth*
11 *Congress, or similar legislation.*

12 *VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION*

13 *GRANTS TO STATES*

14 *For an additional amount for "Grants to States", in-*
15 *cluding grants to public and other nonprofit agencies,*
16 *institutions and organizations, \$8,310,000, of which*
17 *\$500,000 is for grants to States for vocational rehabilita-*
18 *tion services under section 2 of said Act; \$5,000,000,*
19 *which shall remain available for the periods specified in*
20 *section 1(3) of said Act, is for grants for planning for the*
21 *development of comprehensive vocational rehabilitation pro-*
22 *grams, and for grants for planning, preparing for, and*
23 *initiating special programs to expand vocational rehabilita-*
24 *tion services, as authorized by section 4(a)(2) of said*
25 *Act; \$1,500,000, which shall remain available for the period*

1 specified in section 14(i) of said Act, is for grants with
2 respect to workshops and rehabilitation facilities as author-
3 ized by section 14 of said Act; and \$1,310,000 is for grants
4 to workshops for improvement projects under section 15(b)
5 of said Act: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effec-
6 tive only upon enactment into law of H.R. 8310, Eighty-
7 ninth Congress, or similar legislation.

8 RESEARCH AND TRAINING

9 For an additional amount for "Research and train-
10 ing", \$1,000,000: Provided, That this paragraph shall be
11 effective only upon enactment into law of H.R. 8310, Eighty-
12 ninth Congress, or similar legislation.

13 GRANTS FOR CORRECTIONAL REHABILITATION STUDY

14 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
15 section 12 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as
16 amended, \$560,000, of which \$500,000 is for grants to
17 initiate a program of research and study in correctional
18 rehabilitation.

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
21 \$390,000, together with not to exceed \$115,000 to be trans-
22 ferred from the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund
23 and the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust
24 Fund, as provided in section 222(d)(5) of the Social

1 *Security Act, as amended: Provided, That the amount*
 2 *appropriated by this paragraph shall be effective only upon*
 3 *enactment into law of H.R. 8310, Eighty-ninth Congress,*
 4 *or similar legislation.*

5 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

6 CHRONIC DISEASES AND HEALTH OF THE AGED

7 For an additional amount for "Chronic diseases and
 8 health of the aged", \$2,835,000, of which \$2,750,000 shall
 9 be available through June 30, 1968, for grants under title
 10 XVII of the Social Security Act, as amended.

11 COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

12 For an additional amount for "Communicable disease
 13 activities", \$8,000,000 to carry out section 317 of the Pub-
 14 lic Health Service Act, to remain available through June
 15 30, 1967.

16 COMMUNITY HEALTH PRACTICE AND RESEARCH

17 ~~For an additional amount for "Community health prac-~~
 18 ~~tice and research", \$12,000,000, of which \$3,000,000 shall~~
 19 ~~be for carrying out section 310 of the Public Health Serv-~~
 20 ~~ice Act, and \$9,000,000 for carrying out section 314(e)~~
 21 ~~of the Act with respect to home health service programs;~~
 22 ~~together with \$2,100,000 to be transferred, as authorized by~~
 23 ~~section 201(g)(1) of the Social Security Act, as amended,~~
 24 ~~from any one or all of the trust funds referred to therein and~~
 25 ~~to be expended for functions delegated to the Surgeon Gen-~~

1 eral by the Secretary under title XVIII of the Social
2 Security Act, as amended.

3 For an additional amount for "Community health prac-
4 tice and research", \$24,000,000, of which \$3,000,000 shall
5 be for carrying out section 310 of the Public Health Service
6 Act, \$9,000,000 for carrying out section 314(c) of the Act
7 with respect to home health service programs, \$1,000,000
8 for carrying out section 314(c) of the Act with respect to
9 grants to schools of public health, and \$11,000,000 for car-
10 rying out parts C, E, and F of title VII of the Act and of
11 which \$200,000 shall be available for scholarship grants to
12 eligible schools for award to first-year students in the current
13 academic year only; together with \$2,100,000 to be trans-
14 ferred, as authorized by section 201(g)(1) of the Social
15 Security Act, from any one or all of the trust funds referred
16 to therein and to be expended for functions delegated to the
17 Surgeon General by the Secretary under title XVIII of the
18 Social Security Act: Provided, That the sums appropriated
19 for carrying out parts C, E, and F of title VII of the
20 Public Health Service Act shall be available only upon enact-
21 ment of H.R. 3141, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legis-
22 lation.

23 Grants and payments for the next succeeding fiscal year:
24 For making, after March 31 of the current fiscal year, grants

1 *and payments under part F of title VII of the Public Health*
 2 *Service Act for the next succeeding fiscal year such sums as*
 3 *may be necessary, and the obligations incurred and expendi-*
 4 *tures made hereunder shall be charged to the appropriation*
 5 *for that purpose for such fiscal year.*

6 *AIR POLLUTION*

7 *For an additional amount for "Air pollution", \$625,-*
 8 *000, of which \$470,000 is for carrying out the Motor*
 9 *Vehicle Air Pollution Control Act.*

10 *ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING AND SANITATION*

11 *For an additional amount for "Environmental engineer-*
 12 *ing and sanitation", for carrying out the functions of the*
 13 *Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare under the*
 14 *Solid Waste Disposal Act, \$4,000,000.*

15 *WATER SUPPLY AND WATER POLLUTION CONTROL*

16 *For an additional amount for "Water supply and water*
 17 *pollution control", \$628,000.*

18 *GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION*

19 *For an additional amount for "Grants for waste treat-*
 20 *ment works construction", \$50,000,000, to remain available*
 21 *until December 31, 1966, and of which \$30,000,000 shall*
 22 *be for grants for construction of sewage treatment works in*
 23 *accordance with the allotment formula set forth in the third*
 24 *sentence of section (8c) of the Federal Water Pollution*
 25 *Control Act, as amended, and \$20,000,000 shall be for*

1 *grants and contracts pursuant to section 6 of such Act to*
 2 *demonstrate new and improved methods of controlling the*
 3 *discharge into water of sewage or other wastes from sewers.*

4 FOREIGN QUARANTINE ACTIVITIES

5 *For an additional amount for "Foreign quarantine*
 6 *activities", \$125,000.*

7 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH

8 *For an additional amount for "National Institute of*
 9 *Mental Health", ~~\$19,700,000~~ \$20,200,000, of which \$19,-*
 10 *500,000 shall be to carry out the provisions of part B of*
 11 *title II of the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community*
 12 *Mental Health Centers Construction Act, and ~~\$500,000~~*
 13 *shall be to carry out the provisions of section 231 of the*
 14 *Social Security Amendments of 1965.*

15 REGIONAL MEDICAL PROGRAMS

16 *To carry out title IX of the Public Health Service Act,*
 17 *\$25,000,000, of which \$24,000,000 shall remain avail-*
 18 *able until December 31, 1966, for grants pursuant to such*
 19 *title.*

20 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 *For an additional amount for "Limitation on salaries and*
 23 *expenses, Social Security Administration", \$125,212,000,*
 24 *to be expended, as authorized by section 201 (g) (1)*

1 of the Social Security Act, as amended, from any one or
2 all of the trust funds referred to therein: *Provided*, That
3 \$15,000,000 of the foregoing amount shall be apportioned
4 for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes,
5 as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), only to the extent necessary
6 to process workloads not anticipated in the budget estimates
7 and to meet mandatory increases in costs of agencies or
8 organizations with which agreements have been made to
9 participate in the administration of title XVIII of the So-
10 cial Security Act, as amended, and after maximum absorp-
11 tion of such costs within the existing limitation has been
12 achieved.

13

LIMITATION ON CONSTRUCTION

14 For an additional amount for "Limitation on construc-
15 tion", \$3,188,000, to be expended as authorized by section
16 201 (g) (1) of the Social Security Act, as amended, from
17 any one or all of the trust funds referred to therein, and to
18 remain available until expended.

19

WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

20

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

21 For an additional amount for "Grants to States for
22 public assistance", \$222,000,000: *Provided*, That this
23 amount and the amount appropriated under this heading in
24 the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appro-

1 priation Act, 1966, shall be available for grants to States for
 2 medical assistance, as authorized in title XIX of the Social
 3 Security Act, as amended.

4 The appropriation and authorization in the paragraph
 5 designated "Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year",
 6 and in the succeeding paragraph, under this heading in the
 7 Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropria-
 8 tion Act, 1966, shall also be available for carrying out title
 9 XIX of the Social Security Act, as amended.

10 ASSISTANCE FOR REPATRIATED UNITED STATES

11 NATIONALS

12 *For an additional amount for "Assistance for repatri-*
 13 *ated United States nationals", \$120,000, of which \$40,000*
 14 *shall be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the*
 15 *Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), only to the*
 16 *extent necessary to provide for requirements not anticipated*
 17 *in the budget estimates.*

18 BUREAU OF FAMILY SERVICES, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For an additional amount for "Bureau of Family Serv-
 20 ices, salaries and expenses", \$867,000.

21 GRANTS FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

22 For an additional amount for "Grants for maternal and
 23 child welfare", ~~\$25,000,000~~ \$10,000,000, of which \$5,000,-

1 000 shall be available for maternal and child health services,
 2 \$5,000,000 for services for crippled children, ~~and \$15,000,-~~
 3 ~~000 for special project grants under section 532 of the Social~~
 4 ~~Security Act, as amended, for comprehensive health care~~
 5 ~~and services for school age and preschool age children.~~

6 CHILDREN'S BUREAU, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For an additional amount for "Children's Bureau, sal-
 8 aries and expenses", \$346,000.

9 OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For an additional amount for "Office of the Commis-
 11 sioner, salaries and expenses", \$117,000.

12 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses".
 15 ~~\$163,000~~ \$275,000.

16 OFFICE OF FIELD ADMINISTRATION, SALARIES AND

17 EXPENSES

18 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
 19 Office of Field Administration", \$252,000, to be transferred
 20 and expended as authorized by section 201 (g) (1) of the
 21 Social Security Act, as amended, from any one or all of the
 22 trust funds referred to therein.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL, SALARIES AND
EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Office of the General Counsel, salaries and expenses”, \$71,000, together with not to exceed \$236,000 to be transferred and expended as authorized by section 201(g) (1) of the Social Security Act, as amended, from any one or all of the trust funds referred to therein.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-452, approved August 20, 1964), as amended, ~~\$1,500,000,000~~ *\$1,510,000,000*, plus reimbursements, including *not less than \$10,000,000 to carry out the purposes of section 205(d) of title II, and* not more than \$1,000,000 to carry out the purposes of part D of title III: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for transfers to the economic opportunity loan fund for loans under title III, and amounts so transferred shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That this appropriation

1 shall be available for the purchase and hire of passenger
2 motor vehicles, and for construction, alteration, and repair
3 of buildings and other facilities, as authorized by section
4 602 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, and for
5 purchase of real property for training centers: *Provided*
6 *further*, That this appropriation shall not be available for
7 contracts under titles I, II, V, and VI extending for more
8 than one year: *Provided further*, That none of the funds
9 contained in this Act shall be used to make indemnity pay-
10 ments, authorized by part D of title III, to any farmer
11 whose milk was removed from commercial markets as a
12 result of his failure to follow the procedures prescribed by
13 the Federal Government for the use of the offending
14 chemical: *Provided further*, That \$5,000,000 of this appro-
15 priation shall be transferred to "Community health practice
16 and research" to carry out the program for selective service
17 medical rejectees financed by the Office of Economic Oppor-
18 tunity in fiscal year 1965: *Provided further*, That no part
19 of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be avail-
20 able for any grant until the Director has determined that
21 the grantee is qualified to administer the funds and programs
22 involved in the proposed grant: *Provided further*, That all
23 grant agreements shall provide that the General Accounting
24 Office shall have access to the records of the grantee which
25 bear exclusively upon the Federal grant.

CHAPTER VII

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

*Expense allowances of the Vice President, and Majority and
Minority Leaders*

*For an additional amount for expense allowances of the
Majority and Minority Leaders, \$1,000 each; in all, \$2,000.*

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Office of the Vice President

*For an additional amount for clerical assistance to the
Vice President, \$30,750.*

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Miscellaneous Items

*For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items",
\$225,000.*

*For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items",
fiscal year 1965, \$200,000, to be derived by transfer from
the appropriation "Salaries, officers and employees, Senate",
fiscal year 1965.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*For payment to Clarence J. Brown, Jr., Dorothy Brown
Haines, and Betty Brown Dearing, children of Clarence J.
Brown, late a Representatives from the State of Ohio,
\$30,000, one-third to each.*

1 For payment to Leatrice S. Thompson, widow of T. A.
2 Thompson, late a Representative from the State of Louisiana,
3 \$30,000.

4 SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

5 For an additional amount for "Minority employees",
6 \$5,200.

7 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

8 Miscellaneous Items

9 For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items",
10 \$3,130,440, of which such amount as may be necessary may
11 be transferred to the appropriation under this heading for
12 the fiscal year 1965, and of which such amounts as may be
13 necessary during the current fiscal year on account of the
14 longevity provisions of the House Employees Position Classi-
15 fication Act (Public Law 86-652) may be transferred to
16 other applicable appropriations for such year.

17 Telegraph and Telephone

18 For an additional amount for "Telegraph and tele-
19 phone", \$480,000.

JOINT ITEMS

CAPITOL POLICE

Capitol Police Board

Individual officers and members of the Metropolitan Police who assisted the Capitol Police Board on August 9, 1965, are authorized to receive overtime pay at basic salary rates for services performed in excess of regular tours of duty at the request of the Board, and the Metropolitan Police Department shall be reimbursed for such payments by the Capitol Police Board from funds available for such purposes.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

~~CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS~~~~Extension of the Capitol~~

~~For an additional amount for "Extension of the Capitol", \$300,000, to remain available until expended.~~

Senate Office Buildings

For an additional amount for "Senate Office Buildings" \$405,000, to remain available until expended.

1 *The paragraph contained in the Legislative Branch*
 2 *Appropriation Act, 1960 (73 Stat. 407) which reads "Here-*
 3 *after, the Architect of the Capitol is authorized, without re-*
 4 *gard to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to fix the*
 5 *compensation of one position under the appropriation "Senate*
 6 *Office Buildings" at a basic rate of \$7,020 per annum" is*
 7 *hereby amended by striking out the amount \$7,020 and*
 8 *inserting in lieu thereof the amount \$7,700.*

9 LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

10 Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building

11 To enable the Architect of the Capitol to provide for the
 12 construction and equipment of the Library of Congress
 13 James Madison Memorial Building in Square 732 in the
 14 District of Columbia, authorized by S.J. Res. 69, 89th
 15 Congress, \$500,000, to remain available until expended, and
 16 to be expended by the Architect of the Capitol in accord-
 17 ance with the provisions of said Joint Resolution: *Provided,*
 18 That the availability of this appropriation is contingent upon
 19 enactment into law of said S.J. Res. 69.

20 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

21 JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL COMMISSION

22 For an additional amount for the "James Madison
 23 Memorial Commission", authorized by S.J. Res. 69, 89th
 24 Congress, \$10,000, to remain available until expended:

1 *Provided, That the availability of this appropriation is con-*
 2 *tingent upon enactment into law of S.J. Res. 69, 89th*
 3 *Congress.*

4 CHAPTER VIII

5 PUBLIC WORKS

6 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

7 FUNCTIONS

8 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

9 RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

10 Construction, General

11 *For an additional amount for "Construction, general",*
 12 *\$1,950,000: Provided, That this appropriation shall be*
 13 *available only upon enactment of S. 2300, Eighty-ninth*
 14 *Congress, or similar legislation.*

15 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

16 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

17 CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

18 *For an additional amount for "Construction and re-*
 19 *habilitation", \$500,000, to remain available until expended.*

20 WATER RESOURCES PLANNING

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL

22 *For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions*
 23 *of title I of the Water Resources Planning Act of 1965*

1 (Public Law 89-80, approved July 22, 1965), including
 2 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
 3 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but at rates not to exceed \$100 per
 4 diem for individuals, and hire of passenger motor vehicles,
 5 \$200,000.

6 RIVER BASIN COMMISSIONS

7 For expenses of the Federal members of such river basin
 8 commissions as may be established under title II of the
 9 Water Resources Planning Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-80,
 10 approved July 22, 1965), and not to exceed \$90,000 for
 11 Federal contributions to river basin commissions, as author-
 12 ized by title II of that Act, \$110,000.

13 CHAPTER IX

14 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

15 ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
 18 *\$500,000.*

19 INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

20 FACILITIES FOR INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC HALIBUT

21 COMMISSION

22 *For provision of office and other facilities necessary for*
 23 *carrying out the Northern Pacific Halibut Act, as amended,*
 24 *\$500,000, to remain available until expended.*

1 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

3 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

4 For grants and contracts to provide assistance in train-
5 ing State and local law enforcement officers and other per-
6 sonnel, and in improving capabilities, techniques, and prac-
7 tices in State and local law enforcement and prevention and
8 control of crime, and for technical assistance and depart-
9 mental salaries and other expenses in connection therewith,
10 \$7,249,000.

11 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

12 BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

13 For an additional amount for "Buildings and facilities",
14 \$1,756,000.

15 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

16 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1965, for "Sup-
17 port of United States prisoners", \$180,000, to be derived
18 by transfer from "Salaries and expenses, General legal activ-
19 ities", fiscal year 1965.

20 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

21 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
24 ~~\$50,000~~ \$100,000.

1 *OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS*2 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

3 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
 4 *\$165,000.*

5 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

6 REGISTRATION AND VOTING STATISTICS

7 For expenses necessary for the collection, compilation,
 8 and publication of statistics on registration and voting, in
 9 such geographic areas as may be recommended by the
 10 Commission on Civil Rights, as authorized by section 801 of
 11 the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 266) ; and for col-
 12 lection and compilation of data required to enable the Direc-
 13 tor of the Census to make the determinations required by sec-
 14 tion 4 (b) of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, \$3,750,000.

15 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

16 CONSTRUCTION OF SURVEYING SHIPS

17 For an additional amount for "Construction of survey-
 18 ing ships," \$1,687,000, to remain available until expended.

19 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

20 DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES GRANTS

21 For grants as authorized by title I of the Public Works
 22 and Economic Development Act of 1965, \$203,200,000, of
 23 which not to exceed \$3,200,000 shall be for administrative
 24 expenses.

1 For grants as authorized by title I of the Public Works
 2 and Economic Development Act of 1965, \$254,500,000, to
 3 remain available until expended, of which not to exceed
 4 \$4,500,000 shall be for administrative expenses during the
 5 current fiscal year.

6 TECHNICAL AND COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE

7 For technical assistance, research, information, and other
 8 necessary expenses of the Economic Development Adminis-
 9 tration not otherwise provided for, as authorized by the
 10 Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965,
 11 ~~\$18,125,000~~ \$19,325,000, to remain available until ex-
 12 pended, of which not to exceed \$5,100,000 shall be for
 13 administrative expenses.

14 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

15 For the purpose of extending financial assistance under
 16 sections 201 and 202 of the Public Works and Economic
 17 Development Act of 1965, ~~\$105,000,000~~, of which not to
 18 exceed ~~\$3,200,000~~ shall be available for administrative ex-
 19 penses and of said administrative expenses not less than
 20 ~~\$1,600,000~~ shall be advanced to the Small Business Ad-
 21 ministration for the processing of loan applications: *Pro-*
 22 *vided*, That no part of any appropriation contained in this
 23 Act shall be used for administrative or any other expenses

1 in the creation or operation of an economic development re-
2 volving fund.

3 *ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REVOLVING FUND*

4 *For capital for the revolving fund created by title II*
5 *of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of*
6 *1965, \$105,000,000, to remain available until expended,*
7 *of which not to exceed \$3,700,000 shall be available for*
8 *administrative expenses during the current fiscal year.*

9 *REGIONAL ECONOMIC PLANNING*

10 For necessary expenses of regional commissions and of
11 technical planning assistance, as authorized by title V of
12 the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965,
13 \$6,100,000, of which not to exceed \$500,000 shall be avail-
14 able for administrative expenses.

15 *OFFICE OF STATE TECHNICAL SERVICES*

16 *GRANTS AND EXPENSES*

17 For grants and expenses as authorized by the State
18 Technical Services Act of 1965, \$3,500,000.

TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH

HIGH-SPEED GROUND TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH AND
DEVELOPMENT

For necessary expenses for research, development, and demonstrations in high-speed ground transportation, including the collection of national transportation statistics, \$18,250,000 ~~\$20,000,000~~, to remain available until expended.

HEMISFAIR 1968 EXPOSITION

For expenses necessary for planning the extent of participation by the United States in HemisFair 1968, as authorized by law, \$125,000: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H.R. 9247, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

CONTROL OF OUTDOOR ADVERTISING AND JUNKYARDS

For control of outdoor advertising and junkyards, as authorized by the Highway Beautification Act of 1965,

1 *including payments to the States, \$10,000,000: Provided,*
2 *That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enact-*
3 *ment into law of S. 2084, Eighty-ninth Congress, or simi-*
4 *lar legislation.*

5 *LANDSCAPING AND SCENIC ENHANCEMENT*

6 *For carrying out the provisions of title 23, United*
7 *States Code, section 319, as amended by the Highway*
8 *Beautification Act of 1965, \$60,000,000: Provided, That*
9 *this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into*
10 *law of S. 2084, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legis-*
11 *lation.*

12 *ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, HIGHWAY*

13 *BEAUTIFICATION*

14 *For necessary administrative expenses for carrying out*
15 *the provisions of the Highway Beautification Act of 1965,*
16 *\$750,000: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effec-*
17 *tive only upon enactment into law of S. 2084, Eighty-ninth*
18 *Congress, or similar legislation.*

19 *HIGHWAY SAFETY*

20 *For necessary expenses for carrying out the provisions*
21 *of title 23, United States Code, section 135, \$290,000:*
22 *Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon*

1 *enactment into law of S. 2084, Eighty-ninth Congress, or*
2 *similar legislation.*

3 RELATED AGENCIES

4 PRESIDENT'S COMMISSIONS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND
5 THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND ON CRIME IN
6 THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
9 Public Law 89-196, including services as authorized by
10 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a),
11 \$900,000.

12 SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

13 REVOLVING FUND

14 For additional capital for the revolving fund authorized
15 by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be avail-
16 able without fiscal year limitation, \$76,000,000.

17 REVOLVING FUND

18 *For additional capital for the revolving fund authorized*
19 *by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be avail-*
20 *able without fiscal year limitation, \$84,000,000: Provided,*
21 *That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment*
22 *into law of authorizing legislation.*

1 UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
4 \$3,000,000.

5 ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES

6 For an additional amount for "Acquisition and construc-
7 tion of radio facilities", \$9,604,000, to remain available until
8 expended.

9 CHAPTER X

10 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

11 BUREAU OF THE MINT

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
14 \$13,000,000.

15 CONSTRUCTION OF MINT FACILITIES

16 For an additional amount for "Construction of mint
17 facilities", \$21,300,000, to remain available until expended.

18 BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

19 ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

20 For an additional amount for "Administering the public
21 debt", \$1,000,000.

CHAPTER XI

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law and judgments rendered against the United States by the United States Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set forth in *Senate Document numbered 64 and House Document numbered 283*, Eighty-ninth Congress, ~~\$6,130,470~~ \$11,508,212, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in said judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of the Act.

CHAPTER XII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

1 SEC. 1201. No part of any appropriation contained in
2 this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the
3 current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

4 *SEC. 1202. The appropriations, authorizations, and au-*
5 *thority with respect thereto in this Act shall be available from*
6 *July 1, 1965, for the purposes provided in such appropria-*
7 *tions, authorizations, and authority. All obligations in-*
8 *curring during the period between June 30, 1965, and the date*
9 *of enactment of this Act in anticipation of such appropria-*
10 *tions, authorizations, and authority are hereby ratified and*
11 *confirmed if in accordance with the terms hereof, and the*
12 *terms of Public Law 89-58, Eighty-ninth Congress, as*
13 *amended.*

Passed the House of Representatives October 14, 1965.

Attest:

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for
other purposes.

OCTOBER 15, 1965

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

OCTOBER 19, 1965

Reported with amendments

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1966

OCTOBER 19, 1965.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. PASTORE, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 11588]

The Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 11588) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes, reports the same to the Senate with various amendments and presents herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$4, 214, 429, 610
Amount of increase by Senate committee.....	567, 788, 492
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	4, 782, 218, 102
Total estimates considered by the Senate.....	¹ 4, 971, 203, 852
Under budget estimates.....	188, 985, 750

¹ Includes \$607,083,742 submitted directly to the Senate and not considered by the House.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, BY CHAPTER, OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

Chapter	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
I-----	Agriculture-----	\$125, 271, 000	\$105, 140, 000	\$137, 340, 000	+\$12, 069, 000	+\$32, 200, 000
II-----	District of Columbia-----	(3, 067, 886)	(2, 067, 886)	(2, 067, 886)	(-1, 000, 000)	-----
III-----	Foreign Operations-----	12, 600, 000	12, 600, 000	12, 600, 000	-----	-----
IV-----	Independent Offices-----	1, 773, 014, 000	1, 738, 372, 500	1, 776, 081, 000	+3, 067, 000	+37, 708, 500
V-----	Interior-----	71, 765, 000	56, 094, 000	60, 204, 500	-11, 560, 500	+4, 110, 500
VI-----	Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare.	2, 185, 960, 000	1, 797, 826, 000	2, 072, 775, 000	-113, 185, 000	+274, 949, 000
VII-----	Legislative-----	3, 927, 640	4, 485, 640	4, 848, 390	+920, 750	+362, 750
VIII-----	Public Works-----	845, 000	310, 000	2, 760, 000	+1, 915, 000	+2, 450, 000
IX-----	State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary.	708, 536, 000	458, 171, 000	668, 801, 000	-39, 735, 000	+210, 630, 000
X-----	Treasury, Post Office-----	77, 777, 000	35, 300, 000	35, 300, 000	-42, 477, 000	-----
XI-----	Claims and Judgments-----	11, 508, 212	6, 130, 470	11, 508, 212	-----	+5, 377, 742
	Total-----	¹ 4, 971, 203, 852	4, 214, 429, 610	4, 782, 218, 102	-188, 985, 750	+567, 788, 492

¹ Includes \$607,083,742 submitted directly to the Senate and not considered by the House.

CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

WATERSHED PROTECTION

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 278)-----	\$171, 000
House bill-----	140, 000
Committee recommendation-----	140, 000

The committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of \$140,000 for the conduct of basin studies and investigations by the Soil Conservation Service in cooperation with the Departments of Army, Interior, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and appropriate State agencies. The amount recommended is \$31,000 under the supplemental estimate and the same amount as carried in the House bill. The river basin survey funds provided herein are deemed necessary because of the continuing severe drought which has affected several of the North Atlantic and Northeastern States. Funds for this purpose were not requested in the regular budget estimates for 1966.

CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

CONSUMER PROTECTIVE, MARKETING AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 278)-----	\$2, 600, 000
House bill-----	2, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	2, 000, 000

The committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of \$2 million for meat inspection. This is a reduction of \$600,000 in the supplemental estimate, and the same amount as approved by the House. The supplemental appropriation of \$2 million, together with the amounts provided for this activity in the regular appropriation bill provide a total of \$35,370,000. The supplemental funds are required to meet increased needs due to additional slaughter plants qualifying for Federal inspection, together with the need for accelerating inspection in further processing plants, some of which are now exempt. It is essential that adequate funds be provided to protect the public against adulteration, substitution, and other misrepresentation of meat products sold for human consumption.

The committee agrees with the House committee report that no further consolidation of poultry inspection with meat inspection should be undertaken in view of the public and industry interests as well as the need for reviewing the administrative and operating effectiveness of the two inspection services. The committee has been advised that there is some need for reducing the number of supervisory personnel in meat inspection, as well as to review the operating procedures and costs under that activity in providing temporary inspection to meet emergency and vacation needs. The committee believes that a full

and complete review of the meat inspection and poultry inspection administrative overhead costs should be undertaken and reported upon to the committee by next January 1, and expects that no further action will be taken to merge personnel at or below the division level in either inspection service.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

The committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of \$200,000 for the Office of Information to enable the Department of Agriculture to provide a reprint of the Agricultural Yearbook for 1965 entitled "Consumers All". The reprint authorized by this appropriation will be available for distribution in the same number of copies as the original issue.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

RURAL HOUSING INSURANCE FUND

1966 appropriation to date.....	None
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 278).....	\$100,000,000
House bill.....	100,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	100,000,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$100 million as requested in the supplemental estimate in order to finance the establishment of the new revolving fund for the rural housing building loan program, as authorized by the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-117), approved August 10, 1965. This appropriation which has been approved by the House will capitalize the new revolving loan fund and enable the insured loan program to operate as intended under the new legislation.

RURAL WATER AND WASTE DISPOSAL GRANTS

Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 62).....	\$17,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	30,000,000

The committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of \$30 million for grants pursuant to sections 306(a)(2) and 306(a)(6) of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961, as amended. The amount recommended is \$13 million over the supplemental estimate transmitted in Senate Document 62, and of the total amount recommended \$5 million is to be available for grants to assist public bodies or nonprofit organizations in preparing comprehensive plans for the development of water and waste disposal in systems in rural areas which were unable to finance the development of comprehensive plans.

Under the new legislation authorized in Public Law 89-240, approved October 7, 1965, the Secretary is authorized to make grants to associations to finance specific projects for works for the development, storage, treatment, purification, and distribution of water and the collection, treatment, and disposal of wastes in rural areas. The authorizing legislation also provides that the amount of any such grant shall not exceed 50 percent of the development cost of the project to serve the area for which such a project has been determined to be feasible. The committee is advised that it is the intent of the agency to limit participation in grants to an average of not to exceed 33

percent of the total cost. It is estimated that there are 30,000 rural communities in the United States in need of adequate water supplies. Many of these communities now depend on shallow wells, cisterns filled with rainwater, springs, or other inadequate sources of supply, and it is the intent of this program to provide adequate water supplies in the rural communities in the United States.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 278)	\$4, 000, 000
House bill	3, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 62)	1, 500, 000
Committee recommendation	5, 000, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$5 million for administrative expenses relating to the rural water grants program and for the administrative operations under the rural housing insurance fund. The amount recommended includes \$2 million for water grants and \$3 million for the housing activities.

The committee received a supplemental estimate of \$1,500,000 in Senate Document 62, which was not considered by the House. The total amount recommended is \$500,000 under the supplemental estimate and \$2 million over the House bill.

CHAPTER II

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For the District of Columbia, the committee concurs with the House recommendation of \$2,067,886, a reduction of \$1 million below the total budget requests for additional appropriations submitted in House Documents Nos. 278 and 291. The committee also approves the \$2 million loan authorization from the Federal Treasury to the general fund. This is a reduction of \$1 million from the request included in House Document No. 291 but is considered sufficient at this time to finance the capital outlay appropriation of \$2 million provided to carry out the purposes of the National Capital Transportation Act of 1965.

Distribution of the allowance, by appropriation, follows:

FEDERAL FUNDS

LOANS TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 291)	(\$3, 000, 000)
House allowance	(2, 000, 000)
Committee recommendation	(2, 000, 000)

The loan authorization of \$2 million to the general fund of the District of Columbia government is necessary to provide funds for its share of the initial costs of constructing a 24.9-mile rail rapid transit system in the Washington metropolitan area.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 278)	(\$34, 472)
House allowance	(34, 472)
Committee recommendation	(34, 472)

The allowance of \$34,472 is necessary in order to effect payment of a school transit subsidy, as authorized by law.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 278)	(\$33, 414)
House allowance	(33, 414)
Committee recommendation	(33, 414)

The appropriation of \$33,414 is essential to pay claims in excess of \$250 each that have been approved by the Commissioners under existing authority.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 291)	(\$3, 000, 000)
House allowance	(2, 000, 000)
Committee recommendation	(2, 000, 000)

The appropriation of \$2 million for capital outlay will enable the District of Columbia government to meet its one-third share of funds available to the National Capital Transportation Agency for initial construction costs of the rail rapid transit system in fiscal 1966.

CHAPTER III
FOREIGN OPERATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN THE UNITED STATES

1966 appropriations to date.....	\$30, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 298).....	12, 600, 000
House allowance.....	12, 600, 000
Committee recommendation.....	12, 600, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of \$12,600,000 for this item, which is the same as the budget estimate. This sum is appropriated to provide funds for the processing and resettlement of the more than 40,000 refugees, who are expected to arrive in Florida at the invitation of the President of the United States after their flight from Communist oppression and tyranny in Cuba.

CHAPTER IV

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1966 appropriation, regular bill.....	\$10,797,750
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 62).....	125,000
(Not considered by House.)	
Committee recommendation.....	125,000

The committee recommends inserting an item of \$125,000 additional for salaries and expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board, as requested in the supplemental estimate contained in Senate Document No. 62. The amount recommended is for extraordinary accident investigation expenses due to the heavy cost of recovering the wreckage of an airliner which crashed into Lake Michigan on August 16, which cost is beyond the amount that can be absorbed by the Board.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1966 appropriation, regular bill.....	\$22,300,000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 278).....	3,330,000
House allowance.....	2,200,000
Restoration requested.....	3,330,000
Committee recommendation.....	2,630,000

The committee recommends \$2,630,000 additional for the Civil Service Commission, which is \$700,000 below the supplemental request contained in House Document No. 278.

Of the amount recommended, \$400,000 is to provide the full amount requested to process increased character and fitness investigations occasioned by increases in Federal employment not heretofore budgeted, in the Department of Defense, in the medicare program and in the Post Office Department. The committee is advised that the full amount will be needed to keep this important work current.

The committee also includes in the recommendation \$230,000 to provide the full amount requested for work in connection with salary and fringe benefit surveys to secure information concerning salary and benefit practices in the private sector for use in determining comparability for Federal employees. While this work is to be contracted with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the committee is advised that it is the judgment of the Bureau of the Budget and the Commission that it is more appropriate for the agency using the information to make the appropriation request.

As to the request of \$2,700,000 for carrying out the Commission's responsibilities under the recently enacted Voting Rights Act of 1965, the committee agrees with the House allowance of \$2 million. The lack of experience in providing such Federal examiners has forced the estimate to be purely conjectural. If it develops that additional funds are required within this fiscal year, the committee will be agreeable to consider such justification in connection with a later supplemental appropriation bill.

FEDERATION AVIATION AGENCY

CIVIL SUPERSONIC AIRCRAFT DEVELOPMENT

1962 appropriation.....	\$11,000,000
1963 appropriation.....	20,000,000
1964 appropriation.....	60,000,000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 261).....	140,000,000
House allowance.....	140,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	140,000,000

The committee agrees with the House allowance of \$140 million for the continuation of research and development on a civil supersonic transport airplane for another 18 months before beginning prototype construction as requested in House Document No. 261. To date, \$91 million has been provided for this program for research on air frames and engines for a supersonic aircraft and \$140 million in addition is included in this bill for funding 1 year of what is called the final research phase and current plans are to request an additional \$80 million for the final 6 months of this research phase during the first 6 months of fiscal year 1967. The committee recommends that the FAA keep constant and thorough checks on the advances in research under the current contracts with a view to ascertaining whether a sufficient level of accomplishment in this final research phase can be achieved in a shorter period than the 18 months now programmed.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

SITES AND EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

1966 appropriation, regular bill.....	\$18,629,250
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 278) (design of FBI Academy, Quantico, Va.).....	901,000
House allowance.....	901,000
Committee recommendation.....	901,000

The committee agrees with the House allowance of the full supplemental estimate of \$901,000 for the design of a new FBI Academy at Quantico, Va., as requested in House Document No. 278.

CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

1966 appropriation, regular bill.....	\$132,303,000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 278) (FBI Academy, Quantico, Va.).....	14,763,000
House allowance.....	1,300,000
Committee recommendation.....	1,300,000

The committee agrees with the House allowance of \$1,300,000 at this time for site preparation including approach roads, utilities and related work in the first phase of construction, with the balance of the request, \$13,463,000, for the actual construction to be deferred until detailed plans are developed.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING COORDINATION

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 278).....	\$450,000
House allowance.....	0
Committee recommendation.....	450,000

The committee recommends inserting a new item for salaries and expenses of automatic data processing coordination in the amount

of \$450,000, as requested in House Document No. 278. The committee is advised that the request was based upon a presidentially directed study made at the request of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, the results of which have only recently been made available. The study sets forth the need for a Government-wide program to improve management of the Government's \$3 billion yearly expenditure for automated data processing. The intensified management program requires coordinated efforts by the Bureau of the Budget, the National Bureau of Standards, and General Services Administration. The Bureau of Standards is to develop standards for computer manufacturers. GSA's contribution will be in the fields of sharing unused computer time (the increase last year being valued at more than \$100 million), consolidation of procurement, operation of maintenance programs, use and disposal of older computers, and advising agencies on use problems. The Comptroller General has estimated that the Government can save many millions of dollars annually by improved management and coordination of data processing resources.

OPERATING EXPENSES, FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

1966 appropriation, regular bill.....	\$55, 480, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 278).....	3, 510, 000
House allowance.....	3, 510, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 510, 000

The committee agrees with the House allowance of the full supplemental estimate for the Federal Supply Service of \$3,510,000, as requested in House Document No. 278, to provide additional supply support to the Department of Defense. The level of sales now anticipated for the year is substantially above that which can be financed with presently available funds.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

RENT SUPPLEMENT PROGRAM

	<i>Rent supplements</i>	<i>Annual contract authorization</i>
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. No. 278).....	\$900, 000	\$30, 000, 000
House allowance.....	None	None
Committee recommendation.....	360, 000	12, 000, 000

The new Housing Act authorizes contracts requiring appropriations up to \$150 million per year by 1969 for a new program of rent supplement payments to owners or developers of certain private housing in order to help make housing available to more low-income persons. Rent supplement contracts would provide for annual payments up to the contract amount each year for a period up to 40 years. The program would guarantee to the owner of the property the difference between 25 percent of the occupant's income and the economic rent for the unit.

The budget estimate proposed an authorization of \$30 million for contracts under the program during the first year, and \$900,000 for payments pursuant to such contracts. The committee recommends \$12 million for contract authorization and \$360,000 for supplement payments. This will provide for an estimated 20,000 subsidized units as a strong beginning for the program, and will provide much needed experience as a basis for refining and perfecting program stand-

ards and demonstrating the merit of this type of housing assistance before embarking in subsequent years on a larger program.

It is the intent of the committee that the rent supplement authority made available by this act will be used only in the assistance of two of the authorized types of activities: (1) housing which is new construction, or (2) housing which involves substantial rehabilitation; "substantial" meaning that at least 50 percent of the mortgage proceeds is required for the cost of rehabilitation.

GRANTS FOR BASIC WATER AND SEWER FACILITIES

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 278)-----	\$100,000,000
House allowance-----	100,000,000
Committee recommendation-----	100,000,000

The committee agrees with the House allowance of the full supplemental estimate of \$100 million for grants for basic water and sewer facilities as authorized by the new Housing Act for the current fiscal year. The authorization covers a program totaling \$800 million over the next 4 years.

GRANTS TO AID ADVANCE ACQUISITION OF LAND

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 278)-----	\$10,000,000
House allowance-----	5,000,000
Committee recommendation-----	5,000,000

The committee agrees with the House allowance of \$5 million, in lieu of the request of \$10 million, for the new program authorized in the recent Housing Act of grants to encourage communities to acquire land for future construction of public works and facilities.

PUBLIC WORKS PLANNING FUND

Estimate, 1966-----	\$15,000,000
1966 appropriation, regular bill-----	10,000,000
H. Doc. 278 requests consideration of balance of original estimate awaiting authorization (authorization amended from \$20,000,000 to \$70,000,000 in sec. 1104 of Public Law 89-117)-----	5,000,000
House allowance-----	5,000,000
Committee recommendation-----	5,000,000

The committee agrees with the House allowance of the portion of the original estimate of \$5 million which has now been authorized in the new Housing Act by an increase in the authorized capitalization by \$50 million.

HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY FUND

1965 appropriation-----	\$25,000,000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 278) (authorization increased from \$350,000,000 to \$500,000,000 in Public Law 89-117)-----	50,000,000
House allowance-----	35,000,000
Committee recommendation-----	50,000,000

LIMITATION ON "ADMINISTRATIVE AND NONADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR, HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY OR HANDICAPPED"

1966 limitation-----	(\$950,000)
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 278) (for increased loan program authorized in Public Law 89-117)-----	(125,000)
House allowance-----	(25,000)
Committee recommendation-----	(125,000)

Restoration of \$15 million is recommended by the committee, to provide the total amount of the supplemental estimate of \$50 million

for direct loans for housing for the elderly or handicapped. The new housing bill increased the authorization by \$150 million and reduced the interest rate to 3 percent, and these changes are expected to increase the demand for these loan funds.

Restoration is also recommended by the committee of \$100,000, to provide the total amount of the supplemental estimate of \$125,000 for the limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses.

URBAN RENEWAL ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, 1966, regular bill.....	\$438, 675, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 278):	
Increased grants authorized for 1966.....	675, 000, 000
Increased grants authorized for 1967.....	725, 000, 000
Increase for administrative expenses.....	570, 000
House allowance:	
For 1966.....	675, 520, 000
For 1967.....	725, 000, 000
Committee recommendation:	
For 1966.....	675, 570, 000
For 1967.....	725, 000, 000

The committee agrees with the House allowance of the full amount of the supplemental estimate of \$675 million to finance new grants in fiscal year 1966 and the estimate of \$725 million for advance funding for 1967.

Restoration of \$50,000 is recommended by the committee, to provide the total amount of the supplemental estimate of \$570,000 for administrative expenses.

The committee also recommends striking the proviso which limits to \$1,500,000 the amount available for rehabilitation grants, and limits to \$75 million the amount available for code enforcement grants.

URBAN PLANNING GRANTS

Estimate, 1966.....	\$35, 000, 000
Appropriation, 1966, regular bill.....	18, 675, 000
H. Doc. 278 requests consideration of balance of original estimate, awaiting authorization (authorization amended from \$105,000,000 to \$230,000,000 in title XI of Public Law 89-117).....	16, 325, 000
House allowance.....	6, 325, 000
Committee recommendations.....	10, 000, 000

Restoration of \$3,675,000 is recommended by the committee, to provide a total amount of \$10 million additional for grants to State, metropolitan, region, or other planning agencies to help finance surveys and urban renewal plans.

OPEN SPACE LAND GRANTS

Estimate, 1966.....	\$60, 500, 000
1966 appropriation, regular bill.....	22, 500, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 278).....	15, 125, 000
(And consideration of balance of original estimate awaiting authorization (authorization amended from \$75,000,000 to \$310,000,000 in title IX of Public Law 89-117)).....	37, 800, 000
House allowance.....	26, 975, 000
Committee recommendation.....	36, 000, 000

Restoration of \$9,025,000 is recommended by the committee, to provide a total amount of \$36 million for the open space program, which is \$16,975,000 below the budget estimate, the amount to remain available until expended. The committee agrees with the House allowance of the full budget estimate of \$125,000 for administrative expenses and technical assistance.

REHABILITATION LOAN FUND

Appropriation, 1966, regular bill (administrative expenses, \$1,362,500)-----	\$41,362,500
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 278):	
Additional amount from loan fund for administrative expenses, due to amendments in Public Law 89-117-----	(190,000)
House allowance-----	None
Committee recommendation-----	(190,000)

The committee recommends inserting an item to provide \$190,000 additional for administrative expenses from the rehabilitation loan fund, as requested in House Document No. 278. This provides a total amount of \$1,552,500 for administrative expenses for 1966.

GRANTS FOR NEIGHBORHOOD FACILITIES

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 278) (Sec. 703, Public Law 89-117)	\$25,000,000
House allowance-----	9,000,000
Committee recommendation-----	15,000,000

Restoration of \$6 million is recommended by the committee, to provide a total amount of \$15 million for the new program of grants to local public bodies and agencies to assist in financing the cost of providing neighborhood facilities, as authorized by the new housing act. Grants generally cover two-thirds of the cost of providing community or neighborhood centers, youth and day care centers, recreational facilities, health stations, and other public services.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1966 appropriation, regular bill-----	\$3,668,700
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 278)-----	3,605,000
House allowance-----	1,971,500
Committee recommendation-----	2,500,000

NONADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE LIMITATION

1966 limitation, regular bill-----	(\$4,375,000)
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 278)-----	+175,000)
House allowance-----	(175,000)
Committee recommendation-----	(175,000)

Restoration of \$528,500 is recommended by the committee, to provide a total amount of \$2,500,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Administrator, which is \$1,105,000 below the supplemental estimate in House Document No. 278. With the funds restored, the committee recommends providing \$100,000 for the study concerning relief of homeowners in proximity to airports, as requested.

The committee agrees with the House allowance of \$175,000 for the limitation on nonadministrative expenses.

NATURAL DISASTER STUDY

Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 62)-----	\$1,600,000
Committee recommendation-----	1,600,000

The committee recommends inserting a new item in the amount of \$1,600,000 to enable the Administrator to conduct studies with respect to methods of helping to provide financial assistance to victims of natural disasters as requested in Senate Document No. 62. The authorization for the study is contained in pending legislation.

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, RENT SUPPLEMENT PROGRAM

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 278) (authorized by sec. 101, Public Law 89-117).....	\$850, 000
House allowance.....	170, 000
Committee recommendation.....	450, 000

Restoration of \$280,000 is recommended by the committee, to provide a total amount of \$450,000 for administrative expenses of the rent supplement program, which is \$400,000 below the supplemental estimate contained in House Document No. 278.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND NONADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

1966 limitation, administrative expenses, regular bill... ..	(\$10, 330, 300)
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 278) (For additional activities authorized in secs. 101, 107, 201, and 206 of Public Law 89-117) ..	(1, 430, 000)
House allowance.....	(1, 000, 000)
Committee recommendation.....	(1, 200, 000)

Restoration of \$200,000 is recommended by the committee, to provide a total amount of \$1,200,000 for the limitation on nonadministrative expenses in connection with the new mortgage insurance provisions of the recent Housing Act, which is \$230,000 below the supplemental estimate.

MORTGAGE RELIEF FUND

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 278) (authorized by sec. 107, Public Law 89-117).....	\$500, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	None

The new Housing Act provides authorization for a new program of mortgage relief under the FHA and VA loan programs. The budget estimates propose \$500,000 in each agency to establish mortgage relief funds. This program would make loans to pay principal and interest for 1 year on federally insured mortgages of distressed homeowners who are unemployed as the result of the closing of a Federal installation. The committee denies the request for these funds without prejudice, in order to give FHA and VA the opportunity to justify the need for this program at some later time.

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

1966 appropriation, regular bill.....	\$16, 500, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 278) (for new programs authorized by secs. 103 and 502, Public Law 89-117).....	1, 100, 000
House allowance.....	500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	500, 000

The committee agrees with the House allowance of \$500,000 additional for administration expenses to initiate and execute the new program authorized in the recent Housing Act to increase annual contributions to provide an estimated 240,000 units of low-rent public housing over the next 4 years. This amount is a reduction of \$600,000 from the supplemental estimate contained in House Document No. 278.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1966 appropriation, regular bill.....	\$26,915,000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 278).....	185,000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	185,000

The committee recommends inserting the item for an additional amount of \$185,000 for salaries and expenses of the Interstate Commerce Commission, as requested in House Document No. 278. This amount is to cover stenographic reporting services for the Commission's hearings, provision for which was not included in the regular 1966 budget. The committee is advised that if the Commission is required to absorb this cost it will necessitate the reduction of some 20 man-years, which will seriously impair their ability to meet their responsibilities.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

CIVIL DEFENSE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

LIMITATION FOR ALLOCATION UNDER SEC. 205 (MATCHING FUNDS FOR PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES IN THE STATES)

1965 limitation.....	\$16,000,000
Estimate, 1966.....	18,500,000
House allowance.....	9,250,000
Senate bill.....	16,000,000
Regular act.....	12,625,000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 278) (plus \$3,375,000).....	16,000,000
House allowance.....	16,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	16,000,000

LIMITATION FOR MANAGEMENT EXPENSES

1965 limitation.....	\$14,500,000
Estimate, 1966.....	No limitation
Regular act.....	11,650,000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 278) (plus \$750,000).....	+750,000
House allowance.....	+750,000
Committee recommendation.....	750,000

The committee agrees with the House allowance of budget language increasing by \$3,375,000 the amount allocated for matching grants for personnel and administrative expenses of State and local civil defense organizations, for a revised total of \$16 million; and increasing by \$750,000 the limitation on management expenses in the Department of Defense, for a revised total of \$12,400,000. The revised limitations will be financed by reprogramming funds previously appropriated.

CHAPTER V

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, 1966.....	\$3, 150, 000
House allowance.....	(1)
Committee recommendation.....	4, 500

¹ Not considered.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,500 for the purpose of reimbursing the city of Winnemucca, Nev., for the cost of paving and installing curbs and gutters on the street adjacent to property owned in that city by the Bureau of Land Management.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Appropriation, 1966.....	\$10, 625, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 278).....	8, 320, 000
House allowance.....	6, 320, 000
Committee recommendation.....	6, 320, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,320,000 for repair of roads and bridges on Oregon and California grant lands damaged or destroyed by floods in 1964 and 1965. This is the same amount allowed by the House of Representatives, and is \$2 million less than the budget estimate. A 1965 supplemental appropriation made \$8,500,000 available for this purpose. The committee agrees with the House that should this amount be insufficient additional funds may be requested at a later date.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1966.....	\$34, 513, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 62).....	638, 000
House allowance.....	(1)
Committee recommendation.....	638, 000

¹ Not considered.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$638,000, the amount of the budget estimate, for construction of new substations and transmission and distribution lines on the San Carlos Indian irrigation project, Arizona. A recent engineering study indicates that without this construction there is the possibility of a complete power failure during the peakload period of 1966.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1966.....	\$7, 077, 200
Supplemental estimate:	
H. Doc. 278.....	10, 791, 000
S. Doc. 62.....	500, 000
House allowance.....	¹ 10, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	11, 347, 000

¹ House of Representatives did not consider S. Doc. 62.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$11,347,000, which is \$156,000 greater than the budget estimates and \$847,000 more than the allowance of the House of Representatives. Of this amount, \$10,655,000 is for the repair of damage to fishery facilities and wildlife refuges as a result of floods in April and May of 1965, including \$155,000 more than the budget estimate to meet the full cost of damage at the fish genetics research facility, Beulah, Wyo., and the budgeted amount, \$9,240,000, for construction of the National Fisheries Center and Aquarium; \$500,000 for repair of damage to wildlife refuges caused by Hurricane Betsy in September 1965; \$67,000 to construct and equip a headquarters for the North Central Reservoir investigation group, Pierre, S. Dak.; and \$125,000 for additional facilities at the Ouray Wildlife Refuge, Utah.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

The committee directs that the Seattle Coal Research Laboratory, which is now operating with a staff of five, continue to be operated for the remainder of this fiscal year at its current staff level. Funds are available in the regular appropriation of the Bureau of Mines. Postponement of closure of this facility will afford time to determine the need for the Laboratory in connection with a coal export program now being developed.

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

Appropriation, 1966-----	None
Supplemental estimate, S. Doc. 62-----	\$2, 100, 000
House allowance-----	(¹)
Committee recommendation-----	1, 400, 000

¹ Not considered.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,400,000 to initiate a research and development program for new and improved methods of proper and economic solid waste disposal as authorized by the Solid Waste Disposal Act. It is planned that the principal efforts in fiscal year 1966 will be directed toward demonstrating the economic feasibility of methods for utilizing scrap automobiles. The amount recommended is \$700,000 less than the budget estimate, but, in the opinion of the committee, will provide adequately for the remaining months of the fiscal year.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1966-----	None
Supplemental estimate, H. Doc. 278-----	\$512, 000
House allowance-----	None
Committee recommendation-----	None

The committee concurs with the action of the House of Representatives in recommending that funds previously appropriated for construction, operation, and maintenance continue to be available through fiscal year 1966 for replacement of the San Diego demonstration plan which was transferred to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1966-----	\$5, 890, 000
House allowance-----	(¹)
Committee recommendation-----	1, 000, 000

¹ Not considered.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1 million for matching grants to the States to provide the full amount authorized by section 101, Public Law 88-379. Public Law 89-52 provided \$1 million for this purpose, but 99 separate research projects have been proposed by 26 States requesting almost \$3 million in matching funds.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

FOREST RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1966-----	\$36, 879, 000
House allowance-----	(¹)
Committee recommendation-----	75, 000

¹ Not considered.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$75,000 for preparation of design and specifications for an addition to the Forestry Sciences Laboratory at Athens, Ga. It is important that the plans be formulated so that work on the addition can be coordinated with construction of a companion laboratory by the University of Georgia. The university property situation is acute and a commitment for a suitable site in relation to other laboratories is essential to obtain the most efficient arrangement. The present Forest Sciences Laboratory is occupied in excess of numbers of personnel for which it was planned.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

(Liquidation of contract authorization)

Appropriation, 1966-----	\$78, 672, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 278)-----	23, 500, 000
House allowance-----	22, 500, 000
Committee recommendation-----	22, 500, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$22,500,000, the same as the House allowance and \$1 million less than the budget estimate, for construction, repair, and reconstruction of forest development roads and trails in California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, and Idaho, necessary as a result of floods in December 1964 and January 1965.

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF PUERTO RICO

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1966-----	None
Supplemental estimate, H. Doc. 278-----	\$215, 000
House allowance-----	200, 000
Committee recommendation-----	200, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$200,000 for the Commission on the Status of Puerto Rico. This amount, together with an equal amount to be provided by Puerto Rico, will provide for the Commission's needs through its authorized existence.

PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1966.....	None
Budget estimate, H. Doc. 15.....	¹ \$1, 000, 000
House allowance.....	750, 000
Committee recommendation.....	750, 000

¹ Original budget estimate, \$1,000,000, January 1965, passed over without prejudice.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$750,000 for salaries and expenses of the Public Land Law Review Commission. The Congress did not act on the fiscal year 1966 estimate of \$1 million because the Commission was not organized. The Commission has stated that the recommended amount will meet its needs in view of the time which has elapsed.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1966.....	\$490, 000
Supplemental estimate, H. Doc. 291.....	500, 000
House allowance.....	425, 000
Committee recommendation.....	425, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$425,000 for increased salaries and expenses made necessary by enactment of the National Capital Transportation Act. This is the same as the House allowance and \$75,000 less than the budget estimate.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1966.....	None
Supplemental estimate, H. Doc. 291.....	\$5, 679, 000
House allowance.....	3, 679, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 679, 000

The committee concurs with the House of Representatives in recommending an appropriation of \$3,679,000 for engineering and design, rights-of-way acquisition, public utilities relocations, and incidental construction. Passage of time has made the full amount of the Budget estimate unnecessary.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Appropriation, 1966.....	\$13, 950, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	146, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$146,000 for the purpose of constructing water supply and waste disposal facilities at the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation, Nev.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

ARTS AND HUMANITIES EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Appropriation, 1966.....	None
Supplemental estimate, S. Doc. 62.....	\$1, 000, 000
House allowance.....	1, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 000, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1 million, the amount of the budget estimate and the House allowance, to implement sections 12 and 13 of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, authorizing grants to State educational agencies, loans to private noneducation in the arts and humanities, and funds for training institutes to strengthen the teaching of the humanities and the arts in elementary and secondary schools.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1966.....	None
Supplemental estimate, H. Doc. 295.....	¹ \$18, 010, 000
House allowance.....	10, 700, 000
Committee recommendation.....	10, 700, 000

¹ Includes National Council on the Arts, \$100,000, H. Doc. 278.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$10,700,000, the same as the House allowance, and \$7,310,000 less than the budget estimate, for the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, including the National Council on the Arts. This will provide \$2,500,000 each for the National Endowments on the Arts and the Humanities for the purpose of developing and promoting broad national policies in support of the arts and the humanities; \$2 million for the national endowment for the arts; \$3 million for the national endowment for the humanities; and \$700,000 for necessary expenses of administration.

It is the opinion of the committee that a greater amount than that recommended will not be needed during this fiscal year. Representatives of the agency testified that required staff cannot be employed and organized for 60 days; the philanthropic gifts to be matched are not known; and that the fellowship and grant-in-aid programs probably cannot be started until next fiscal year. This action is recommended without prejudice to the proposed program of the Foundation; and the Foundation may request additional funds in a subsequent appropriation bill after more precise plans are formulated.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1966.....	\$50, 000
Supplemental estimate, H. Doc. 278.....	100, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	None

The committee's recommendation of funds for this agency is included in the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities to which the National Council on the Arts has been transferred.

HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL COMMISSION

Appropriation, 1966.....	None
House allowance.....	\$20, 000
Committee recommendation.....	20, 000

The committee concurs with the House of Representatives in recommending an appropriation of \$20,000 for expenses of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission. Language of the bill provides that this appropriation is to be available only after H.R. 9495, 89th Congress, has become law.

CHAPTER VI

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

FEDERAL CONTRACT COMPLIANCE PROGRAM

1966 appropriation.....	0
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. No. 62).....	\$464, 000
Committee recommendation.....	444, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$444,000, a reduction of \$20,000 from the supplemental request. The necessity for terminal leave payments in the amount of \$20,000 is not approved in view of the wide employment opportunities existing in the Federal Government.

Executive Order No. 11246, dated September 24, 1965, abolishes the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, and transfers the powers exercised and the functions and duties performed by the Committee, delegated by Executive Orders No. 10925 of March 6, 1961, and No. 11114 of June 22, 1963, to (1) the Civil Service Commission, and (2) the Department of Labor. The Department of Labor, effective October 24, 1965, will assume responsibility for two of the former committee's programs, the contract compliance program and the plans for progress program.

The President's Committee has previously been funded through contributions from 14 separate Government agencies, and these contributions were related to Government contract involvement. During fiscal year 1966 agencies will contribute funds on the same basis as before for the first quarter, and funds are requested in the budget estimate for the last three quarters, plus liquidation costs for October 1965.

Of the \$444,000 allowed by the committee, \$413,000 is to provide for a direct appropriation covering 9 months operating costs for functions transferred to the Department of Labor, which amount will support 36 positions (\$284,300), and nonlabor costs (\$128,700), and \$30,000 is to provide liquidation of personnel transferred to other Federal employment.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1966 appropriations.....	\$50, 352, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	2, 727, 000
House allowance.....	2, 727, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 727, 000

The committee recommends the House allowance of \$2,727,000 and 269 positions, the full budget estimate.

The proposed supplemental appropriation is to finance activities authorized by the Drug Abuse Control Amendments of 1965, Public

Law 89-74, approved July 15, 1965, to establish special controls for depressant and stimulant drugs and counterfeit drugs. Language providing for including not to exceed \$20,000 for miscellaneous and emergency expenses of enforcement activities to be authorized or approved by the Secretary and to be accounted for solely on his certificate will enable the Food and Drug Administration to protect its investigators from financial loss and provide the tools for undercover investigation without the possibility of violating procurement and fiscal regulations. Authority and funds for purchase of police-type vehicles for enforcement work are also included in the estimate.

The principal program increase is \$1,623,200 and 198 positions for audit and special investigations of production and distribution of psychotoxic drugs and drug abuse program coordination. Other increases are \$178,400 and 5 positions for medical evaluation of psychotoxic drugs, \$49,100 and 7 positions for development of methodology for identification and research on psychotoxic drug action, \$344,200 and 17 positions for education and informational activities on drug abuse, \$403,500 and 22 positions for laboratory analysis of psychotoxic drug samples, and \$128,600 and 20 positions for administrative and technical support.

REVOLVING FUND FOR CERTIFICATION AND OTHER SERVICES

1966 appropriation-----	Indefinite
Supplemental estimate-----	Language
House allowance-----	Do.
Committee recommendation-----	Do.

The following language is contained in the budget estimate and House bill:

Fees received for services rendered by expert advisory committees, appointed in accordance with section 511 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended, may be credited to the "Revolving fund for certification and other services," and shall be available for the purpose of such fund.

This proposed language authorizes the deposit and expenditure of fees authorized to be charged by section 511(g)(2) of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act as amended by Public Law 89-74, approved July 15, 1965. The Secretary is authorized to appoint expert committees to advise on questions pertaining to psychotoxic drug regulations. Whenever the services of such advisory committees are requested by an interested person the Secretary may require such person to pay fees to cover the costs of obtaining the committees services.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

EXPANSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

1966 appropriation-----	\$252, 491, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 62)-----	3, 500, 000
Committee recommendation-----	0

The committee has not approved in whole or in part the supplemental request, not considered by the House, for \$3,500,000 for planning seven residential vocational education schools, authorized by section 14 of the Vocational Education Act of 1963, and for which

the Federal Government would pay the entire costs of construction, equipment and operation.

The Congress considered an estimate for \$25 million for five of these schools for fiscal year 1965, and the funds, allowed by the House, were deleted by the Senate on the basis that no sites had been selected; a similar estimate was presented later in the year in connection with the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1965, and again funds were denied for the same reason. A budget estimate was submitted to the Congress again this year for \$5 million for the establishment of a school in the Metropolitan Washington, D.C. area. The House allowed \$10 million for two schools with no earmarking of the location of either. The Senate again deleted the funds on the basis of no site selection.

Seven sites were subsequently approved by the Advisory Council and this estimate contemplated planning funds for each of the seven proposed schools. The committee was advised in hearings that these residential schools were proposed as a demonstration project; the committee felt that fewer schools would adequately serve as a demonstration project. The testimony presented was somewhat confusing—if funds were allowed the schools would be ready for occupancy in September of 1966; later another witness corrected this prediction to say that it would probably be not before September of 1967; not all of the specific sites had been identified in the locations furnished the committee, but later a direct question brought the statement that no specific site had been selected in any of the seven locations.

EDUCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT FOR THE HANDICAPPED

1966 appropriation.....	\$21, 500, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	4, 000, 000
House allowance.....	4, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	4, 000, 000

The Committee approves \$4 million, the amount of the budget estimate and House allowance.

The Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act Amendments of 1965, Public Law 89-105, approved August 4, 1965, amends and expands the provisions of title III of the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963, Public Law 88-164 to: (1) Expand the support of the conduct of research and demonstration projects and the dissemination of information in all areas of the handicapped; (2) authorize grants to institutions of higher education for the construction, equipping, and operation of a facility for research or research and related purposes; and (3) extend the program through June 30, 1969.

The funds allowed will provide an additional \$4 million for research and demonstrations, thereby increasing the amount available for obligation for this activity in fiscal year 1966 from \$2 to \$6 million the full authorization. The increase will support approximately 100 additional research projects.

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

1966 appropriation.....	None
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. No. 65).....	\$274, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	173, 200, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$173,200,000, a reduction of \$100,800,000 from the budget request. The House did not consider this item.

This supplemental request came to the Senate on October 19, and the justifications in support of the request were delivered to the committee a half hour before the hearing; the subcommittee handling the item considered this and other items for markup in the afternoon. Members were concerned that they were forced to consider the matter on such short notice, before the conference report on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses was filed and with inadequate time to study and analyze the request.

The funds approved will provide \$10 million for title I, community service and continuing education program; \$5 million for title III, strengthening developing institutions; \$58 million for educational opportunity grants, and \$2 million for cooperative motivational programs under part A, title IV; \$40 million for the college work-study program under part C, \$10 million for guaranteed reduced interest loans under part B, of title IV; \$33,200,000 for title V, the national teacher program; and \$15 million for title VI, for improvement of undergraduate instruction.

Legislative authorization was enacted by the Congress during the current session for aid to medical libraries and for higher education libraries. No budget request was submitted to the Congress for funds for the medical library program, and the committee felt that it should have for concurrent consideration estimates for both programs and did not approve the request contained in the estimate for this item for financial assistance for libraries. It is expected that supplemental estimates will be presented later in the fiscal year to fund both these programs.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1966 appropriation.....	\$26, 612, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. No. 65).....	3, 600, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 935, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,935,000, and 200 positions, a decrease of \$665,000, and 100 positions, from the budget request.

The supplemental appropriation is for funds to support the administrative expenses of activities that will be authorized in the Higher Education Act of 1965, H.R. 9567, still pending in the Congress.

It also provides for an expansion of the loan service of captioned films and related special activities for the education of the deaf, \$1.5 million, as authorized by S. 2232, passed by the Congress and awaiting approval by the President. The request for \$100,000 for a National Conference on Education of the Deaf is approved.

The reduction in funds and positions is a corollary to the reduction in program funds for "Higher educational activities."

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

GRANTS TO STATES

1966 appropriation.....	\$124, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. No. 63).....	8, 310, 000
Committee recommendation.....	8, 310, 000

The committee recommends the full budget estimate of \$8,310,000.

The amount requested is for grants to States and other private and nonprofit agencies to carry out the amendments to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, H.R. 8310, which has passed both Houses of Congress and is now awaiting conference action.

Approved funds will provide \$500,000 for the basic support program with the former requirement of statewideness waived by section 15 of the amendments, \$5 million for statewide planning grants and expansion grants, \$1,500,000 for grants for construction of rehabilitation facilities and workshops, and \$1,310,000 for workshop improvement grants.

RESEARCH AND TRAINING

1966 appropriation-----	\$52, 145, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. No. 63)-----	1, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	1, 000, 000

The full budget estimate of \$1 million is allowed.

The amount recommended is for the purpose of meeting additional training requirements resulting from the expansion of facilities under the pending Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1965. The allowance of \$1 million will provide \$851,900 for 16 new teaching grants in rehabilitation counseling and rehabilitation facilities administration and 260 additional traineeships in these fields, and \$148,100 for 16 short-term courses which can reach about 400 individuals, including employees in State vocational rehabilitation agencies and rehabilitation facility personnel.

GRANTS FOR CORRECTIONAL REHABILITATION STUDY

1966 appropriation-----	0
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. No. 63)-----	\$560, 000
Committee recommendation-----	560, 000

The committee approves the amount of the full budget estimate, \$560,000 and 4 positions.

This request is for funds to carry out the Correctional Rehabilitation Study Act of 1965, Public Law 89-178, approved September 10, 1965, which amends the Vocational Rehabilitation Act to provide grants for paying part of the cost for carrying out a program of research study of the personnel practices and current and projected personnel needs in the field of correctional rehabilitation.

The amount recommended will provide \$500,000 for grants for the research study, and \$60,000 for the expense of administering the program.

The committee suggests to the Department that in the future the requests for personnel be included in only the item for "Salaries and expenses."

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1966 appropriation-----	\$3, 485, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. No. 63)-----	865, 000
Committee recommendation-----	505, 000

The committee recommends \$505,000, and 56 positions, of which \$115,000, and 20 positions, is to be derived by transfer from the OASI trust funds. This represents a decrease of \$360,000 under the budget request, including a \$60,000 reduction in transfer authority, and \$300,000, and 29 positions, from the direct appropriation.

At the time of the committee approval of the bill, no resolution had been made of the wide differences between the Senate and House

versions of the amendments to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, H.R. 8310, which is awaiting conference action. In view of this situation the committee does not feel that the full budget estimate should be approved, and it has accordingly made reductions, and has approved a sum which it considers appropriate in both funds and positions.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

CHRONIC DISEASES AND HEALTH OF THE AGED

1966 appropriation.....	\$80, 253, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	2, 835, 000
House allowance.....	2, 835, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 835, 000

The committee recommends the amount of the House allowance and full budget estimate, \$2,835,000.

The approval of the request will provide funds to carry out new authority for assisting State programs for combating mental retardation, which was authorized by the Social Security Amendments of 1965, Public Law 89-97, approved July 30, 1965. The additional authority provides for project grants of up to 75 percent of the costs of implementing the mental retardation facility and service planning authorized and encouraged by prior legislation. The implementing grants will support staff and expenses of State coordination agencies, help initiate continuing public education in the field of mental retardation, and provide for interpretation of the State plans to official and voluntary agencies and the public; \$2,750,000 of the funds approved is for mental retardation implementation grants, and \$85,000 and six additional positions is for technical services and administration of the grant program.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

1966 appropriation.....	\$32, 497, 000
Regular estimate ¹	8, 000, 000
House allowance.....	8, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	8, 000, 000

¹ Contained in President's 1966 budget; disallowed because of lack of authorization.

The committee recommends \$8 million, the House allowance, and full budget estimate contained in the President's 1966 budget.

The 1966 budget, submitted in January 1965, included a request for \$8 million for community immunization grants, contingent upon the enactment of legislation extending and expanding the community immunization program to include measles and other diseases beyond the June 30, 1965, expiration date. The Congress disallowed the funds for lack of authorization. Legislation to extend the authorization is contained in the Community Health Services Extension Amendments of 1965, Public Law 89-109, approved August 5, 1965, and consideration of the original estimate was again requested.

The \$8 million recommended by the committee for community immunization grants will provide \$6,075,000 for the purchase of 4.5 million doses of measles vaccine based on an estimated cost of \$1.35 per dose. The remaining \$1,925,000 is needed for the costs to States and communities of planning, organization, and public information activities essential to conducting comprehensive immunization pro-

grams against measles as well as against poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus.

COMMUNITY HEALTH PRACTICE AND RESEARCH

1966 appropriation-----	\$58, 182, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. No. 278)-----	14, 100, 000
House allowance-----	14, 100, 000
Additional estimate (S. Doc. No. 62)-----	23, 246, 000
Committee recommendation-----	26, 100, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$26,100,000, an increase of \$12 million over the House, but a reduction of \$11,246,000 from the supplemental requests. Included in this allowance is a transfer of \$2,100,000 from the OASI trust funds.

The allowance recommended by the committee will provide \$3 million for project grants for domestic agricultural migrant workers, for which a request was considered in connection with the regular 1966 bill but disallowed inasmuch as the authorization had expired, but since extended; \$9 million for formula grants to the States for use in developing home health services; \$2,100,000 and 175 positions to enable the Public Health Service to carry out delegated functions relating to the professional health aspects of the hospital and medical insurance programs; \$1 million for an additional grant to schools of public health based on a recently enacted statute increasing the annual authorization from \$2.5 to \$5 million; and \$11 million for the Health Professions Educational Assistance Amendments of 1965.

The estimate submitted to the Senate in the amount of \$23,246,000 for funding the amended health professions education assistance program contemplated \$20 million for educational improvement grants, for which the committee recommends \$10,482,000; \$2,778,000 for scholarship grants to be awarded to first-year students accepted by the schools for the academic year 1966-67, for which the committee recommends \$200,000 to be awarded students in the current academic year only, and added a paragraph to authorize advances from the succeeding fiscal year appropriation for commitments after March 31 of the current fiscal year to enable the colleges to assure students of the scholarships for the next academic year; \$200,000 for loans to institutions to match the Federal payment to the student loan funds, approved by the committee in full; and \$268,000, and 29 positions, for administrative expenses, for which the committee recommends \$118,000, and 14 positions.

AIR POLLUTION

1966 appropriation-----	\$26, 037, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. No. 62)-----	625, 000
Committee recommendation-----	625, 000

The committee approves the full budget estimate of \$625,000 and 26 positions.

The Motor Vehicle Air Pollution Control Act, S. 306, passed by the Congress and awaiting approval by the President provides for new activity in the areas of (1) establishment and enforcement of standards for regulation of motor vehicle pollution emissions; (2) abatement of international air pollution; (3) prevention of air pollution problems; (4) accelerated research on means of controlling hydrocarbon, oxides of nitrogen and aldehyde emissions from motor vehicles, and feasible means of reducing sulfur oxide emissions resulting from the combustion of fossil fuels.

The supplemental request is limited to activities necessary to initiate the motor vehicle pollution requirements and the international and preventative abatement activities.

The recommended appropriation of \$625,000 will provide \$470,000 and 14 positions for the initiation of the motor vehicle regulatory program and \$155,000 and 12 positions for work on the abatement of international air pollution, and the prevention of air pollution problems.

ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING AND SANITATION

1966 appropriation-----	\$9, 842, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. No. 62)-----	6, 525, 000
Committee recommendation-----	4, 000, 000

The committee recommends an allowance of \$4 million and 70 positions, a reduction of \$2,525,000 and 41 positions under the budget estimate.

The supplemental request is for initial funding to carry out the functions of the Department under the Solid Waste Disposal Act, S. 306, which has been passed by the Congress and is awaiting approval by the President.

The funds recommended will provide \$550,000 for research grants, \$150,000 for training grants, \$2 million for administration grants, \$400,000 for planning grants, and \$900,000 for direct operational activities.

WATER SUPPLY AND WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

1966 appropriation-----	\$44, 514, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. No. 62)-----	628, 000
Committee recommendation-----	628, 000

The full budget estimate of \$628,000 and 90 positions is allowed.

The funds requested are for administering and implementing provisions of the Water Quality Act of 1965, Public Law 89-234, approved October 2, 1965, which amended the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

The amount approved by the committee will provide (1) \$174,000 and 32 positions for administering increased grant programs for waste treatment works construction; (2) \$224,000 and 30 positions for implementing and administering new programs of grants and contracts for sewer overflow and storm water control; and (3) \$230,000 and 28 positions for carrying out a new program of establishing water control standards.

GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

1966 appropriation-----	\$91, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. No. 62)-----	50, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	50, 000, 000

The committee recommends the full budget estimate.

The supplemental request for \$50 million represents requirements to implement and finance provisions of the Water Quality Act of 1965, Public Law 89-234, approved October 2, 1965, which amended the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. The amendments provide for an increase from \$100 to \$150 million for fiscal years 1966 and 1967 for grants to aid construction of municipal waste treatment facilities, and \$20 million per year for 4 years beginning with fiscal

year 1966 for grants and contracts to assist in the development of projects designed to demonstrate new or improved methods of controlling the discharge of waste from combined sanitary and storm sewers.

Of the \$50 million approved by the committee, \$30 million is for additional grants to States for constructing waste treatment works, and the allocation will be made to the States on the basis of population only. Funds previously appropriated are allocated on the basis of population and per capita income.

The remaining \$20 million is for grants and contracts for sewer overflow and storm water control. Of this amount, \$15 million which will support 25 projects, is for grant purposes, and \$5 million which will support 50 to 100 projects, is for contract purposes.

FOREIGN QUARANTINE ACTIVITIES

1966 appropriation.....	\$7,311,000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. No. 62).....	125,000
Committee recommendation.....	125,000

The committee approves the allowance of the full budget estimate, \$125,000 and 10 positions.

Public Law 89-236, approved October 3, 1965, which amends the Immigration and Nationality Act, will substantially increase the visa medical examination workload anticipated in Southern Europe, the Middle East, and Asia.

The immediate impact of the new legislation will be in Italy and Greece, and it is estimated there will be an increase of 20,800 visa applicants in these 2 countries during 1966. These increased admissions will more than double the current workload.

The committee action will provide the funds requested to handle the additional visa medical examination workload at the visa examining stations located at Genoa, Naples, and Palermo, Italy, and Athens, Greece.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH

1966 appropriation.....	\$212,469,000
Supplemental estimate.....	19,700,000
House allowance.....	19,700,000
Committee recommendation.....	20,200,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$20,200,000, an increase of \$500,000 over the budget estimate and House allowance.

The Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act Amendments of 1965, Public Law 89-105, approved August 4, 1965, authorizes grants to assist States in meeting the initial costs of staffing Community Mental Health Centers.

Federal support through these grants will be a share of the costs for staffing, with the Federal share set at no more than 75 percent for the first 15 months, with declining proportions of 60 percent, 45 percent, and 30 percent, respectively, in each of the 3 succeeding years.

The grants will assist in the costs for professional and technical staff in the community mental health programs.

The funds allowed by the committee will provide \$19,500,000, the full authorization for the first year of the program, which will support grants to assist about 65 centers at an average cost of \$300,000 each. The remaining \$200,000 will fund professional and technical assistance activities and 20 new positions. The additional staff will engage in the review and approval of State plans and project applications, in

the preparation of regulations, and in other activities related to carrying out the provisions of Public Law 89-105.

Section 231 of the Social Security Amendments of 1965 authorized a 2-year health study of resources relating to children's emotional illness, with an annual authorization of \$500,000 for fiscal years 1966 and 1967. The Department submitted a budget request to the Bureau of the Budget for the first-year funding of this authorization but it was denied by that group. The committee heard testimony from the author of the Senate amendment adding the section and from the National Institute of Mental Health in behalf of the urgent need for the inclusion of this year's authorization in the pending bill. The committee recommends the addition of \$500,000 for the purpose.

REGIONAL MEDICAL PROGRAMS

1966 appropriation.....	None
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. No. 62).....	\$25, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	25, 000, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$25 million, the amount of the supplemental request.

The funds provided by this supplemental appropriation are for the purpose of launching a major national program, to be administered by the National Institutes of Health, to conquer heart disease, cancer, and stroke as authorized by the Congress in the act entitled the Heart Disease, Cancer, and Stroke Amendments of 1965 (Public Law 89-239) which was signed by the President on October 6, 1965.

The new legislation is designed to carry out the principal recommendations of a Presidential Commission consisting of 28 eminent physicians and outstanding laymen who were asked to suggest ways in which existing medical knowledge and the results of recent research could more effectively be brought to bear on the major killing diseases. About 1,250,000 Americans die each year from heart disease, cancer, or strokes which together account for more than 70 percent of all deaths in the United States. The regional medical programs authorized by Public Law 89-239 will help to reduce the toll of these diseases by promoting cooperative action on the part of medical research centers, hospitals, voluntary health organizations, State and local health activities, and private physicians.

Specifically, the \$25 million provided by this supplemental appropriation will be used for planning and establishing regional medical programs; for feasibility studies; for pilot projects and demonstrations that will serve as a base for the further development of the programs; and to meet the necessary administrative costs, including such new positions as may be necessary. Most of the funds will be expended in the form of grants to assist local groups in developing creative ideas and the most practical community and regional approaches for achieving a more effective linkage between advanced medical research centers and health service institutions and personnel so that the benefits to be derived from recent advances in the medical sciences can be more readily applied to the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of the major diseases.

The committee understands that the distribution of the funds among the various activities encompassed in this new program will depend on the nature of the locally developed plans submitted for approval to the National Advisory Council on regional medical programs which will be established under the terms of the authorizing

legislation. It is thought, however, that most of the initial funds will be devoted to planning grants and feasibility studies.

The amount appropriated, which is the full amount requested, represents half of the \$50 million appropriation authorized by Public Law 89-239. The committee will expect the National Institutes of Health to consider, in the light of experience during the next few months and on the basis of a more accurate assessment of the immediate requirements for supporting community initiative under this program, whether a request for a further appropriation within the amount authorized for the first year of the program is justified and necessary. The committee is satisfied that an initial appropriation of \$25 million is adequate to permit a significant start to be made on this important new program which promises to make a direct and dramatic contribution to the alleviation of heart disease, cancer and stroke throughout the United States.

APPROVAL OF CONTRACTS FOR CANCER PROGRAM

In recent years, as the research program of the National Cancer Institute has expanded, there has been increasing use of the contract mechanism in connection with the cancer chemotherapy program and other programs of the Institute.

During the past 2 years the Congress has requested the National Cancer Institute to submit all such contracts to careful review by both study sections and the Advisory Council to the National Cancer Institute. These requests have not been complied with.

On September 3, 1964, in presenting the conference on the appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare for fiscal year 1965 on the House floor, it was noted that it has been a year since the conferees had originally reported to the Congress their conviction that research contracts should be cleared through the Council in the same manner as all other research grant application.

"I repeat my belief today that Council review of all individual research contracts is mandated by law," the House was told by the manager of the bill.

In its report on fiscal year 1965 bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, the Senate Committee on Appropriations stated unequivocally that "all moneys allocated in this contractual program shall be spent only after review and approval by the National Cancer Advisory Council."

In February of this year the Wooldridge Committee reported to the President on its year-long study of the administrative structure of the National Institutes of Health. Although this report was generally laudatory of the achievements and the management activities of the NIH, it was sharply critical of the absence of rigorous review procedures in the awarding of contracts in the field of cancer:

We question the wisdom of the National Cancer Institute, while extending the contract mechanism, to have reduced the scientific peer judgments the Institutes have used so effectively in the allocation of traditional grants.

The committee therefore restates its intent that review and approval of research contracts is to be handled in the same manner as that for research grants—through the appropriate study sections and advisory councils.

The committee directs the Director of the National Cancer Institute

to prepare a report on the review and approval of these research contracts subsequent to each of the meetings of the National Advisory Cancer Council during fiscal 1966, and it further directs the Director to make these reports available to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1966 appropriation.....	\$355, 092, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	125, 212, 000
House allowance.....	125, 212, 000
Committee recommendation.....	125, 212, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of the full budget estimate of \$125,212,000 and 8,295 new positions. The additional positions will increase the total number employed from 36,615 to 44,910.

The Social Security Amendments of 1965, Public Law 89-97, approved July 30, 1965, provide a comprehensive program of health insurance for the aged by establishing a "basic" hospital insurance plan and a voluntary "supplementary" medical insurance plan to provide payments for doctors and other medical and health services. The "basic" plan is to be financed through a separate payroll tax and the "supplementary" plan through monthly payments by participants matched equally by a contribution from the general revenues of the Federal Government. The amendments also revise and improve the benefit, coverage provisions, and the financing structure of the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance programs.

The new legislation obviously greatly increases the work to be performed by the Social Security Administration, and it necessitates an increase to provide for the administration of the additional workload. The Department estimates an increase in work output over that contained in the regular 1966 appropriation request of 39.1 percent for the Social Security Administration and 10.2 percent for State agencies responsible for making disability decisions. The budgeted increase in manpower in the Social Security Administration is 30 percent.

A \$15 million increase, from \$10 to \$25 million, in the contingency reserve fund as been requested to provide a reserve to be available in the event workloads should exceed the revised estimates and to meet mandatory increases in costs of agencies or organizations which assist in administering the health insurance programs.

The following table shows the distribution of the additional 8,295 employees and \$125,212,000 allowed by the committee, by program activities:

Program by activities	Positions	Amount
1. Maintenance of earnings accounts.....	+163	+\$1, 189, 148
2. Processing OASI claims.....	+2, 027	+19, 146, 044
3. Maintenance of OASI beneficiary rolls.....	+525	+8, 740, 369
4. Processing disability claims and maintaining beneficiary rolls.....	+948	+9, 158, 533
5. Hearings and appeals.....	+132	+1, 517, 620
6. Administration.....	+243	+2, 714, 094
7. Hospital insurance benefits program.....	+2, 157	+34, 398, 406
8. Supplementary health insurance benefits program.....	+2, 100	+33, 347, 786
9. Contingency reserve.....		+15, 000, 000
Total.....	+8, 295	+125, 212, 000

LIMITATION ON CONSTRUCTION

1966 appropriation.....	\$11, 860, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	3, 188, 000
House allowance.....	3, 188, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 188, 000

The committee recommends \$3,188,000, the same as the House allowance and budget estimate.

The impact of the new health insurance programs and major changes to the Social Security Act by the recently enacted 1965 amendments, together with a budgeted 30-percent increase in manpower, has created a need for changes in the social security headquarters and district offices construction program.

The committee's approval of the full budget request will provide for (1) construction of an additional 40,000 net square feet of operations space at headquarters for which planning funds were provided in the 1965 appropriation, \$1,500,000; (2) design and specifications for two additional headquarters buildings totaling 382,150 net square feet of office space to provide for the immediate impact of the amendments and normal expansion requirements over a 10-year period, and to survey, appraise, and purchase about 12 acres of land adjoining the present headquarters site to correct the irregular boundary line and allow relocation of structures already in the planning stage so as to utilize existing property better, \$750,000; acquiring additional land at district office sites where necessary for expansion, \$557,300; for increasing the size of 22 of the district offices provided for in the 1965 and 1966 appropriations to meet staff requirements, \$380,700.

The committee in its report on the regular 1966 bill commented on the lack of progress in the agency's program to construct district offices, for which funds for 25 offices were provided in the fiscal year 1965 bill and suggested that steps be taken to accelerate progress. The committee reiterates its concern and will expect a more rapid pace by all agencies involved.

While the committee strongly supports the principle that the Government should make conscientious efforts to efficiently and effectively use the space and buildings which it possesses and endorses the efforts of the General Services Administration in this respect, it does not look with favor on such efforts when the attempt to utilize unused Government space results in poor housing of an important program serving the Nation's people such as social security. In view of both the great volume and the varied and sometimes sensitive nature of contacts by members of the public with social security offices, much of it by aged and infirm individuals, the committee has serious doubts whether it is appropriate or even economical and efficient to house the Social Security Administration in obsolescent or deteriorated space, in buildings abandoned by the Post Office Department. Such space usually falls far short of the kind best suited to achieve the program's purposes and to carry out its often difficult and important public contact work. Poor housing of social security district offices hinders effective administration of the program and incurs hidden costs. Nor is renovation generally a desirable alternative. The age, location, condition, and architectural features of old Post Office buildings often preclude remedying the factors which make social security operations in such buildings less effective than they should be. Furthermore, the costs of proposed renovations can be unreasonably high. It would be to better purpose in such instances in the committee's view to proceed

with the construction, paid for out of the trust funds, of new offices best designed to meet the needs of the social security program.

WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

1966 appropriation.....	\$3, 000, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	222, 000, 000
House allowance.....	222, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	222, 000, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of the \$222 million budget estimate.

The Social Security Amendments of 1965, Public Law 98-97, approved July 30, 1965, amended the public assistance titles under the Social Security Act, as amended, and added title XIX, which authorizes grants to States for medical assistance programs. Most of these amendments take effect on January 1, 1966. The supplemental request for \$222 million is for the amount needed to meet the States requirements under title XIX and the public assistance titles.

Effective January 1, 1966, the Federal share of assistance payments for old-age assistance, aid to the blind, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and the aged, blind, and disabled, and aid to families with dependent children has been increased. Under a new, liberalized formula, the increase in the Federal share in the adult categories will average approximately \$2.50 per recipient per month and in aid to families with dependent children it will average about \$1.25 per recipient. For all these programs combined, the estimated additional Federal funds for the last 6 months of fiscal year 1966 is \$65,200,000. Federal financial participation in assistance to aged individuals in public mental and tuberculosis hospitals, who previously were not eligible for payments under the law, may now be included in the States claims for Federal funds. The Federal funds needed to finance assistance payments to an estimated 45,000 individuals for 6 months is \$35,600,000. The purpose of title XIX, grants to States for medical assistance programs, is to make medical services for the needy more generally available through liberalizing the Federal law permitting Federal financial participation in payments to medical vendors. The estimated Federal funds required by this title for the last half of fiscal year 1966 total \$115 million, of which \$105 million is for vendor medical payments and the balance of \$10 million is for administration and training.

The \$222 million approved by the committee provides \$210,600,000 for State payments to or on behalf of recipients under the assistance programs and \$11,400,000 for the State's cost of administration, services, and training.

ASSISTANCE FOR REPATRIATED U.S. NATIONALS

1966 appropriation.....	\$332, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. No. 62).....	120, 000
Committee recommendation.....	120, 000

The committee recommends the full budget estimate of \$120,000.

The funds allowed will provide for (1) an increase in caseload and hospital rates for mentally ill repatriates not anticipated in the original 1966 budget submission, \$34,000; (2) aiding repatriates from

the Dominican Republic, resulting from a crisis in that country, \$30,000; (3) an increase in the caseload of U.S. citizens repatriated from countries other than Cuba and the Dominican Republic because of destitution and illness, \$17,600; (4) a contingency reserve which is to be used only to the extent necessary to provide for requirements not anticipated in the budget estimates, \$40,000.

Language establishing the contingency reserve fund, which was requested by the Department, is approved.

BUREAU OF FAMILY SERVICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1966 appropriation	\$6,081,000
Supplemental estimate	1,300,000
House allowance	867,000
Committee recommendation	867,000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of \$867,000, and 100 positions, a decrease of \$433,000, and 50 positions, under the budget request.

While it is recognized that a substantial increase in personnel is needed to carry out the Bureau's responsibilities in connection with the Social Security Amendments of 1965 affecting the public assistance programs, the committee agrees with the House in its view that a creditable job can be done with 100 additional positions. This 19 percent increase in personnel raises the total number of employees in the Bureau from 530 to 630.

GRANTS FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

1966 appropriation	\$162,000,000
Supplemental estimate	25,000,000
House allowance	25,000,000
Committee recommendation	10,000,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$10 million, a reduction of \$15 million from the budget estimate and House allowance.

The allowance will provide for full funding of the increased authorization contained in the Social Security Amendments of 1965 for grants for maternal and child health services, \$5 million, and for grants for crippled children's services, \$5 million.

The budget request contemplated \$15 million to initiate a new program of special project grants for the health care of school and preschool children, a program quite similar to the so-called Head Start program financed by the Office of Economic Opportunity. The committee felt that the financing of the program should be confined to a single agency, that which initiated the program, and has denied the funds sought by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for this splendid program.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1966 appropriation	\$4,494,000
Supplemental estimate	346,000
House allowance	346,000
Committee recommendation	346,000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of the full budget estimate.

The approval of the request for \$346,000 and 35 positions will provide funds and personnel for the administration of the new maternal and child welfare grants program authorized by the Social Security Amendments of 1965.

Of the \$346,000, \$318,228 and 32 positions is for implementation of the special projects for comprehensive health care of school and preschool children, and \$27,772 and 3 positions is for implementation of the program of training of professional personnel for the care of crippled children.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1966 appropriation.....	\$1, 175, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	245, 000
House allowance.....	117, 000
Committee recommendation.....	117, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of \$117,000 and 11 positions, a reduction of \$128,000 and 12 positions under the budget estimate.

The additional personnel are being approved in order to provide assistance to the Commissioner in carrying out increased responsibilities and workloads placed upon the Office by the 1965 Amendments to the Social Security Act.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1966 appropriation.....	\$4, 053, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	326, 000
House allowance.....	163, 000
Committee recommendation.....	275, 000

The committee recommends \$275,000 and 30 positions, an increase of \$112,000 and 12 positions over the House allowance, but \$51,000 and 6 positions under the budget request.

The Health Research Facilities Amendments of 1965, Public Law 89-115, approved August 9, 1965, created two new Assistant Secretaries and converts the position of special assistant to the Secretary for health and medical affairs to a position of Assistant Secretary. The Water Quality Act of 1965, Public Law 89-234, approved October 2, 1965, increases water pollution activities and creates an additional Assistant Secretary primarily concerned with water pollution control.

The approval of \$275,000 will provide funds for 30 of the 36 positions requested. The committee believes that this increase in personnel should be adequate to meet additional responsibilities placed upon the Office of the Secretary by new legislation.

OFFICE OF FIELD ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1966 appropriation.....	\$3, 098, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	252, 000
House allowance.....	252, 000
Committee recommendation.....	252, 000

The committee concurs with the House in approving the budget request for authorization to transfer \$252,000 from any one or all of the social security trust funds to this appropriation.

It was originally estimated that the Office of Field Administration would provide administrative services for approximately 21,900 regional employees in fiscal year 1966. With the passage of the social security amendments, it is now estimated that there will be a total of about 26,000 field employees—an increase of 19 percent.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1966 appropriation.....	\$2, 399, 500
Supplemental estimate.....	383, 000
House allowance.....	307, 000
Committee recommendation.....	307, 000

The committee concurs with the House in recommending \$307,000, including \$71,000 in direct appropriations and authorization to transfer \$236,000 from any one or all of the social security trust funds, which represents a decrease of \$17,000 in direct appropriations and \$59,000 in transfer authority under the budget estimate. The Department made no appeal for restoration of the House reduction of \$76,000.

The supplemental estimate indicated a need for 50 new positions, \$360,000 for 44, including 18 regional and field positions, to provide additional legal services in connection with the administration of the Social Security Amendments of 1965, and \$23,000 for 6 positions to furnish legal services related to the enactment of the Drug Abuse Amendments of 1965.

The committee allowance of \$307,000 will provide for 40 additional employees, rather than the 50 requested. Of the 10 positions eliminated, 9 were planned for the regional social security offices and 1 for the headquarters office.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM

1965 appropriation.....	\$800, 000, 000
Budget estimate (H. Doc. 15).....	1, 500, 000, 000
House allowance.....	1, 500, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 510, 000, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,510 million, an increase of \$10 million over the House allowance. This additional amount is earmarked for the initiation of the conservation work program authorized by section 205(d) of title II of the Economic Opportunity Act, as amended.

The committee has also recommended requested language to extend the availability of funds for contracts under titles I, II, V, and VI from the 1-year period allowed by the House to 24 months as had been the case in the appropriation for fiscal 1965.

The following language amendment has also been included in the bill by the Committee:

: Provided further, That no part of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be available for any grant until the Director has determined that the grantee is qualified to administer the funds and programs involved in the proposed grant: Provided further, That all grant agreements shall provide that the General Accounting Office shall have access to the records of the grantee which bear exclusively upon the Federal grant.

Perhaps the very nature of the circumstances under which this crash program was originated and conducted made it inevitable that errors would result. However, many lessons should have been learned from the experiences of fiscal year 1965 and the errors should not be repeated. The committee emphasizes that the mere fact that good has been accomplished by the antipoverty program does not excuse the unwarranted use of funds.

Accordingly, the committee strongly feels that the Director of OEO, in all instances, should require a thorough examination to be made of each applicant to determine that the recipient is capable of properly administering the grant and that the Director should make a continuing surveillance to determine that the terms of the grant are complied with.

To accomplish this, it is strongly recommended that the OEO make the following procedures a part of the administrative requirements and the rules and regulations:

- (1) Where appropriate, bonds should be required.
- (2) The community action programs should be operated only by responsible people of the local community wherever possible and every effort should be made, by personal contact if necessary, to this end.
- (3) Strict accounting control should be insisted upon in connection with all money advanced.
- (4) The books and records of all projects operated under the antipoverty program which bear exclusively upon Federal grants should be open to inspection by the General Accounting Office.
- (5) On any substantial contract or fee for services, the recipient agency or group should be required to seek competitive bids if possible.
- (6) Insofar as possible, the OEO should assure that salaries paid "volunteers," trainees, professional employees, and administrative officials of organizations or groups receiving Federal grants are consistent with salaries paid by local voluntary service agencies and governmental organizations in the particular communities.
- (7) Before moneys provided by the grant are made available to the recipient, precautions should be taken, and administrative procedures established, that would insure that the local contribution would be made.

CHAPTER VII
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
U.S. SENATE

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

The committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of \$30,750 for the Office of Vice President.

EXPENSE ALLOWANCE, MAJORITY AND MINORITY LEADERS

The committee recommends an additional appropriation of \$2,000 for expense allowances for the majority and minority leaders, to be divided equally. This will provide an expense allowance of \$3,000 for each of the leaders, the amount recently provided by the House of Representatives for the majority and minority leaders of the House.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS, 1966

The committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of \$225,000 for miscellaneous items, 1966. Of this sum, \$135,000 is required to replace equipment destroyed in the fire in the Old Senate Office Building on July 18, 1965, and the balance of \$90,000 is necessary to finance additional home office rental costs authorized for each Senator under Public Law 89-211 approved September 29, 1965.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS, 1965

A deficiency appropriation of \$200,000 to be derived by transfer from balances remaining under the head "Salaries, officers and employees" is recommended by the committee. Funds obligated for mechanical equipment and other categories exceeded original estimates of cost and under existing regulations funds equal to the amounts obligated for mechanical equipment for Senators were withheld from sums available to Senators under their allowances for clerk hire. The committee language authorizes transfer of the funds.

CAPITOL POLICE

The committee concurs with the language included in the bill by the House to permit the Capitol Police Board to reimburse the Metropolitan Police Department for overtime payments due for services performed this summer at the request of the Board. The amount involved is estimated to be about \$2,500, and it cannot be paid in the absence of the statutory authority.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

WEST CENTRAL FRONT

Supplemental budget estimate.....	\$300, 000
House allowance.....	300, 000
Committee recommendation.....	0

The committee considered an estimate in the amount of \$300,000, allowed in full by the House, for preparation of preliminary plans and cost estimates for rebuilding and extending the west-central front of the Capitol Building.

Under preliminary discussions, it is estimated some 4½ acres of floor space could be available if the west-central front is extended at a cost of between \$24 and \$31 million.

The committee has deleted the appropriation from the bill. The committee believes such a vast expansion is unnecessary and recommends that the plans be revised and resubmitted for consideration next year.

SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS

1966 appropriations to date.....	\$2, 458, 700
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. No. 278).....	405, 000
House allowance.....	(1)
Committee recommendation.....	405, 000

¹ Not considered by the House.

For the Senate Office Buildings account, the committee recommends \$405,000 which is the amount of the budget estimate.

These funds will provide for initiating work on the first phase of the projected total replacement of the plumbing system and the renewal of the electrical wiring system in the Old Senate Office Building. This building is about 60 years old and information presented to the committee strongly supports the contention that these two systems should be modernized at the earliest opportunity.

Language has been included in the bill increasing the salary of the Superintendent of the Senate Office Buildings from \$18,234 to \$19,916. This latter sum is the amount paid to the Superintendent of the House Office Buildings, the Supervising Engineer of the Capitol, and certain administrative assistants of the Architect of the Capitol.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL BUILDING

Supplemental budget estimate.....	\$500, 000
House allowance.....	500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	500, 000

The committee considered an estimate in the amount of \$500,000 for preparation of preliminary plans and estimates of cost, for preparation of models and for incidental administrative expenses for the proposed Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building. The sum proposed was allowed by the House.

The committee concurs with the action of the House and recommends the full amount of the budget estimate.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL COMMISSION

Senate Joint Resolution 69 which has cleared the Congress authorizes an additional appropriation of \$10,000 for expenses of the Commission. The House has allowed the sum in this bill and the committee concurs with the House action.

CHAPTER VIII

PUBLIC WORKS

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

1966 appropriation to date.....	\$993, 435, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	None
House allowance.....	(¹)
Committee recommendation.....	1, 950, 000

¹ Not considered.

The committee recommends the appropriation of \$1,950,000 for projects authorized in S. 2300, the omnibus rivers and harbor bills subject to the final enactment of that legislation.

The funds recommended by the committee are for application to the following projects:

Sum of \$1,850,000 to initiate preconstruction planning on the Dickey-Lincoln School Dams and Reservoir, Maine; and

Sum of \$100,000 to initiate preconstruction planning on the Rowlesburg Reservoir, W. Va.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

Appropriation, 1966.....	\$196, 661, 500
Supplemental estimate, S. Doc. 62.....	500, 000
House allowance.....	(¹)
Committee recommendation.....	500, 000

¹ Not considered.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$500,000 for advance acquisition of rights-of-way on the Auburn-Folsom South unit, Central Valley project, California. Construction funds for this project have not yet been appropriated; however, land acquisition funds are recommended only because land values are increasing extremely rapidly. The committee does not by this action intend that a precedent be established whereby land purchase funds will be requested or approved prior to appropriation of construction funds.

WATER RESOURCES PLANNING

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL

1966 appropriations to date.....	None
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. No. 278).....	\$235, 000
House allowance.....	200, 000
Committee recommendation.....	200, 000

The committee has approved \$200,000, the amount allowed by the House. This is a reduction of \$35,000 in the budget estimate for the establishment and the first-year operation of the Water Resources Council authorized by the Water Resources Planning Act of 1965, Public Law 89-80, approved July 22, 1965. The amount allowed permits staffing the Council at the maximum allowable rate, since the authorization provides that appropriations for the Council's expenses shall not exceed \$300,000 on an annual basis.

RIVER BASIN COMMISSIONS

1966 appropriations to date.....	None
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. No. 278).....	\$110, 000
House allowance.....	110, 000
Committee recommendation.....	110, 000

The committee recommends \$110,000, the budget estimate and the amount allowed by the House to finance the Federal obligations for one river basin commission beginning January 1, 1966, under the provisions of title II of the Water Resources Planning Act of 1965, Public Law 89-80, approved July 22, 1965. The estimate provides \$20,000 for the expenses of the Federal member and not to exceed \$90,000 for the Federal contribution to the Commission.

Subsequent to the submission of the justifications, and the House action on the supplemental appropriation bill, the Council approved the creation of a New England River Basins Commission. Accordingly, the funds under this head will be available for the Federal contribution to that Commission and for the expenses of the Federal member of the New England River Basins Commission.

CHAPTER IX

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 62)-----	\$600, 000
Committee recommendation-----	500, 000

The committee has approved \$500,000 of the \$600,000 supplemental request submitted in Senate Document 62 for personnel and related expenses needed to carry out the provisions of the amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act, Public Law 89-236, approved October 3, 1965. If additional funds are required to cope with the immigrant visa program, the committee would expect the submission of a supplemental estimate.

PAYMENT TO FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 62)-----	\$45,000
Committee recommendation-----	0

The committee has disapproved the request for \$45,000 to finance changes made by the Foreign Service Annuity Adjustment Act of 1965 (H.R. 4170) of annuities for personnel who retired before October 1960. Testimony adduced at the hearing brought out the fact that the estimate represents the 4 months' costs, March-June 1966, of the increased benefit payments provided in H.R. 4170, if enacted during October 1965, also that such bill required that prior to payment of such increased annuities, an appropriation is required to prevent an increase in the unfunded liability to the fund for the first year. The committee believes the fund request be denied at this time and resubmitted early next session if authorizing legislation has been approved.

FACILITIES FOR INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC HALIBUT COMMISSION

Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 63)-----	\$500, 000
Committee recommendation-----	500, 000

The committee has approved the supplemental request submitted in Senate Document 63, to enable the Secretary of State to accept the proposal of the University of Washington, in exchange for a Federal grant of \$500,000, to provide the International Halibut Commission with 12,000 square feet (gross) of space in a building to be constructed by the university, plus heat, light, and maintenance for a period of 40 years, under authority of Public Law 89-233, approved October 1, 1965. Facilities now occupied by the Commission are planned to be demolished before the end of calendar year 1966. Testimony presented to the committee indicated the proposed agreement would be most advantageous to the Commission and the U.S. Government and distinct savings in terms of dollars and man-hours over the 40-year period would result.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 295)-----	\$9,327,000
House allowance-----	7,249,000
Committee recommendation-----	7,249,000

The committee approves the House allowance of \$7,249,000 for necessary expenses of programs to improve crime prevention and control, law enforcement, and rehabilitation of offenders at the State and local levels, as authorized by the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965, approved September 22, 1965.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 295)-----	\$1,756,000
House allowance-----	1,756,000
Committee recommendation-----	1,756,000

The committee agrees to the House allowance of the full budget estimate of \$1,756,000 needed to meet the lowest bid presented to construct an institution at Morgantown, W. Va., which will replace the National Training School for Boys.

SUPPORT OF U.S. PRISONERS

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 278)-----	(\$180,000)
House allowance-----	(180,000)
Committee recommendation-----	(180,000)

The committee concurs with the House in the language that has been included in the bill to authorize the transfer of \$180,000 for fiscal 1965, from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses" to cover the increased costs for maintained Federal prisoners in non-Federal institutions in the latter part of fiscal year 1965.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 290)-----	\$130,000
House allowance-----	50,000
Committee recommendation-----	100,000

The committee recommends the appropriation of \$100,000, instead of \$50,000 provided by the House, to cover the salaries and other expenses of the additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce, authorized by section 601 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, and his immediate staff.

OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 278)-----	\$260,000
House allowance-----	0
Committee recommendation-----	165,000

The committee recommends the additional sum of \$165,000 for the Office of Business Economics. The sum is the balance-of-payments statistics program.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

REGISTRATION AND VOTING STATISTICS

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 278)-----	\$5,955,000
House allowance-----	3,750,000
Committee recommendation-----	3,750,000

The committee agrees to the House allowance of \$3,750,000 to finance the collection, compilation, and publication of statistics on registration and voting as authorized by section 801, Civil Rights Act of 1964, and section 4(b) of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

CONSTRUCTION OF SURVEYING SHIPS

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 278)-----	\$1,687,000
House allowance-----	1,687,000
Committee recommendation-----	1,687,000

The committee approved the House allowance of \$1,687,000 which is required to replace funds reprogrammed in the appropriation "Construction of surveying ships" to enable the Coast and Geodetic Survey to cover accepted bids for the construction of two class II survey ships for which funds were appropriated during fiscal years 1962 and 1963. The additional sum is essential because the contractor to whom the original contract was awarded has defaulted and the remaining and available unexpended funds are not adequate to meet the estimated costs under the lowest readvertised invitation to bid. Recovery is expected of all expenses arising from the contract default and the funds recovered by the United States will revert to the Treasury.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES GRANTS

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 290)-----	\$254,500,000
House allowance-----	203,200,000
Committee recommendation-----	254,500,000

The committee recommends the appropriation of \$254,500,000, the budget estimate requested for development and facilities grants, as authorized by title I of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965. Of this amount, not to exceed \$4,500,000 shall be available for administrative expenses. The House bill fixed such limitation at \$3,200,000. Language to permit the appropriation to remain available until expended has been added to the House bill.

TECHNICAL AND COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 290)-----	\$24,450,000
House allowance-----	18,125,000
Committee recommendation-----	19,325,000

The committee recommends the appropriation of \$19,325,000 to provide for technical assistance, research, information and other necessary expenses of the Economic Development Administration

not otherwise provided for, as authorized by the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965. Of the sum allowed, not to exceed \$6,300,000 shall be available for administrative expenses. This is an increase of \$1,200,000 above the limitation included in the House bill. Department officials indicated such additional sum was needed to provide the eligible areas with the necessary personnel assistance in solving their economic development problems.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REVOLVING FUND

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 290).....	\$105, 000, 000
House allowance.....	105, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	105, 000, 000

The committee concurs with the House allowance of \$105 million, the full budget estimate requested for the purpose of extending financial assistance under sections 201 and 202 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965. Of this amount, not to exceed \$3,700,000 shall be available for administrative expenses. The House bill recommended \$3,200,000 for administrative expenses and provided that not less than \$1,600,000 of such sum shall be advanced to the Small Business Administration in order for them to continue to do the work of processing loan application as they have been doing in the past.

The committee also recommends that the proviso prohibiting the use of funds for the creation or operation of a revolving fund stricken from the House bill, and recommends the deletion of the House transfer provision and restriction.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC PLANNING

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 290).....	\$9, 300, 000
House allowance.....	6, 100, 000
Committee recommendation.....	6, 100, 000

The committee agrees to the House allowance of \$6,100,000 for necessary expenses of regional commissions and of technical planning assistance as authorized by title V of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965. Of this amount, not to exceed \$500,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

OFFICE OF STATE TECHNICAL SERVICES

GRANTS AND EXPENSES

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 295).....	\$7, 000, 000
House allowance.....	3, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 500, 000

The committee agrees with the House allowance of \$3,500,000 for grants and expenses as authorized by the State Technical Services Act of 1965, Public Law 89-182, approved September 14, 1965.

TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH

HIGH-SPEED TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 295).....	\$20, 000, 000
House allowance.....	18, 250, 000
Committee recommendation.....	20, 000, 000

The committee recommends the full budget estimate of \$20 million for necessary expenses for research, development, and demonstrations in high-speed ground transportation, including the collection of national transportation statistics, as authorized by the recently enacted legislation, Public Law 89-220. The authorization bill covers a 4-year program and \$90 million in appropriations, which includes \$20 million in 1966; \$35 million in 1967; and \$35 million in 1968.

Many technical problems must be dealt with and solved before demonstration projects in high-speed ground transportation can be initiated. These problems include many matters of critical importance to the effectiveness of the project and to the safety of those in trains traveling 125 miles an hour. The committee feels that the Department should approach this problem with care and deliberateness consonant with public safety.

HEMISFAIR 1968 EXPOSITION

Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 62)-----	\$125,000
Committee recommendation-----	125,000

The committee has approved the supplemental request submitted in Senate Document No. 62 for \$125,000 to cover the expenses necessary for planning the extent of participation by the United States in HemisFair 1968, as authorized by H.R. 9247, 89th Congress. The funds will provide for a study of the best way for the United States to participate in, and as an exhibitor at, the exposition at San Antonio, Tex., and to report thereon to the Secretary of Commerce and the President.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

CONTROL OF OUTDOOR ADVERTISING AND JUNKYARDS

Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 63)-----	\$12,000,000
Committee recommendation-----	10,000,000

The committee has approved \$10 million of the \$12 million supplemental estimate submitted in Senate Document No. 63, to finance the programs to control outdoor advertising and junkyards along interstate and primary highways as authorized by the Highways Beautification Act of 1965. The authorization for 1966 is \$20 million for each activity, and the Federal share of costs in the two activities is 75 percent.

LANDSCAPING AND SCENIC ENHANCEMENT

Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 63)-----	\$80,000,000
Committee recommendation-----	60,000,000

The committee has allowed \$60 million of the \$80 million supplemental request submitted in Senate Document No. 63, to provide funds for grants-in-aid for landscape and roadside development as authorized by the Highway Beautification Act of 1965. Such act authorized the appropriation of \$120 million, and provides that an amount equal to 3 percent of the funds apportioned to a State for Federal-aid highways shall be allocated to that State to be used for the cost of landscaping and roadside development, including acquisition and development of publicly owned and controlled rest and recreation areas and sanitary and other facilities reasonably necessary to accommodate the traveling public.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, HIGHWAY BEAUTIFICATION

Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 63)-----	\$750, 000
Committee recommendation-----	750, 000

The committee has approved \$750,000, the budget estimate submitted in Senate Document No. 63, to cover the administrative expenses of the billboard control, junkyard control, and landscaping and scenic development activities authorized by the Highway Beautification Act of 1965. Title IV of the act authorizes an appropriation of not to exceed \$5 million for administrative expenses.

HIGHWAY SAFETY

Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 63)-----	\$290, 000
Committee recommendation-----	290, 000

The committee recommends \$290,000, the budget estimate submitted in Senate Document No. 63, to cover the administrative expenses of the highway safety activities authorized by the amendments to the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1965, Public Law 89-139, approved August 28, 1965, requiring each State to have a highway safety program conforming to standards set by the Secretary of Commerce after December 31, 1967.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSIONS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 278)-----	\$1, 500, 000
House allowance-----	900, 000
Committee recommendation-----	900, 000

The committee concurs with the House allowance of \$900,000 to cover activity expenses of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice and the President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

REVOLVING FUND

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 295)-----	\$76, 000, 000
House allowance-----	76, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	76, 000, 000

The committee agrees with the House allowance of \$76 million for additional capital for the revolving fund of the Small Business Administration. The sum is the maximum amount authorized to be appropriated under existing law, and the amount is needed as a result of Hurricane Betsy, severe floods in the Midwest and West, tornadoes, and other disasters.

REVOLVING FUND

Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 63)-----	\$84, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	84, 000, 000

The committee has approved \$84 million, the full amount of the supplemental request submitted in Senate Document No. 63, to provide additional capital for the revolving fund when authorizing legislation is enacted. The additional sum is required to make loans to persons and businesses who suffer property loss due to physical disasters.

U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 278)	\$3,757,000
House allowance	3,000,000
Committee recommendation	3,000,000

The committee agrees to the House allowance of \$3 million to cover necessary expenses for a continuation and increase of special activities in Vietnam, an immediate expansion of operations in Thailand, and increased broadcasting to southeast Asia.

ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 278)	\$9,604,000
House allowance	9,604,000
Committee recommendation	9,604,000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of \$9,604,000, the full budget estimate, to enable the expansion and improvement of existing facilities in the Far East in order to provide more broadcasting hours and improved signal quality in southeast Asia.

CHAPTER X

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF THE MINT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1966 appropriations to date.....	\$13,350,000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 278).....	13,877,000
House allowance.....	13,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	13,000,000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of \$13 million for this item, which is \$877,000 below the amount of the budget estimate. These additional funds are provided to finance the mint's crash program for the production of coins, and to fund initially the production of coins out of the new alloy authorized by Public Law 89-81. The Department did not appeal the House reduction but informs the committee that if the demand for coins could not be met additional funding would be requested later in the fiscal year.

CONSTRUCTION OF MINT FACILITIES

1966 appropriations to date.....	\$17,500,000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 278).....	21,300,000
House allowance.....	21,300,000
Committee recommendation.....	21,300,000

The committee recommends appropriation of the full budget estimate of \$21,300,000. Of this sum, \$100,000 is provided to develop plans for a cladding capability and for related construction at the existing Denver Mint. The remainder of the amount appropriated is to be used to finance a redesign of the plans for the new mint to be sited in Philadelphia, Pa., and to acquire additional equipment appropriate for use with the new coinage alloy authorized by the Coinage Act of 1965.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

1966 appropriations to date.....	\$50,330,000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 278).....	1,100,000
House allowance.....	1,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	1,000,000

For this item, the committee recommends an amount of \$1 million, which is the same as the amount allowed by the House but \$100,000 under the amount requested. These funds are provided to cover the increased costs anticipated as a result of the increased volume of savings bonds sales and redemptions. The House reduction was not appealed by the Department. The committee learned that the Department will make every effort to work within the \$1 million allowance.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

OPERATIONS

1966 appropriations to date-----	\$4, 304, 900, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 278)-----	41, 500, 000
House allowance-----	0
Committee recommendation-----	0

The committee concurs with the action taken by the House denying this \$41,500,000 request at this time. The Postmaster General informed the committee that the Department was not appealing the House action because it concurred with the reasoning set out in the House report.

CHAPTER XI

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

The committee recommends an appopriation of \$11,508,212, the amount of the estimates contained in Senate Document No. 64 and House Document No. 283 of the 89th Congress.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	TITLE I					
	CHAPTER I					
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
	SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE					
278	Watershed protection	\$171, 000	\$140, 000	\$140, 000	— \$31, 000	-----
	CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE					
278	Consumer protective, marketing, and regu- latory programs (meat inspection)	2, 600, 000	2, 000, 000	2, 000, 000	— 600, 000	-----
	Office of Information	-----	-----	200, 000	+ 200, 000	+ \$200, 000
	FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION					
278	Rural housing insurance fund	100, 000, 000	100, 000, 000	100, 000, 000	-----	-----
S. 62	Rural water and waste disposal systems	17, 000, 000	-----	30, 000, 000	+ 13, 000, 000	+ 30, 000, 000
278	Salaries and expenses	4, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	— 500, 000	+ 2, 000, 000
S. 62	Salaries and expenses	1, 500, 000	-----			
	Total, Chapter I	125, 271, 000	105, 140, 000	137, 340, 000	+ 12, 069, 000	+ 32, 200, 000

CHAPTER II					
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
FEDERAL FUNDS					
291	Loans to District of Columbia-----	(3, 000, 000)	(2, 000, 000)	(2, 000, 000)	(-1, 000, 000)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS					
278	Operating expenses:				
	General operating expenses-----	(34, 472)	(34, 472)	(34, 472)	
278	Settlement of claims and suits-----	(33, 414)	(33, 414)	(33, 414)	
291	Capital outlay-----	(3, 000, 000)	(2, 000, 000)	(2, 000, 000)	(-1, 000, 000)
	Total, Chapter II-----	(3, 067, 886)	(2, 067, 886)	(2, 067, 886)	(-1, 000, 000)
CHAPTER III					
FOREIGN OPERATIONS					
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE					
WELFARE ADMINISTRATION					
298	Assistance to refugees in the United States--	12, 600, 000	12, 600, 000	12, 600, 000	

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
CHAPTER IV						
INDEPENDENT OFFICES						
CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD						
S. 62	Salaries and expenses-----	\$125, 000	-----	\$125, 000	-----	+\$125, 000
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION						
278	Salaries and expenses-----	3, 330, 000	\$2, 200, 000	2, 630, 000	-\$700, 000	+430, 000
FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY						
261	Civil supersonic aircraft development-----	140, 000, 000	140, 000, 000	140, 000, 000	-----	-----
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION						
278	Sites and expenses, public buildings projects-----	901, 000	901, 000	901, 000	-----	-----
278	Construction, public buildings projects-----	14, 763, 000	1, 300, 000	1, 300, 000	--13, 463, 000	-----
278	Salaries and expenses, automatic data processing coordination-----	450, 000	-----	450, 000	-----	+450, 000
278	Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service-----	3, 510, 000	3, 510, 000	3, 510, 000	-----	-----

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY					
278	Rent supplement program:				
	Annual contract authorization for grants-----	(30, 000, 000)	-----	(12, 000, 000)	(-18, 000, 000) (+12, 000, 000)
	Appropriation for rent payments-----	900, 000	-----	360, 000	-540, 000 +360, 000
278	Grants for basic water and sewer facilities--	100, 000, 000	100, 000, 000	100, 000, 000	-----
278	Grants to aid advance acquisition of land--	10, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	-5, 000, 000
278	Public works planning fund (reconsideration)-----	(5, 000, 000)	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	+5, 000, 000
278	Housing for the elderly fund-----	50, 000, 000	35, 000, 000	50, 000, 000	+15, 000, 000
	Limitation on administrative and non-administrative expenses-----	(125, 000)	(25, 000)	(125, 000)	(+100, 000)
278	Urban Renewal Administration:				
	Grants, fiscal year 1966-----	675, 570, 000	675, 520, 000	675, 570, 000	+50, 000
	Grants, fiscal year 1967-----	725, 000, 000	725, 000, 000	725, 000, 000	-----
	Administrative expenses-----	(570, 000)	(520, 000)	(570, 000)	(+50, 000)
278	Urban planning grants (reconsideration)-----	(16, 325, 000)	6, 325, 000	10, 000, 000	+3, 675, 000
278	Open space land grants-----	15, 125, 000	26, 975, 000	36, 000, 000	+20, 875, 000 +9, 025, 000
	Reconsideration-----	(37, 800, 000)	-----	-----	(-37, 800, 000)
	Administrative expenses limitation-----	(125, 000)	(125, 000)	(125, 000)	-----
278	Rehabilitation loan fund-----	(190, 000)	-----	(190, 000)	(+190, 000)
278	Grants for neighborhood facilities-----	25, 000, 000	9, 000, 000	15, 000, 000	-10, 000, 000 +6, 000, 000

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	CHAPTER IV—Continued					
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued					
	HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY—Con.					
	Office of the Administrator:					
278	Salaries and expenses.....	\$3, 605, 000	\$1, 971, 500	\$2, 500, 000	—\$1, 105, 000	+ \$528, 500
278	Limitation on nonadministrative ex- penses.....	(175, 000)	(175, 000)	(175, 000)	-----	-----
S. 62	Natural disaster study.....	1, 600, 000	-----	1, 600, 000	-----	+1, 600, 000
	Federal Housing Administration:					
278	Administrative expenses, rent supple- ment program.....	850, 000	170, 000	450, 000	—400, 000	+280, 000
278	Mortgage relief fund.....	500, 000	-----	-----	—500, 000	-----
278.	Limitation on nonadministrative ex- penses.....	(1, 430, 000)	(1, 000, 000)	(1, 200, 000)	(—230, 000)	(+200, 000)
278	Public Housing Administration: Administrative expenses.....	1, 100, 000	500, 000	500, 000	—600, 000	-----
	INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION					
278	Salaries and expenses.....	185, 000	-----	185, 000	-----	+185, 000
	VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION					
278	Mortgage relief fund.....	500, 000	-----	-----	—500, 000	-----

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE					
CIVIL DEFENSE					
278	Operation and maintenance:				
	Allocation to States-----	(3, 375, 000)	(3, 375, 000)	(3, 375, 000)	-----
	Management expenses-----	(750, 000)	(750, 000)	(750, 000)	-----
	Total, Chapter IV-----	1,773, 014, 000	1,738, 372, 500	1,776, 081, 000	+37, 708, 500
CHAPTER V					
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
-----	Construction and maintenance-----	-----	-----	4, 500	+4, 500
278	Oregon and California grant lands-----	8, 320, 000	6, 320, 000	6, 320, 000	-2, 000, 000
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS					
S. 62	Construction-----	638, 000	-----	638, 000	+638, 000
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE					
278	Construction-----	10, 791, 000	10, 500, 000	11, 347, 000	+847, 000
S. 62	Construction-----	500, 000	-----	-----	-----
BUREAU OF MINES					
S. 62	Solid waste disposal-----	2, 100, 000	-----	1, 400, 000	-700, 000
OFFICE OF SALINE WATER					
278	Construction-----	512, 000	Language	Language	-512, 000
OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH					
-----	Salaries and expenses-----	-----	-----	1, 000, 000	+1, 000, 000

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	CHAPTER V—Continued RELATED AGENCIES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOREST SERVICE Forest protection and utilization:					
	Forest research-----	-----	-----	\$75, 000	+\$75, 000	+\$75, 000
278	Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	\$23, 500, 000	\$22, 500, 000	22, 500, 000	-1, 000, 000	-----
	COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF PUERTO RICO					
278	Salaries and expenses-----	215, 000	200, 000	200, 000	-15, 000	-----
	PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION					
	Salaries and expenses (reconsideration)-----	(1, 000, 000)	750, 000	750, 000	+750, 000	-----
	NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPOR- TATION AGENCY					
291	Salaries and expenses-----	500, 000	425, 000	425, 000	-75, 000	-----
291	Construction, rapid rail transit system-----	5, 679, 000	3, 679, 000	3, 679, 000	-2, 000, 000	-----

	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE					
	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE					
	Construction of Indian health facilities				146, 000	+ 146, 000
	OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
295	Arts and humanities educational activities	1, 000, 000		1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	
	NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES					
295	Salaries and expenses	17, 910, 000		10, 700, 000	10, 700, 000	- 7, 210, 000
	NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE ARTS					
278	Salaries and expenses	100, 000				- 100, 000
	HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS					
	Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission			20, 000	20, 000	+ 20, 000
	Total, Chapter V	71, 765, 000		56, 094, 000	60, 204, 500	- 11, 560, 500
	CHAPTER VI					
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR					
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
S. 62	Federal contract compliance program	464, 000			444, 000	- 20, 000
						+ 444, 000

S. 62

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	CHAPTER VI—Continued					
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE					
	FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION					
278	Salaries and expenses-----	\$2, 727, 000	\$2, 727, 000	\$2, 727, 000		
278	Revolving fund for certification and other expenses-----	Language	Language	Language		
	OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
S. 62	Expansion and improvement of vocational education-----	3, 500, 000			—\$3, 500, 000	
278	Educational improvements for the handi- capped-----	4, 000, 000	4, 000, 000	4, 000, 000		
S. —	Higher educational activities-----	274, 000, 000		173, 200, 000	—100, 800, 000	+\$173, 200, 000
S. —	Salaries and expenses-----	3, 600, 000		2, 935, 000	—665, 000	+2, 935, 000
	VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION					
S. 63	Grants to States-----	8, 310, 000		8, 310, 000		+8, 310, 000
S. 63	Research and training-----	1, 000, 000		1, 000, 000		+1, 000, 000

S. 63	Grants for correctional rehabilitation study	560,000	-----	560,000	-----	+560,000
S. 63	Salaries and expenses	690,000	-----	390,000	-300,000	+390,000
	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE					
278	Chronic diseases and health of the aged	2,835,000	2,835,000	2,835,000	-----	-----
278	Communicable disease activities:					
	(Request for reconsideration)	(8,000,000)	8,000,000	8,000,000	+8,000,000	-----
278	Community health practice and research	9,000,000	12,000,000	24,000,000	-8,246,000	+12,000,000
S. 62	Community health practice and research	23,246,000	-----		-----	-----
S. 62	Air pollution	625,000	-----	625,000	-----	+625,000
S. 62	Environmental engineering and sanitation	6,525,000	-----	4,000,000	-2,525,000	+4,000,000
S. 62	Water supply and water pollution control	628,000	-----	628,000	-----	+628,000
S. 62	Grants for waste treatment works construction	50,000,000	-----	50,000,000	-----	+50,000,000
S. 62	Foreign quarantine activities	125,000	-----	125,000	-----	+125,000
278	National Institute of Mental Health	19,700,000	19,700,000	20,200,000	+500,000	+500,000
S. 62	Regional medical programs	25,000,000	-----	25,000,000	-----	+25,000,000
	SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION					
278	Salaries and expenses (limitation)	(125,212,000)	(125,212,000)	(125,212,000)	-----	-----
278	Limitation on construction	(3,188,000)	(3,188,000)	(3,188,000)	-----	-----

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	CHAPTER VI—Continued					
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Con.					
	WELFARE ADMINISTRATION					
278	Grants to States for public assistance	\$222, 000, 000	\$222, 000, 000	\$222, 000, 000		
S. 62	Assistance for repatriated United States nationals	120, 000		120, 000		+\$120, 000
278	Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Family Services	1, 300, 000	867, 000	867, 000	-\$433, 000	
278	Grants for maternal and child welfare	25, 000, 000	25, 000, 000	10, 000, 000	-15, 000, 000	-15, 000, 000
278	Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau	346, 000	346, 000	346, 000		
278	Salaries and expenses, Office of the Com- missioner	245, 000	117, 000	117, 000	-128, 000	
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
278	Salaries and expenses	326, 000	163, 000	275, 000	-51, 000	+112, 000
278	Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Ad- ministration (transfer)	(250, 000)	(252, 000)	(252, 000)		
278	Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel	88, 000	71, 000	71, 000	-17, 000	

15	EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT	1,500,000,000	1,500,000,000	1,510,000,000	+10,000,000	+10,000,000
	OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY					
	Economic Opportunity program-----					
	Total, Chapter VI-----	2,185,960,000	1,797,826,000	2,072,775,000	-113,185,000	+274,949,000
	CHAPTER VII					
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH					
	SENATE					
	Vice President and Senators:					
	Expense allowance, majority and minority leaders-----			2,000	+2,000	+2,000
	Salaries, officers and employees:					
	Office of the Vice President-----			30,750	+30,750	+30,750
	Contingent expenses of the Senate:					
278	Miscellaneous items-----	135,000		225,000	+90,000	+225,000
	Miscellaneous items (1965)-----			(200,000)	(+200,000)	(+200,000)
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES					
	Gratuities, deceased Members-----		60,000	60,000	+60,000	
	Salaries, officers and employees:					
278	Office of the Clerk-----	140,840			-140,840	
278	Office of the Sergeant at Arms-----	17,000			-17,000	

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with— Budget estimate	House bill
	CHAPTER VII—Continued					
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued					
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued					
	Salaries, officers and employees—Continued					
278	Office of the Doorkeeper.....	198, 000			—\$198, 000	
278	Special and minority employees:					
	Minority employees.....	\$5, 200	\$5, 200	\$5, 200		
	Office of the majority floor leader.....	1, 000			—1, 000	
	Office of the minority floor leader.....	1, 000			—1, 000	
278	Office of the Postmaster.....	50, 000			—50, 000	
	CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE					
278	Miscellaneous items.....	1, 694, 600	3, 130, 440	3, 130, 440	+1, 435, 840	
278	Telegraph and telephone.....	480, 000	480, 000	480, 000		
	JOINT ITEMS					
	Capitol Police Board.....		Language	Language		Language

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL					
CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS					
278	Extension of the Capitol-----	300,000	300,000	-----	---300,000
278	Senate Office Buildings-----	405,000	-----	405,000	+405,000
Library buildings and grounds:					
S. 63	Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building-----	500,000	500,000	-----	-----
INDEPENDENT OFFICES					
	James Madison Memorial Commission-----	-----	10,000	10,000	-----
	Total, Chapter VII-----	3,927,640	4,485,640	4,848,390	+362,750
CHAPTER VIII					
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS					
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY					
RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL					
PUBLIC WORKS					
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION					
	Construction, general-----	-----	-----	1,950,000	+1,950,000
S. 62	Construction and rehabilitation-----	500,000	-----	500,000	+500,000
WATER RESOURCES PLANNING					
278	Salaries and expenses, Water Resources Council-----	235,000	200,000	200,000	-----
278	River basin commissions-----	110,000	110,000	110,000	-----
	Total, Chapter VIII-----	845,000	310,000	2,760,000	+2,450,000

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	CHAPTER IX DEPARTMENT OF STATE ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS					
S. 62	Salaries and expenses-----	\$600, 000	-----	\$500, 000	-\$100, 000	+\$500, 000
S. 62	Payment to Foreign Service retirement and disability fund-----	45, 000	-----	-----	-45, 000	-----
	INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS					
S. 63	Facilities for International Pacific Halibut Commission-----	500, 000	-----	500, 000	-----	+500, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION					
295	Law enforcement assistance-----	9, 327, 000	\$7, 249, 000	7, 249, 000	-2, 078, 000	-----
	FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM					
295	Buildings and facilities-----	1, 756, 000	1, 756, 000	1, 756, 000	-----	-----
278	Support of United States prisoners (1965)-----	(180, 000)	(180, 000)	(180, 000)	-----	-----

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION				
290	Salaries and expenses-----	130,000	50,000	100,000	-30,000 +50,000
	OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS				
278	Salaries and expenses-----	260,000	-----	165,000	-95,000 +165,000
	BUREAU OF THE CENSUS				
278	Registration and voting statistics-----	5,955,000	3,750,000	3,750,000	-2,205,000 -----
	COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY				
278	Construction of surveying ships-----	1,687,000	1,687,000	1,687,000	-----
	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION				
290	Development facilities grants-----	254,500,000	203,200,000	254,500,000	----- +51,300,000
290	Technical and community assistance-----	24,450,000	18,125,000	19,325,000	-5,125,000 +1,200,000
290	Economic development-----	105,000,000	105,000,000	105,000,000	-----
290	Regional economic planning-----	9,300,000	6,100,000	6,100,000	-3,200,000 -----
	OFFICE OF STATE TECHNICAL SERVICES				
295	Grants and expenses-----	7,000,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	-3,500,000 -----
	TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH				
295	High-speed ground transportation research and development-----	20,000,000	18,250,000	20,000,000	----- +1,750,000
S. 62	HemisFair 1968 Exposition-----	125,000	-----	125,000	----- +125,000

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	CHAPTER IX—Continued					
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Con.					
	BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS					
S. 63	Control of outdoor advertising and junk- yards-----	\$12,000,000	-----	\$10,000,000	-\$2,000,000	+\$10,000,000
S. 62	Landscaping and scenic enhancement-----	80,000,000	-----	60,000,000	--20,000,000	+60,000,000
S. 63	Administrative expenses, highway beautifi- cation-----	750,000	-----	750,000	-----	+750,000
S. 63	Highway safety-----	290,000	-----	290,000	-----	+290,000
	EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
	PRESIDENT'S COMMISSIONS ON LAW EN- FORCEMENT AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND ON CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
278	Salaries and expenses-----	1,500,000	\$900,000	900,000	--600,000	-----

INDEPENDENT OFFICES							
SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION							
295	Revolving fund.....	76, 000, 000	76, 000, 000	76, 000, 000			-----
S. 63	Revolving fund.....	84, 000, 000	-----	84, 000, 000			+ 84, 000, 000
U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY							
278	Salaries and expenses.....	3, 757, 000	3, 000, 000	3, 000, 000		- 757, 000	-----
278	Acquisition and construction of radio facilities.....	9, 604, 000	9, 604, 000	9, 604, 000			-----
	Total, Chapter IX.....	708, 536, 000	458, 171, 000	668, 801, 000		- 39, 735, 000	+ 210, 630, 000
CHAPTER X							
TREASURY DEPARTMENT							
BUREAU OF THE MINT							
278	Salaries and expenses.....	13, 877, 000	13, 000, 000	13, 000 000,		- 877, 000	-----
278	Construction of mint facilities.....	21, 300, 000	21, 300, 000	21, 300, 000			-----
BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT							
278	Administering the public debt.....	1, 100, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000		- 100, 000	-----
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT							
(Out of postal funds)							
278	Operations.....	41, 500, 000	-----	-----		- 41, 500, 000	-----
	Total, Chapter X.....	77, 777, 000	35, 300, 000	35, 300, 000		- 42, 477, 000	-----

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
283	CHAPTER XI					
	Claims and judgments-----	\$6, 130, 470	\$6, 130, 470	} \$11, 508, 212		
S. 64	Claims and judgments-----	5, 377, 742	-----		-----	\$+ 5, 377, 742
	Total, all chapters-----	4, 971, 203, 852	4, 214, 429, 610	4, 782, 218, 102	-\$188, 985, 750	+ 567, 788, 492

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DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued Oct. 21, 1965
For actions of Oct. 20, 1965
89th-1st; No. 196

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HIGHLIGHTS: For highlights see page 5

HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 8370, and acted on amendments in disagreement. Attached is a table showing the changes agreed upon. pp. 26742-7
2. MARKETING ORDERS. Concurred in the Senate amendment to the House amendment to S. 2092, to permit marketing orders for certain fruits and vegetables to provide for paid advertising. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 26706
3. EDUCATION. By a vote of 313 to 63, agreed to the conference report on H. R. 9567, the aid to higher education bill. pp. 26706-30
4. RIVERS-HARBORS AND FLOOD-CONTROL BILL. By a vote of 221 to 139, agreed to the conference report on this bill, S. 2300. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 26730-41

5. BUDGETING. Rep. Halpern spoke in favor of a Joint Committee on the Budget. p. 26762
6. FARM LABOR. Several Representatives debated the termination of the Mexican farm labor program. pp. 26763-80
7. SUGAR. Rep. Hansen, Iowa, inserted his press release defending the House sugar bill. p. 26790
8. ELECTRIFICATION; AREA DEVELOPMENT. Rep. Dent inserted a statement by Pres. Drumm of West Penn Power Co. upon receiving the "E" Service Award from Secretary Connor for area development activity. pp. 26793-4
9. INVESTIGATIONS. The Rules Committee reported with amendment H. Res. 605, authorizing the Agriculture Committee to conduct studies and investigations relating to certain matters within its jurisdiction (H. Rept. 1180). p. 26808
10. TRANSPORTATION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendment S. 1098, to insure adequacy of the railroad freight car supply (H. Rept. 1183). p. 26808
11. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President a 1966 supplemental request for \$500 million for the Commodity Credit Corporation (H. Doc. 307). This item was considered as a part of the Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1966, rather than in the Supplemental Appropriation Bill. p. 26807

SENATE

12. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H.R. 11588 (pp. 26584, 26587-631). No changes were made in appropriations to this Department. (For a listing of the items see Digest 195) As passed the bill also provides \$70 million to the President to carry out the Hurricane Disaster Relief Act of 1965. House and Senate conferees were appointed on the bill (pp. 26781, 26630).
13. SUGAR. Passed, 69-16, with amendments H.R. 11135, the sugar bill. Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Morse to add quotas of 422 short tons each for Honduras and Bolivia, and a technical corrective amendment by Sen. Long, La. Rejected various amendments. Senate and House conferees were appointed. pp. 26560-83, 26730
14. DISASTER RELIEF. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment H.R. 11539, to provide assistance to Fla., La., and Miss. for reconstruction of areas damaged by the recent hurricane (S. Rep. 917). p. 26542
15. FORESTRY. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 797, to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, Calif., (S. Rept. 922). p. 26542
16. WATER. The Agriculture Committee reported an original bill, S. 2679, to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, as amended (S. Rept. 921) (p. 26542). The "Daily Digest" states that this bill is in respect to "maximum flood detention capacity of watershed project structures" (p. D1041).

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 11588

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 20, 1965

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1966, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supple-

1 mental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the “Sup-
2 plemental Appropriation Act, 1966”) for the fiscal year
3 ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes; namely:

4 CHAPTER I

5 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

6 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

7 WATERSHED PROTECTION

8 For an additional amount for “Watershed protection”,
9 \$140,000, to remain available until expended.

10 CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

11 CONSUMER PROTECTIVE, MARKETING, AND REGULATORY
12 PROGRAMS

13 For an additional amount for “Consumer protective,
14 marketing, and regulatory programs”, \$2,000,000.

15 (1) OFFICE OF INFORMATION

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 *For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”,*
18 *\$200,000 for part 2 of the Annual Report of the Secretary*
19 *for 1965 (known as the Yearbook of Agriculture) as*
20 *authorized by section 73 of the Act of January 12, 1895*

1 *(44 U.S.C. 241) including not less than 232,250 copies for*
 2 *the use of the Senate and House of Representatives.*

3 FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

4 RURAL HOUSING INSURANCE FUND

5 For the Rural Housing Insurance Fund, created by sec-
 6 tion 517 (c) of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended,
 7 \$100,000,000, to remain available until expended.

8 ~~(2)~~ RURAL WATER AND WASTE DISPOSAL GRANTS

9 *For grants pursuant to sections 306(a)(2) and 306(a)*
 10 *(6) of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act*
 11 *of 1961, as amended, \$30,000,000.*

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 14 ~~(3)~~ ~~\$3,000,000~~ \$5,000,000.

15 CHAPTER II

16 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

17 FEDERAL FUNDS

18 LOANS TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

19 For an additional amount for "Loans to District of
 20 Columbia", \$2,000,000, to be advanced to the general fund.

1 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

2 OPERATING EXPENSES

3 General Operating Expenses

4 For an additional amount for "General operating ex-
5 penses", \$34,472.

6 Settlement of Claims and Suits

7 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved
8 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of
9 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160;
10 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$33,414.

11 CAPITAL OUTLAY

12 For an additional amount for "Capital outlay", for the
13 purposes of the National Capital Transportation Act of
14 1965, \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended.

15 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

16 The sums appropriated in this chapter for the District
17 of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for,
18 be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia,
19 as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act
20 for the fiscal year involved.

CHAPTER III

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND

WELFARE

WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN THE UNITED STATES

For an additional amount for “Assistance to refugees in the United States”, \$12,600,000.

CHAPTER IV

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

(4) CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”, \$125,000.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”,

(5) ~~\$2,200,000~~ \$2,630,000.

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

CIVIL SUPERSONIC AIRCRAFT DEVELOPMENT

For an additional amount for expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the development of a civil supersonic aircraft, including advances of funds without regard to the provisions of section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 529), \$140,000,000, to remain available until expended.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

SITES AND EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

For an additional amount for "Sites and expenses, public buildings projects", \$901,000, to remain available until expended.

CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

For an additional amount for "Construction, public buildings projects", for approaches, utilities, and related work incident to construction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation Academy, Quantico, Virginia, \$1,300,000 to remain available until expended.

(6) SALARIES AND EXPENSES, AUTOMATIC DATA

PROCESSING COORDINATION

For necessary expenses of carrying out Government-wide automatic data processing activities within the jurisdiction of the General Services Administration, \$450,000.

OPERATING EXPENSES, FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service", \$3,510,000.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

(7) RENT SUPPLEMENT PROGRAM

For rent supplements pursuant to section 101 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, \$360,000: Provided, That the maximum payments in any fiscal year for rent supplements required by all contracts which may be entered into under such section shall not exceed \$12,000,000.

GRANTS FOR BASIC WATER AND SEWER FACILITIES

For grants authorized by section 702 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, \$100,000,000, to remain available until expended.

GRANTS TO AID ADVANCE ACQUISITION OF LAND

For grants authorized by section 704 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

PUBLIC WORKS PLANNING FUND

For an additional amount for "Public works planning fund", \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY FUND

For the revolving fund established pursuant to section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959, as amended (12 U.S.C.

1 1701q et seq.), ~~(8)\$35,000,000~~ \$50,000,000, to remain
 2 available until expended: *Provided*, That in addition to the
 3 amount otherwise available for administrative and nonad-
 4 ministrative expenses for the current fiscal year not to ex-
 5 ceed ~~(9)\$25,000~~ \$125,000 of the foregoing amount shall be
 6 available for such expenses.

7 URBAN RENEWAL ADMINISTRATION

8 For additional amounts for "Urban renewal administra-
 9 tion", to remain available until expended, ~~(10)\$675,520,000~~
 10 \$675,570,000 for the fiscal year 1966, including not to
 11 exceed ~~(11)\$520,000~~ \$570,000 for administrative expenses
 12 during such year, and \$725,000,000 for grants for the fiscal
 13 year 1967: *Provided*, That funds available for administra-
 14 tive expenses in the current fiscal year shall be available in
 15 connection with grants provided for in this paragraph ~~(12):~~
 16 *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$1,500,000 of the
 17 amount provided for each fiscal year in this paragraph for
 18 grants shall be available for rehabilitation grants pursuant
 19 to Sec. 115 of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, and
 20 not to exceed \$75,000,000 shall be available for code enforce-
 21 ment grants pursuant to Sec. 117 of such Act.

22 URBAN PLANNING GRANTS

23 For an additional amount for "Urban planning grants",
 24 ~~(13)\$6,325,000~~ \$10,000,000, to remain available until
 25 expended.

OPEN SPACE LAND GRANTS

For an additional amount for "Open space land grants",
 (14) ~~\$26,975,000~~ \$36,000,000, to remain available until ex-
 pended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available
 for grants as authorized by title VII of the Housing Act
 of 1961, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1500) : *Provided further*,
 That not to exceed \$125,000 of this appropriation may be
 used for administrative expenses and technical assistance,
 and no part of this appropriation shall be used for adminis-
 trative expenses in connection with grants requiring pay-
 ments in excess of the amount herein appropriated therefor.

(15) REHABILITATION LOAN FUND

*In addition to the amount otherwise available for ad-
 ministrative expenses for the current fiscal year in connection
 with loans pursuant to section 312 of the Housing Act of
 1964, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1452b), \$190,000 shall be
 available from the "Rehabilitation loan fund" for such
 expenses.*

GRANTS FOR NEIGHBORHOOD FACILITIES

For grants authorized by section 703 of the Housing
 and Urban Development Act of 1965, (16) ~~\$9,000,000~~
 \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended.

1 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

2 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 3 including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
 4 August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), ~~(17)\$1,971,500~~ \$2,500,-
 5 000: *Provided*, That in addition to the amount otherwise
 6 available for the current fiscal year for nonadministrative
 7 expenses, as defined by law (77 Stat. 437), not to exceed
 8 \$175,000 shall be available for such expenses: *Provided*
 9 *further*, That the provisions of law with respect to nonad-
 10 ministrative expenses referred to in the preceding proviso
 11 shall apply to projects financed with grants under sections
 12 702, 703, and 906 of the Housing and Urban Development
 13 Act of 1965.

14 (18) NATURAL DISASTER STUDY

15 *For necessary expenses to enable the Administrator to*
 16 *conduct studies with respect to methods of helping to provide*
 17 *financial assistance to victims of natural disasters, as author-*
 18 *ized by law, \$1,600,000, to remain available until expended:*
 19 *Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon*
 20 *enactment into law of S. 408, 89th Congress, or similar*
 21 *legislation.*

22 FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

23 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, RENT SUPPLEMENT PROGRAM

24 For necessary expenses of the Commissioner in carrying
 25 out functions under section 101 of the Housing and Urban

1 Development Act of 1965, delegated by the Housing and
 2 Home Finance Administrator, ~~(19)\$170,000~~ \$450,000.

3 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND NONADMINISTRA-
 4 TIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

5 In addition to amounts otherwise available for certain
 6 nonadministrative expenses, as classified by law, of the Fed-
 7 eral Housing Administration during the current fiscal year,
 8 not to exceed ~~(20)\$1,000,000~~ \$1,200,000 shall be available
 9 for such expenses of said agency.

10 PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

11 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

12 For an additional amount for "Administrative expenses",
 13 \$500,000.

14 ~~(21)~~INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 17 \$185,000.

18 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

19 CIVIL DEFENSE

20 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

21 During the current fiscal year, an additional amount of
 22 \$3,375,000 shall be available in the appropriation for
 23 "Operation and maintenance", for allocation under section
 24 205 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended.

1 and an additional amount of \$750,000 shall be available
2 in such appropriation for management expenses for civil
3 defense.

4 CHAPTER V

5 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

6 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

7 (22) CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

8 *For an additional amount for "Construction and main-*
9 *tenance", \$4,500, to remain available until expended:*
10 *Provided, That not to exceed this sum shall be available*
11 *for reimbursement to the city of Winnemucca, Nevada,*
12 *for the cost of improvements to streets and appurtenant*
13 *facilities, adjoining property under the jurisdiction of the*
14 *Department of the Interior in that city to be nonreimburs-*
15 *able and nonreturnable."*

16 OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

17 For an additional amount for "Oregon and California
18 grant lands", for emergency repair and reconstruction of
19 flood damaged roads on lands administered by the Bureau
20 of Land Management, \$6,320,000, to remain available until
21 expended: *Provided, That this amount shall be non-reim-*
22 *bursable to the general fund of the Treasury.*

(23) BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS**CONSTRUCTION**

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$638,000, to remain available until expended.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE**CONSTRUCTION**

For an additional amount for "Construction", ~~(24)\$10,500,000~~ \$11,347,000, to remain available until expended.

(25) BUREAU OF MINES**SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL**

For expenses necessary to carry out the functions of the Secretary of the Interior under the Solid Waste Disposal Act, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$1,400,000, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER**CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE**

Not to exceed \$1,407,000 of appropriations heretofore granted under this head shall continue available until June 30, 1966, for construction of the replacement demonstration

1 plant at San Diego, California, as authorized by the Act of
2 September 2, 1958, as amended (72 Stat. 1706).

3 **(26)***OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH*

4 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

5 *For an additional amount for carrying out the provi-*
6 *sions of the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 (78*
7 *Stat. 329), \$1,000,000.*

8 **RELATED AGENCIES**

9 **DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

10 **FOREST SERVICE**

11 **(27)***FOREST PROTECTION UTILIZATION*

12 *For an additional amount for forest research, \$75,000.*

13 **FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT**

14 **AUTHORIZATION)**

15 For an additional amount for “Forest roads and trails
16 (liquidation of contract authorization)”, \$22,500,000, to
17 remain available until expended.

18 **COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF PUERTO RICO**

19 **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

20 For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses,
21 Commission on the Status of Puerto Rico”, \$200,000,
22 which, together with amounts heretofore appropriated under
23 this head, shall remain available until June 30, 1967.

PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Public Land Law Review Commission, established by Public Law 88-606, approved September 19, 1964, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$750,000, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to carry out the provisions of the National Capital Transportation Act of 1965, \$425,000.

CONSTRUCTION, RAIL RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM

For expenses necessary to design, engineer, construct, and equip a rail rapid transit system, as authorized by the National Capital Transportation Act of 1965, including acquisition of rights of way, land and interests therein, \$3,679,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That, in addition, \$320,551 previously appropriated to the National Capital Transportation Agency for "Land acquisition and construction" shall be merged with this appropriation.

1 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

2 (28)PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

3 CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

4 For an additional amount for "Construction of Indian
5 Health Facilities", \$146,000, to remain available until
6 expended.

7 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

8 ARTS AND HUMANITIES EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

9 For carrying out sections 12 and 13 of the National
10 Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965,
11 \$1,000,000.

12 NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE
13 HUMANITIES

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For expenses necessary to carry out the National Foun-
16 dation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, includ-
17 ing functions under Public Law 88-579, to remain available
18 until expended, \$5,700,000, of which \$5,000,000 shall be
19 available for carrying out sections 5 (c) and 7 (c) of the Act:
20 *Provided*, That, in addition, there is appropriated for the
21 purposes of section 11 (b) of the Act, an amount equal to
22 the total amounts of gifts, bequests and devises of money,

1 and other property received by the Endowments, during the
 2 current fiscal year, under the provisions of section 10 (a)
 3 (2) of the Act, but not to exceed \$2,000,000 for the En-
 4 dowment for the Arts, and \$3,000,000 for the Endowment
 5 for the Humanities.

6 HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

7 FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL COMMISSION

8 For necessary expenses of the Franklin Delano Roose-
 9velt Memorial Commission, established by the Act of August
 10 11, 1955 (69 Stat. 694), \$20,000 to remain available until
 11 expended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective
 12 only upon the enactment into law of H.R. 9495, Eighty-
 13 ninth Congress.

14 CHAPTER VI

15 (29) DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

16 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

17 FEDERAL CONTRACT COMPLIANCE PROGRAM

18 *For expenses necessary to carry out the functions of the*
 19 *Department of Labor under Executive Order 11246 of*
 20 *September 24, 1965, including service as authorized by sec-*
 21 *tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a),*
 22 *\$444,000.*

1 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
2 WELFARE

3 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
6 including not to exceed \$20,000 for miscellaneous and emer-
7 gency expenses of enforcement activities, to be authorized
8 or approved by the Secretary and to be accounted for solely
9 on his certificate; and purchase of not to exceed thirty-five
10 passenger motor vehicles for police-type use which may ex-
11 ceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for
12 the current fiscal year; \$2,727,000.

13 REVOLVING FUND FOR CERTIFICATION AND OTHER SERVICES

14 Fees received for services rendered by expert advisory
15 committees, appointed in accordance with section 511 of the
16 Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended, may
17 be credited to the "Revolving fund for certification and other
18 services", and shall be available for the purposes of such
19 fund.

20 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

21 EDUCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT FOR THE HANDICAPPED

22 For an additional amount for "Educational improvement
23 for the handicapped", \$4,000,000.

(30) HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

For grants, contracts, payments, and advances under titles I, III, IV (except payments under parts C and D), V and VI of the Higher Education Act of 1965, and for grants under part C of title I of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended, \$173,200,000, of which \$10,000,000 shall be for grants and contracts for college and university extension education under title I of the Higher Education Act of 1965, \$5,000,000 shall be for the purposes of title III, \$60,000,000 shall be for programs under part A of title IV of that Act, \$10,000,000 shall be for loan insurance programs under part B of title IV of that Act of which \$2,500,000 for the student loan insurance fund and interest payments shall remain available until expended and \$7,500,000 for advances shall remain available until June 30, 1968, \$15,000,000 shall be for the purposes of title VI of the Act, and \$40,000,000 shall be for grants for college work-study programs under part C of title I of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H.R. 9567, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation: Provided, That in administering the appropriation included in the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education,

1 *and Welfare Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1966, re-*
 2 *lated to elementary and secondary educational activities,*
 3 *the amount authorized to be appropriated by title II of the*
 4 *authorizing Act shall be deemed to include amending pro-*
 5 *visions contained in section 6 of H.R. 9022, Eighty-ninth*
 6 *Congress.*

7 **(31) SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

8 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
 9 *\$2,935,000, of which not to exceed \$100,000 shall be for the*
 10 *National Advisory Committee on Education of the Deaf, and*
 11 *not to exceed \$100,000 shall be for the National Conference*
 12 *on Education of the Deaf: Provided, That this paragraph*
 13 *shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H.R. 9567,*
 14 *Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation.*

15 **(32) VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION**

16 **(33) GRANTS TO STATES**

17 *For an additional amount for "Grants to States", in-*
 18 *cluding grants to public and other nonprofit agencies,*
 19 *institutions and organizations, \$8,310,000, of which*
 20 *\$500,000 is for grants to States for vocational rehabilita-*
 21 *tion services under section 2 of said Act; \$5,000,000,*
 22 *which shall remain available for the periods specified in*
 23 *section 1(3) of said Act, is for grants for planning for the*
 24 *development of comprehensive vocational rehabilitation pro-*
 25 *grams, and for grants for planning, preparing for, and*
 26 *initiating special programs to expand vocational rehabilita-*

tion services, as authorized by section 4(a)(2) of said Act; \$1,500,000, which shall remain available for the period specified in section 14(i) of said Act, is for grants with respect to workshops and rehabilitation facilities as authorized by section 14 of said Act; and \$1,310,000 is for grants to workshops for improvement projects under section 15(b) of said Act: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H.R. 8310, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation.

(34) RESEARCH AND TRAINING

For an additional amount for "Research and training", \$1,000,000: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H.R. 8310, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation.

(35) GRANTS FOR CORRECTIONAL REHABILITATION STUDY

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of section 12 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, \$560,000, of which \$500,000 is for grants to initiate a program of research and study in correctional rehabilitation.

(36) SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$390,000, together with not to exceed \$115,000 to be transferred from the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund, as provided in section 222(d)(5) of the Social

1 *Security Act, as amended: Provided, That the amount*
 2 *appropriated by this paragraph shall be effective only upon*
 3 *enactment into law of H.R. 8310, Eighty-ninth Congress,*
 4 *or similar legislation.*

5 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

6 CHRONIC DISEASES AND HEALTH OF THE AGED

7 For an additional amount for "Chronic diseases and
 8 health of the aged", \$2,835,000, of which \$2,750,000 shall
 9 be available through June 30, 1968, for grants under title
 10 XVII of the Social Security Act, as amended.

11 COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

12 For an additional amount for "Communicable disease
 13 activities", \$8,000,000 to carry out section 317 of the Pub-
 14 lic Health Service Act, to remain available through June
 15 30, 1967.

16 COMMUNITY HEALTH PRACTICE AND RESEARCH

17 **(37)**For an additional amount for "Community health prac-
 18 tice and research", ~~\$12,000,000~~, of which ~~\$3,000,000~~ shall
 19 be for carrying out section 310 of the Public Health Serv-
 20 ice Act, and \$9,000,000 for carrying out section 314(e)
 21 of the Act with respect to home health service programs;
 22 together with ~~\$2,100,000~~ to be transferred, as authorized by
 23 section ~~201(g)(1)~~ of the Social Security Act, as amended,
 24 from any one or all of the trust funds referred to therein and
 25 to be expended for functions delegated to the Surgeon Gen-

1 eral by the Secretary under title XVIII of the Social
2 Security Act, as amended.

3 (38)For an additional amount for “Community health prac-
4 tice and research”, \$24,000,000, of which \$3,000,000 shall
5 be for carrying out section 310 of the Public Health Service
6 Act, \$9,000,000 for carrying out section 314(c) of the Act
7 with respect to home health service programs, \$1,000,000
8 for carrying out section 314(c) of the Act with respect to
9 grants to schools of public health, and \$11,000,000 for car-
10 rying out parts C, E, and F of title VII of the Act and of
11 which \$200,000 shall be available for scholarship grants to
12 eligible schools for award to first-year students in the current
13 academic year only; together with \$2,100,000 to be trans-
14 ferred, as authorized by section 201(g)(1) of the Social
15 Security Act, from any one or all of the trust funds referred
16 to therein and to be expended for functions delegated to the
17 Surgeon General by the Secretary under title XVIII of the
18 Social Security Act: Provided, That the sums appropriated
19 for carrying out parts C, E, and F of title VII of the
20 Public Health Service Act shall be available only upon enact-
21 ment of H.R. 3141, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legis-
22 lation.

23 (39)Grants and payments for the next succeeding fiscal year:
24 For making, after March 31 of the current fiscal year, grants
25 and payments under part F of title VII of the Public Health

1 *Service Act for the next succeeding fiscal year such sums as*
 2 *may be necessary, and the obligations incurred and expendi-*
 3 *tures made hereunder shall be charged to the appropriation*
 4 *for that purpose for such fiscal year.*

5 **(40)AIR POLLUTION**

6 *For an additional amount for "Air pollution", \$625,-*
 7 *000, of which \$470,000 is for carrying out the Motor*
 8 *Vehicle Air Pollution Control Act.*

9 **(41)ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING AND SANITATION**

10 *For an additional amount for "Environmental engineer-*
 11 *ing and sanitation", for carrying out the functions of the*
 12 *Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare under the*
 13 *Solid Waste Disposal Act, \$4,000,000.*

14 **(42)WATER SUPPLY AND WATER POLLUTION CONTROL**

15 *For an additional amount for "Water supply and water*
 16 *pollution control", \$628,000.*

17 **(43)GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS**

18 **CONSTRUCTION**

19 *For an additional amount for "Grants for waste treat-*
 20 *ment works construction", \$50,000,000, to remain available*
 21 *until December 31, 1966, and of which \$30,000,000 shall*
 22 *be for grants for construction of sewage treatment works in*
 23 *accordance with the allotment formula set forth in the third*
 24 *sentence of section (8c) of the Federal Water Pollution*
 25 *Control Act, as amended, and \$20,000,000 shall be for*

1 *grants and contracts pursuant to section 6 of such Act to*
 2 *demonstrate new and improved methods of controlling the*
 3 *discharge into water of sewage or other wastes from sewers.*

4 **(44)**FOREIGN QUARANTINE ACTIVITIES

5 *For an additional amount for “Foreign quarantine*
 6 *activities”, \$125,000.*

7 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH

8 *For an additional amount for “National Institute of*
 9 *Mental Health”, (45)\$19,700,000 \$20,000,000, of which*
 10 *\$19,500,000 shall be to carry out the provisions of part B of*
 11 *title II of the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community*
 12 *Mental Health Centers Construction Act, (46)and \$500,000*
 13 *shall be to carry out the provisions of section 231 of the*
 14 *Social Security Amendments of 1965.*

15 **(47)**REGIONAL MEDICAL PROGRAMS

16 *To carry out title IX of the Public Health Service Act,*
 17 *\$25,000,000, of which \$24,000,000 shall remain avail-*
 18 *able until December 31, 1966, for grants pursuant to such*
 19 *title.*

20 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 *For an additional amount for “Limitation on salaries and*
 23 *expenses, Social Security Administration”, \$125,212,000,*
 24 *to be expended, as authorized by section 201 (g) (1)*

1 of the Social Security Act, as amended, from any one or
 2 all of the trust funds referred to therein: *Provided*, That
 3 \$15,000,000 of the foregoing amount shall be apportioned
 4 for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes,
 5 as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), only to the extent necessary
 6 to process workloads not anticipated in the budget estimates
 7 and to meet mandatory increases in costs of agencies or
 8 organizations with which agreements have been made to
 9 participate in the administration of title XVIII of the So-
 10 cial Security Act, as amended, and after maximum absorp-
 11 tion of such costs within the existing limitation has been
 12 achieved.

13 LIMITATION ON CONSTRUCTION

14 For an additional amount for "Limitation on construc-
 15 tion", \$3,188,000, to be expended as authorized by section
 16 201 (g) (1) of the Social Security Act, as amended, from
 17 any one or all of the trust funds referred to therein, and to
 18 remain available until expended.

19 WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

20 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

21 For an additional amount for "Grants to States for
 22 public assistance", \$222,000,000: *Provided*, That this
 23 amount and the amount appropriated under this heading in
 24 the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appro-

1 priation Act, 1966, shall be available for grants to States for
 2 medical assistance, as authorized in title XIX of the Social
 3 Security Act, as amended.

4 The appropriation and authorization in the paragraph
 5 designated "Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year",
 6 and in the succeeding paragraph, under this heading in the
 7 Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropria-
 8 tion Act, 1966, shall also be available for carrying out title
 9 XIX of the Social Security Act, as amended.

10 (48) ASSISTANCE FOR REPATRIATED UNITED STATES

11 NATIONALS

12 For an additional amount for "Assistance for repatri-
 13 ated United States nationals", \$120,000, of which \$40,000
 14 shall be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the
 15 Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), only to the
 16 extent necessary to provide for requirements not anticipated
 17 in the budget estimates.

18 BUREAU OF FAMILY SERVICES, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For an additional amount for "Bureau of Family Serv-
 20 ices, salaries and expenses", \$867,000.

21 GRANTS FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

22 For an additional amount for "Grants for maternal and
 23 child welfare", (49)\$25,000,000 \$10,000,000, of which

1 \$5,000,000 shall be available for maternal and child health
 2 services, \$5,000,000 for services for crippled children
 3 (50), and \$15,000,000 for special project grants under sec-
 4 tion 532 of the Social Security Act, as amended, for com-
 5 prehensive health care and services for school age and
 6 preschool age children.

7 CHILDREN'S BUREAU, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For an additional amount for "Children's Bureau, sal-
 9 aries and expenses", \$346,000.

10 OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For an additional amount for "Office of the Commis-
 12 sioner, salaries and expenses", \$117,000.

13 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses".
 16 (51) \$163,000 \$275,000.

17 OFFICE OF FIELD ADMINISTRATION, SALARIES AND

18 EXPENSES

19 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
 20 Office of Field Administration", \$252,000, to be transferred
 21 and expended as authorized by section 201 (g) (1) of the
 22 Social Security Act, as amended, from any one or all of the
 23 trust funds referred to therein.

1 OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL, SALARIES AND
 2 EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Office of the General
 4 Counsel, salaries and expenses", \$71,000, together with not
 5 to exceed \$236,000 to be transferred and expended as
 6 authorized by section 201(g) (1) of the Social Security
 7 Act, as amended, from any one or all of the trust funds
 8 referred to therein.

9 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

10 OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

11 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM

12 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
 13 the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-
 14 452, approved August 20, 1964), as amended, ~~(52)\$1,500,-~~
 15 ~~000,000~~ \$1,510,000,000, plus reimbursements, including
 16 ~~(53)~~ *not less than \$10,000,000 to carry out the purposes of*
 17 *section 205(d) of title II, and not more than \$1,000,000*
 18 *to carry out the purposes of part D of title III: Provided,*
 19 *That this appropriation shall be available for transfers to*
 20 *the economic opportunity loan fund for loans under title*
 21 *III, and amounts so transferred shall remain available*
 22 *until expended: Provided further, That this appropriation*

1 shall be available for the purchase and hire of passenger
2 motor vehicles, and for construction, alteration, and repair
3 of buildings and other facilities, as authorized by section
4 602 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, and for
5 purchase of real property for training centers: *Provided*
6 *further*, That this appropriation shall not be available for
7 contracts under titles I, II, V, and VI extending for more
8 than ~~(54)one year~~ *twenty-four months: Provided further*,
9 That none of the funds contained in this Act shall be used to
10 make indemnity payments, authorized by part D of title III,
11 to any farmer whose milk was removed from commercial
12 markets as a result of his failure to follow the procedures
13 prescribed by the Federal Government for the use of the of-
14 fending chemical: *Provided further*, That \$5,000,000 of this
15 appropriation shall be transferred to “Community health
16 practice and research” to carry out the program for selective
17 service medical rejectees financed by the Office of Economic
18 Opportunity in fiscal year 1965 ~~(55)~~: *Provided further*,
19 *That no part of the funds appropriated in this paragraph*
20 *shall be available for any grant until the Director has deter-*
21 *mined that the grantee is qualified to administer the funds and*
22 *programs involved in the proposed grant* ~~(56)~~: *Provided*
23 *further*, *That all grant agreements shall provide that the*
24 *General Accounting Office shall have access to the records of*
25 *the grantee which bear exclusively upon the Federal grant.*

CHAPTER VII

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

(57)SENATE

(58)*Expense allowances of the Vice President, and Majority
and Minority Leaders*

*For an additional amount for expense allowances of the
Majority and Minority Leaders, \$1,000 each; in all, \$2,000.*

(59)SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Office of the Vice President

*For an additional amount for clerical assistance to the
Vice President, \$30,750.*

(60)CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Miscellaneous Items

*For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items",
\$225,000.*

*For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items",
fiscal year 1965, \$200,000, to be derived by transfer from
the appropriation "Salaries, officers and employees, Senate",
fiscal year 1965.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*For payment to Clarence J. Brown, Jr., Dorothy Brown
Haines, and Betty Brown Dearing, children of Clarence J.
Brown, late a Representatives from the State of Ohio,
\$30,000, one-third to each.*

1 For payment to Leatrice S. Thompson, widow of T. A.
 2 Thompson, late a Representative from the State of Louisiana,
 3 \$30,000.

4 SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

5 For an additional amount for "Minority employees",
 6 \$5,200.

7 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

8 Miscellaneous Items

9 For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items",
 10 \$3,130,440, of which such amount as may be necessary may
 11 be transferred to the appropriation under this heading for
 12 the fiscal year 1965, and of which such amounts as may be
 13 necessary during the current fiscal year on account of the
 14 longevity provisions of the House Employees Position Classi-
 15 fication Act (Public Law 86-652) may be transferred to
 16 other applicable appropriations for such year.

17 Telegraph and Telephone

18 For an additional amount for "Telegraph and tele-
 19 phone", \$480,000.

JOINT ITEMS

CAPITOL POLICE

Capitol Police Board

Individual officers and members of the Metropolitan Police who assisted the Capitol Police Board on August 9, 1965, are authorized to receive overtime pay at basic salary rates for services performed in excess of regular tours of duty at the request of the Board, and the Metropolitan Police Department shall be reimbursed for such payments by the Capitol Police Board from funds available for such purposes.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

(61) ~~CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS~~~~Extension of the Capitol~~

For an additional amount for ~~“Extension of the Capitol”~~, \$300,000, to remain available until expended.

(62) *Senate Office Buildings*

For an additional amount for *“Senate Office Buildings”* \$405,000, to remain available until expended.

1 (63) *The paragraph contained in the Legislative Branch*
 2 *Appropriation Act, 1960 (73 Stat. 407) which reads "Here-*
 3 *after, the Architect of the Capitol is authorized, without re-*
 4 *gard to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to fix the*
 5 *compensation of one position under the appropriation "Senate*
 6 *Office Buildings" at a basic rate of \$7,020 per annum" is*
 7 *hereby amended by striking out the amount \$7,020 and*
 8 *inserting in lieu thereof the amount \$7,700.*

9 LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

10 Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building

11 To enable the Architect of the Capitol to provide for the
 12 construction and equipment of the Library of Congress
 13 James Madison Memorial Building in Square 732 in the
 14 District of Columbia, authorized by S.J. Res. 69, 89th
 15 Congress, \$500,000, to remain available until expended, and
 16 to be expended by the Architect of the Capitol in accord-
 17 ance with the provisions of said Joint Resolution: *Provided,*
 18 *That the availability of this appropriation is contingent upon*
 19 *enactment into law of said S.J. Res. 69.*

20 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

21 JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL COMMISSION

22 For an additional amount for the "James Madison
 23 Memorial Commission", authorized by S.J. Res. 69, 89th
 24 Congress, \$10,000, to remain available until expended:
 25 *Provided, That the availability of this appropriation is con-*

tingent upon enactment into law of S.J. Res. 69, 89th Congress.

CHAPTER VIII

PUBLIC WORKS

(64) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

(65) General Investigations

For an additional amount for "General investigations",
\$30,000.

(66) Construction, General

For an additional amount for "Construction, general",
\$1,950,000: Provided, That this appropriation shall be
available only upon enactment of S. 2300, Eighty-ninth
Congress, or similar legislation.

(67) DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

For an additional amount for "Construction and re-
habilitation", \$500,000, to remain available until expended.

WATER RESOURCES PLANNING

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL

For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions
of title I of the Water Resources Planning Act of 1965

(Public Law 89-80, approved July 22, 1965), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for individuals, and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$200,000.

RIVER BASIN COMMISSIONS

For expenses of the Federal members of such river basin commissions as may be established under title II of the Water Resources Planning Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-80, approved July 22, 1965), and not to exceed \$90,000 for Federal contributions to river basin commissions, as authorized by title II of that Act, \$110,000.

CHAPTER IX

(68) DEPARTMENT OF STATE

(69) ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$500,000.

(70) INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

FACILITIES FOR INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC HALIBUT

COMMISSION

For provision of office and other facilities necessary for carrying out the Northern Pacific Halibut Act, as amended, \$500,000, to remain available until expended.

1 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

3 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

4 For grants and contracts to provide assistance in train-
 5 ing State and local law enforcement officers and other per-
 6 sonnel, and in improving capabilities, techniques, and prac-
 7 tices in State and local law enforcement and prevention and
 8 control of crime, and for technical assistance and depart-
 9 mental salaries and other expenses in connection therewith,
 10 \$7,249,000.

11 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

12 BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

13 For an additional amount for "Buildings and facilities",
 14 \$1,756,000.

15 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

16 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1965, for "Sup-
 17 port of United States prisoners", \$180,000, to be derived
 18 by transfer from "Salaries and expenses, General legal activ-
 19 ities", fiscal year 1965.

20 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

21 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 24 (71)\$50,000 \$100,000.

1 (72)OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
4 \$165,000.

5 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

6 REGISTRATION AND VOTING STATISTICS

7 For expenses necessary for the collection, compilation,
8 and publication of statistics on registration and voting, in
9 such geographic areas as may be recommended by the
10 Commission on Civil Rights, as authorized by section 801 of
11 the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 266) ; and for col-
12 lection and compilation of data required to enable the Direc-
13 tor of the Census to make the determinations required by sec-
14 tion 4 (b) of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, \$3,750,000.

15 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

16 CONSTRUCTION OF SURVEYING SHIPS

17 For an additional amount for "Construction of survey-
18 ing ships," \$1,687,000, to remain available until expended.

19 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

20 DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES GRANTS

21 (73)For grants as authorized by title I of the Public Works
22 and Economic Development Act of 1965, ~~\$203,200,000~~, of
23 ~~which not to exceed \$3,200,000~~ shall be for administrative
24 expenses.

1 *For grants as authorized by title I of the Public Works*
 2 *and Economic Development Act of 1965, \$254,500,000, to*
 3 *remain available until expended, of which not to exceed*
 4 *\$4,500,000 shall be for administrative expenses during the*
 5 *current fiscal year.*

6 TECHNICAL AND COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE

7 For technical assistance, research, information, and other
 8 necessary expenses of the Economic Development Adminis-
 9 tration not otherwise provided for, as authorized by the
 10 Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965,
 11 ~~(74)\$18,125,000~~ \$19,325,000, to remain available until ex-
 12 pended, of which not to exceed ~~(75)\$5,100,000~~ \$6,300,000
 13 shall be for administrative expenses.

14 ~~(76)~~ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

15 For the purpose of extending financial assistance under
 16 sections 201 and 202 of the Public Works and Economic
 17 Development Act of 1965, \$105,000,000, of which not to
 18 exceed \$3,200,000 shall be available for administrative ex-
 19 penses and of said administrative expenses not less than
 20 \$1,600,000 shall be advanced to the Small Business Ad-
 21 ministration for the processing of loan applications: *Pro-*
 22 *vided,* That no part of any appropriation contained in this
 23 Act shall be used for administrative or any other expenses

1 in the creation or operation of an economic development re-
2 volving fund.

3 *ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REVOLVING FUND*

4 *For capital for the revolving fund created by title II*
5 *of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of*
6 *1965, \$105,000,000, to remain available until expended,*
7 *of which not to exceed \$3,700,000 shall be available for*
8 *administrative expenses during the current fiscal year.*

9 *REGIONAL ECONOMIC PLANNING*

10 For necessary expenses of regional commissions and of
11 technical planning assistance, as authorized by title V of
12 the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965,
13 \$6,100,000, of which not to exceed \$500,000 shall be avail-
14 able for administrative expenses.

15 *OFFICE OF STATE TECHNICAL SERVICES*

16 *GRANTS AND EXPENSES*

17 For grants and expenses as authorized by the State
18 Technical Services Act of 1965, \$3,500,000.

TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH

HIGH-SPEED GROUND TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH AND
DEVELOPMENT

For necessary expenses for research, development, and demonstrations in high-speed ground transportation, including the collection of national transportation statistics, **(77)** ~~\$18,250,000~~ \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended.

(78)HEMISFAIR 1968 EXPOSITION

For expenses necessary for planning the extent of participation by the United States in HemisFair 1968, as authorized by law, \$125,000: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H.R. 9247, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation.

(79)BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS**(80)**CONTROL OF OUTDOOR ADVERTIZING AND

JUNKYARDS

For control of outdoor advertising and junkyards, as authorized by the Highway Beautification Act of 1965,

1 *including payments to the States, \$10,000,000: Provided,*
 2 *That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enact-*
 3 *ment into law of S. 2084, Eighty-ninth Congress, or simi-*
 4 *lar legislation.*

5 **(81)LANDSCAPING AND SCENIC ENHANCEMENT**

6 *For carrying out the provisions of title 23, United*
 7 *States Code, section 319, as amended by the Highway*
 8 *Beautification Act of 1965, \$60,000,000: Provided, That*
 9 *this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into*
 10 *law of S. 2084, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legis-*
 11 *lation.*

12 **(82)ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, HIGHWAY**

13 **BEAUTIFICATION**

14 *For necessary administrative expenses for carrying out*
 15 *the provisions of the Highway Beautification Act of 1965,*
 16 *\$750,000: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effec-*
 17 *tive only upon enactment into law of S. 2084, Eighty-ninth*
 18 *Congress, or similar legislation.*

19 **(83)HIGHWAY SAFETY**

20 *For necessary expenses for carrying out the provisions*
 21 *of title 23, United States Code, section 135, \$290,000:*
 22 *Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon*
 23 *enactment into law of S. 2084, Eighty-ninth Congress, or*
 24 *similar legislation.*

RELATED AGENCIES

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSIONS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND
THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND ON CRIME IN
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
Public Law 89-196, including services as authorized by
section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a),
\$900,000.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

REVOLVING FUND

For additional capital for the revolving fund authorized
by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be avail-
able without fiscal year limitation, \$76,000,000.

(84)REVOLVING FUND

*For additional capital for the revolving fund authorized
by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be avail-
able without fiscal year limitation, \$84,000,000: Provided,
That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment
into law of authorizing legislation.*

(85)SOUTHEAST HURRICANE DISASTER

*For expenses necessary to enable the President to carry
out the provisions of the Southeast Hurricane Disaster Relief
Act of 1965, such amount as may be necessary but not to*

1 *exceed \$70,000,000, to remain available until expended:*
2 *Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon*
3 *the enactment into law of authorizing legislation.*

4 UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
7 \$3,000,000.

8 ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES

9 For an additional amount for "Acquisition and construc-
10 tion of radio facilities", \$9,604,000, to remain available until
11 expended.

12 CHAPTER X

13 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

14 BUREAU OF THE MINT

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses".
17 \$13,000,000.

18 CONSTRUCTION OF MINT FACILITIES

19 For an additional amount for "Construction of mint
20 facilities", \$21,300,000, to remain available until expended.

21 BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

22 ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

23 For an additional amount for "Administering the public
24 debt", \$1,000,000.

CHAPTER XI

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law and judgments rendered against the United States by the United States Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set forth in (86)*Senate Document numbered 64 and House Document numbered 283, Eighty-ninth Congress, (87)and final judgment of the Indian Claims Commission in Docket Numbers 329-A and 329-B, (88)\$6,130,470 \$26,508,212,* together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in said judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of the Act.

CHAPTER XII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 1201. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

(89) SEC. 1202. *The appropriations, authorizations, and authority with respect thereto in this Act shall be available from July 1, 1965, for the purposes provided in such appropriations, authorizations, and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1965, and the date of enactment of this Act in anticipation of such appropriations, authorizations, and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms hereof, and the terms of Public Law 89-58, Eighty-ninth Congress, as amended.*

Passed the House of Representatives October 14, 1965.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments October 20, 1965.

Attest: FELTON M. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 11588

AN ACT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for
other purposes.

OCTOBER 20, 1965

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments and request a conference with the House, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer (Mr. TYDINGS in the

chair) appointed Mr. BYRD of Virginia, Mr. LONG of Louisiana, Mr. SMATHERS of Florida, Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware, and Mr. BENNETT of Utah conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, in order that Senators may know precisely what the House did and what

the Senate has achieved on the bill which has just been passed with regard to foreign quotas, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a table which I have prepared for that purpose.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Sugar quotas for foreign countries under H.R. 10496, and the House and Senate versions of H.R. 11135 at sugar requirements level of 9,700,000 short tons, raw value (assuming in all those cases that domestic quotas have been increased by 580,000 to 6,390,000 tons)

[Short tons, raw value]

	Adminis- tration's H.R. 10496	House bill	Senate bill		Adminis- tration's H.R. 10496	House bill	Senate bill
A. For countries in the Western Hemisphere:				B. For countries outside the Western Hemisphere:			
Mexico.....	390,135	340,925	390,135	Australia.....	186,772	162,152	162,152
Dominican Republic.....	385,854	340,925	422,512	China, Republic of.....	67,431	67,293	67,431
Peru.....	240,824	272,013	272,013	France, French West Indies, Reunion ¹	50,841	42,970	42,970
Brazil.....	221,558	340,925	+272,013	India.....	96,865	64,861	64,861
British West Indies.....	122,017	150,397	122,017	South Africa.....	96,865	29,593	66,584
Ecuador.....	49,770	50,267	49,770	Fiji Islands.....	45,489	24,323	35,489
Colombia.....	27,829	42,970	27,829	Thailand.....	0	19,864	0
Costa Rica.....	34,786	42,159	34,786	Mauritius.....	14,985	14,188	14,985
Nicaragua.....	40,672	38,511	40,672	Swaziland.....	9,098	6,081	6,081
Guatemala.....	35,321	32,836	35,321	Southern Rhodesia.....	9,098	6,081	6,081
Venezuela.....	2,676	30,809	2,676	Malagasy Republic.....	7,492	6,081	7,492
El Salvador.....	17,125	30,403	17,125	Ireland.....	2,141	0	2,141
Haiti.....	18,731	28,782	18,731	Belgium.....	1,605	0	1,605
Panama.....	14,449	25,134	14,449	Turkey.....	1,605	0	1,605
Argentina.....	63,685	21,485	63,685				
British Honduras.....	4,281	19,864	4,281	Subtotal.....	590,287	443,487	479,477
Bolivia.....	0	4,054	1,000	Global quota (Cuban reserve withheld from net-importing countries and for nonperformance):.....			
Honduras.....	0	4,054	1,000	Subtotal.....	2,260,000	2,260,000	² 2,260,000
Subtotal.....	1,669,713	1,816,513	1,790,015	Republic of the Philippines.....	1,050,000	1,050,000	1,050,000
				Total foreign, including Philippines....	3,310,000	3,310,000	3,310,000

¹ Administration recommendations treats these as an entity and included in countries outside the Western Hemisphere.

² Totals do not add because a proportionate share of each country's quota is used to provide new quotas for Bolivia, Honduras, and the Malagasy Republic.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, two things are abundantly clear in the wake of passage of the Sugar Act amendments. First, the bill involved questions as complicated and involved as any bill we have seen. Second, in the face of immense complexities and a wide spectrum of views, the junior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG] did a magnificent job of managing the bill.

This is not the first time this year, by any means, that I have had the pleasure of rising to congratulate the able majority whip on his management of a bill. The Finance Committee seems to be a fertile spawning grounds for bills which are both highly technical and vitally important to this Nation. And Senator LONG, ably assisted by the distinguished junior Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], has been the committee's prime workhorse. I refer specifically to at least three other bills managed by the Senator from Louisiana: the Social Security Act amendments, which included medicare; the bill providing for excise tax reductions; and the legislation implementing the Automobile Parts Agreement with Canada.

Mr. President, that, indeed, is quite a record, and it is fitting, I believe, to take this occasion—passage of the Sugar Act amendments—to commend Senator LONG and Senator SMATHERS for their clearly demonstrated ability and their great teamwork.

As is always the case in this great body, the legislation passed would not be possible without the assistance—by way of committee work, amendments, or debate

on the floor—of many other Senators of both parties. With respect to this bill, I especially want to thank and congratulate the senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MCCARTHY], the junior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE], the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS], the senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON] and many others.

The bill was treated thoroughly and efficiently. I commend this entire body.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the following bills of the Senate, severally with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

S. 619. An act for the relief of Nora Isabella Samuelli;

S. 919. An act for the relief of Lt. Col. William T. Schuster, U.S. Air Force (retired); and

S. 1647. An act for the relief of Kim Sung Jin.

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 149) for the relief of Benjamin A. Ramelb, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills

and joint resolution, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 1918. An act for the relief of Ellgio Ciardiello;

H.R. 2349. An act for the relief of Robert Dean Ward;

H.R. 2768. An act for the relief of Emilia D'Addario Santorelli;

H.R. 3236. An act for the relief of Louis Shchuchinski;

H.R. 3500. An act for the relief of Mrs. Emilie Boulay;

H.R. 3537. An act for the relief of Albert Carter;

H.R. 5231. An act for the relief of Jack Ralph Walker;

H.R. 6112. An act for the relief of David Glenn Barker (Jai Yul Sung) and Richard Paul Barker (Pil Su Park);

H.R. 8353. An act for the relief of Becky Jo and Charles R. Smith;

H.R. 9442. An act for the relief of Ki Sook Juk and

H.J. Res. 641. Joint resolution authorizing Father Flanagan's Boys Home to erect a memorial in the District of Columbia or its environs.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 337. An act for the relief of F. F. Hintz;

S. 343. An act for the relief of Paride Marchesan;

S. 374. An act for the relief of Dr. Castrillo (Fernandez);

S. 516. An act to amend the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to establish the Saint Augustine Quadricentennial Commission, and for other purposes," approved

August 14, 1962 (76 Stat. 386), to provide that eight members of such Commission shall be appointed by the President, and that such Commission may continue in existence until December 31, 1966;

S. 711. An act for the relief of Mrs. Hertha L. Wohlmuth;

S. 1735. An act relating to the use by the Secretary of the Interior of land at La Jolla, Calif., donated by the University of California for a marine biological research laboratory, and for other purposes; and

S. 2039. An act for the relief of Ken Allen Keene (Yasuo Tsukikawa).

HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The following bills and joint resolution were severally read twice by their titles and referred, as indicated:

H.R. 1918. An act for the relief of Eligio Ciardiello;

H.R. 2349. An act for the relief of Robert Dean Ward;

H.R. 2768. An act for the relief of Emilia D'Addario Santorelli;

H.R. 3236. An act for the relief of Louis Shchuchinski;

H.R. 3500. An act for the relief of Mrs. Emilie Boulay;

H.R. 3537. An act for the relief of Albert Carter;

H.R. 5231. An act for the relief of Jack Ralph Walker;

H.R. 6112. An act for the relief of David Glenn Barker (Jai Yul Sung) and Richard Paul Barker (Pil Su Park);

H.R. 8353. An act for the relief of Becky Jo and Charles R. Smith;

H.R. 9442. An act for the relief of Ki Sook Jun; to the Committee on the Judiciary; and

H.J. Res. 641. Joint resolution authorizing Father Flanagan's Boys Home to erect a memorial in the District of Columbia or its environs; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1966

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 898, H.R. 11588 and that it be laid down and made the pending business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 11588), making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island is recognized.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Rhode Island yield?

Mr. PASTORE. I am glad to yield to the Senator from New York, provided that in doing so I shall not lose my right to the floor.

UNITED STATES-ISRAEL RELATIONS AND FOREIGN AID

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, Israel is the country most often cited as an ex-

ample of how our foreign aid program has worked to help change the face of a nation. Ambassador John Kenneth Galbraith, in an article which appeared in *Foreign Affairs* in April 1961, said it well:

One country that has shown great advance since the war, including great capacity to make effective use of aid, has been Israel. It is singularly unendowed with natural resources. It has no oil wells, few minerals, insufficient water, and not much space. But all of the four elements mentioned—high literacy and a highly educated elite, the sense and the reality of social justice, an effective government, and a strong sense of purpose—are all present. So there is rapid progress.

Israel has indeed made good use of our aid. It has built a country that could serve as a model to its neighbors, if only those neighbors would transform their continuing hostility into peaceful cooperation. Israel does serve as a model to many of the new nations of Asia and Africa, who look to her for guidance and technical know-how because they know that many of their problems were once Israel's problems and that these problems can be surmounted by modern skills—and in what can only be called record time.

We recognize Israel's phenomenal accomplishments and we salute her. But this is not the time to turn away with compliments for a job well done.

Although Israel's economy has prospered—her currency reserves have increased to about \$700 million—there is another side to the picture.

Israel's foreign currency debt rose in 1964 from \$919 million to \$1,097 million, a debt burden that, per capita, is the highest in the world. And despite rising exports, her trade deficit is still about \$450 million a year.

Israel is faced with a security problem that is unique and seriously threatens her economic viability. She is surrounded by hostile nations who are busily stockpiling arms—which they receive either as gifts or at discount prices. Israel pays top prices for the arms she must have to protect herself. No country gives her arms. No country sells her arms at a discount.

It is a hard fact of life that Israel cannot ignore the hate of which she is the target or the vulnerability of her position. She must arm herself to deter the aggression that otherwise might overwhelm her. And so the resources that could go into creating soil out of sand and settling people on reclaimed desert must perforce go for arms.

It is astonishing to realize that in a country as small as Israel, 60 percent of the land is uninhabitable. Israel needs this area, now desert; it cannot afford to let it lie fallow. It needs the land to settle refugees who still look to Israel for a haven—for farming, for industrial use. This will be possible only through irrigation. And in this connection, I want to stress that our cooperation with Israel in a desalting project may well be the answer—not only in Israel but in many places throughout the world.

We are now extending to Israel 20-year development loans at 3.5 percent interest. If we continue making these loans, that country can continue to build.

And if we continue selling her our surplus foods for Israel pounds, she can continue to increase her imports from us. There has been a lot of talk in Congress about the waste of counterpart funds. But Israel has used these funds well; she has increased her imports from the United States and we have been a beneficiary.

The Near East Report of October 4, 1965, contains an analysis of Israel's economic problems and what our aid has done to help her economy. This article, I believe, makes it clear that premature termination of our aid can be a serious setback to a country which still faces difficult economic hurdles, and I therefore ask unanimous consent to have it printed in the *Record*.

There being no objection, the analysis was ordered to be printed in the *Record*, as follows:

ANALYSIS: A DEBT IS REPAYED

Last Thursday, on September 30, Ambassador Abraham Harman of Israel handed a check for \$60,000 to Harold F. Linder of the Export-Import Bank.

It was the final payment on the \$135 million Export-Import Bank Loans which President Truman authorized when the United States extended de jure recognition to Israel in 1949.

The bank charged interest at the rate of 3.5 percent. Over the years, the Israelis paid \$43.4 million in interest along with the \$135 million principal.

When that loan was first extended, many people had grave doubts about the prospects of Israel's survival, let alone its ability to make ends meet and pay its debts. For the new state was still subject to the threat of hostilities. There was an uneasy truce and the U.N. armistice agreements had not been consummated. Israel was resettling tens of thousands of Jewish refugees, survivors of the Hitler concentration camps. Its economy produced little to feed and support its people and its new immigrants. Its imports totaled \$156 million—about six times its exports of \$25 million.

In those early years there were no governmental grants or soft loans to Israel. The Marshall plan was restoring the economies of Western Europe. The United States had not begun to extend economic aid to the Near East.

GRANT AID BEGINS

The change came in 1951. In that year, the Israel economy was overwhelmed by the 3-year influx of some 600,000 refugees and immigrants from D.P. camps, from Arab lands, from behind the Iron Curtain. Israel was in desperate need of grant assistance. Congressional leaders Senators PAUL H. DOUGLAS, Democrat, of Illinois, and the late Robert A. Taft, Republican, of Ohio, were joined by 34 other Senators and by House leaders JOHN W. MCCORMACK, Democrat, of Massachusetts, and JOSEPH W. MARTIN, Republican, of Massachusetts, in sponsoring legislation to aid Israel. Congress approved a grant for \$65 million.

Grant aid was continued for a number of years, but it began to drop and ended in 1961. Meanwhile, the character of U.S. aid changed. The United States began to provide Israel with surplus foods, and it extended Israel development loans. At first these loans were repayable in Israel pounds, over long periods, and at minimal interest rates. Gradually, the interest rates were raised and Israel was required to pay in dollars.

For the Israel economy began to gain. There were other sources of aid.

West Germany paid reparations to the Israel Government as well as restitution to individuals.

of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 168, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S.,
October 19, 1965.

Resolved, That the House concur in the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and 13 to the bill (H.R. 168) entitled "An Act to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide increases in the rates of disability compensation, and for other purposes."

Resolved, That the House disagree to the amendments of the Senate numbered 6 and 11 to aforesaid bill.

Resolved, That the House concur in the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter proposed to be stricken by the Senate amendment, and on page 8 line 4, of the House engrossed bill strike out "Sec. 6" and insert "SEC. 5".

Resolved, That the House concur in the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken by the Senate amendment, strike out lines 12 through 21, inclusive, on page 8 of the House engrossed bill.

Resolved, That the House concur in the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter proposed to be stricken by the Senate amendment, and on page 9, line 1, of the House engrossed bill strike out "Sec. 8" and insert "Sec. 6".

Resolved, That the House concur in the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, with an amendment, as follows: Strike out the matter proposed to be stricken by the Senate amendment, insert the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment, and on page 2, line 2, of the Senate engrossed amendments strike out "Sec. 6" and insert "Sec. 7".

Resolved, That the House concur in the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter proposed to be stricken by the Senate amendment, and on page 11, line 18, of the House engrossed bill strike out "Sec. 10" and insert "Sec. 8".

Resolved, That the House concur in the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment, insert "Sec. 9".

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments and disagree to the amendments of the House, and request a conference thereon with the House of Representatives, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. BYRD of Virginia, Mr. LONG of Louisiana, Mr. SMATHERS, Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware, and Mr. CARLSON conferees on the part of the Senate.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1966

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 11588) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. PASTORE. What is the pending business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending business is Calendar No. 898, H.R. 11588.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, the Senator from Rhode Island will address himself to the pending business.

Mr. President, the bill before the Senate is the supplemental appropriation bill for 1966, H.R. 11588. It was reported to the House on Wednesday, October 13, and passed by the House on Thursday, October 14. The Senate Committee on Appropriations, immediately upon receipt of estimates addressed to the Senate covering items not previously considered by the House, began hearings by its various subcommittees to expedite Senate consideration of the bill. The first of these hearings was held on Monday, October 11, and the concluding hearing was on Monday, October 18.

The committee held its executive markup session on Tuesday, October 19, and the committee bill, report, and hearings are available to Senators today.

The committee recommendations total \$4,782,218,102, a reduction of \$188,985,750 from the budget estimates and an increase of \$567,788,492 over the House bill. This increase over the House bill is largely attributable to new items, not previously considered by the House and submitted directly and originally to the Senate. The total of such estimates was \$607,083,742.

Briefly, the following recapitulation will highlight the bill and major committee amendments:

Economic opportunity program: The committee recommendation of \$1,510 million—31.6 percent of the total—includes an increase of \$10 million over the House bill, with the increase earmarked for the initiation of the conservation work program.

This \$10 million additional is a result of the amendment to the Economic Opportunity Act by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. NELSON], which was adopted in the Senate, and the House accepted in conference. We are adding \$10 million to the \$1.5 billion total.

Urban renewal administration: \$1,400 million—29.3 percent of the total—is the amount allowed by the House and recommended by the committee for grants for fiscal years 1966 and 1967.

Higher educational activities: \$173,200,000 was recommended by the committee of a budget request for \$274 million transmitted to the Senate and not previously considered by the House.

Grants to States for public assistance: \$222 million was provided in both House and Senate committee recommendations.

Economic Development Administration development facilities grants: The budget estimate, \$254,500,000, was recommended by the committee, which is an increase of \$51,300,000 over the House allowance of \$203,200,000—in other words, we restored the cut.

Civil supersonic aircraft development: \$140 million was recommended, as re-

quested and as provided in the House allowance.

Economic development revolving fund: \$105 million is provided in the House allowance and in the committee recommendations, along with appropriate language to permit the fund to operate as a revolving fund.

Rural housing insurance fund: \$100 million is recommended as proposed in the House allowance.

Grants for basic water and sewer facilities: \$100 million is recommended for this Housing and Home Finance Agency program as provided in the House bill.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PASTORE. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I would like to ask a question or two with reference to the rural water and waste disposal program. As I understand, of the \$30 million, \$25 million is provided for grants and \$5 million for planning. I believe that should be adequate to get the program well under way. However, with reference to salaries and expenses, it appears the bill carries \$5 million. The question is, How do we divide that? I have consulted the Farmers Home Administration. They have the idea that it would require \$3.5 million to administer the \$100 million revolving fund in the new business which they expect in loans for home and farm operations, which would leave only \$1.5 million to carry on the rural water and waste disposal program. They consider this amount inadequate by at least \$1 million.

Can the Senator tell us just how that \$5 million which the committee has included in the bill is to be divided between what I would call the old regular Farmers Home Administration, program with its new authorization, and the rural water and waste disposal program?

Mr. PASTORE. Before I answer the question categorically, let me say it is my fervent hope that we shall be able to retain in conference the \$30 million, which was adopted on the motion of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG].

Once we have the \$30 million, I think a good question has been raised as to whether there are adequate funds so far as administration is concerned. We do not want to be penny wise and pound foolish. The program must be administered frugally and in a businesslike way. There is no question about that. I refer to page 5 of the committee report, relating to the \$5 million item:

The amount recommended includes \$2 million for water grants and \$3 million for the housing activities.

The contention is being made—and I suppose there is substance to the contention—that it is not sufficient. We encountered that question in the markup of the bill. However, this measure comes up more or less in the twilight of the present session. I do not suppose it was calculated with perfection, and the figures may not be precise. We think it is a reasonable figure. However, we are coming back in January, with the

grace of the Lord, and we can consider any problem at that time.

Mr. AIKEN. I hope there will be enough appropriated in time to meet the salaries and expenses necessary to carry out the increased program. I understand the chairman of the Deficiency Appropriations Subcommittee to say that he will consider it—I expect favorably—for whatever may be necessary to make these programs workable.

Mr. PASTORE. That is correct; in the public interest.

Mr. AIKEN. I notice, as the Senator has said, that the committee intended to provide \$2 million for administering water grants and \$3 million for housing and farm activities.

That might leave each of those programs about \$500,000 short. We also face the possibility—

Mr. PASTORE. But these appropriations are being made to be available until June of 1966.

Mr. AIKEN. Yes.

Mr. PASTORE. And we can always reconsider it in January or February of next year if it becomes necessary to do so.

I emphasize at this point that our primary effort should be to try to keep the \$30 million.

Mr. AIKEN. I read in the House report, and it seemed encouraging, that they were looking for the Senate to report the amount necessary for these programs because the President had not signed the bill at the time the House acted on the deficiency bill.

Mr. PASTORE. I make the pledge to the Senator that if it becomes necessary to have further programs and administrative expenses resources, I shall support them vigorously.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. I might say that in urging the increase for this program sponsored by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], and Congressman POAGE, of Texas, I did not press for additional funds for administration because Mr. Burch, the Administrator of the FHA testified a few days ago that they could transfer funds from one activity to another.

It may be some time before they can assemble all of the personnel necessary to carry out this program. It might be that they would have sufficient funds for the balance of the year.

Mr. AIKEN. I appreciate the attention that the chairman of the committee and his full committee gave to this matter. I believe it is an important program and I am glad to hear him say what he has already stated about providing additional funds in the event that those already included in the bill are not sufficient to provide for effective administration.

Mr. PASTORE. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island has the floor.

Mr. PASTORE. I yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. Relative to the matter just discussed by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator

from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG], and the chairman of this committee, I wish to say the committee granted more to the Farmers Home Administration than the budget recommendation.

The budget recommendation for rural water and waste disposal systems was \$17 million. The committee recommendation, of which the chairman was not a part because he felt that the \$17 million was more than could be committed between now and the first of the year, was \$30 million.

Once that had been made, the chairman requested that the salary and expense item be stepped up by \$500,000 from the amount which the committee had recommended because the chairman felt there would be an additional salary request. So instead of recommending \$4.5 million, which the committee had previously recommended, I suggested we allow \$5 million, and that was done.

Three million dollars was provided in the House bill for salaries and expenses on the items covered in Senate Document No. 278, and \$1.5 million was requested for this purpose in the supplemental Senate Document No. 62, making a total of \$4.5 million. But, as I stated previously, when our committee raised the amount for rural waste disposal systems to \$30 million, I felt that additional administrative funds would be necessary and recommended \$5 million, which was accepted.

I see no reason why this amount should not be adequate to take care of the situation. If it does not prove to be adequate, as the chairman of the committee now handling the bill has stated, we will be back with a supplemental request the first part of the year. There will be a supplemental bill during the first 2 or 3 months of the year, and any shortage of funds to administer the new program may be reported at that time.

But I would call attention to the fact that the action of the full committee in this instance was to allow \$500,000 more for salaries and expenses than had the subcommittee, which reported these various agricultural items to the full Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. To set the record straight, I had overlooked the \$500,000 item increase for administration expenses.

Mr. HOLLAND. Yes. I suggested that addition because after the committee outvoted the chairman I felt we should provide additional salary expenses. Obviously, if they had a larger program they would require more personnel to handle that workload.

Mr. PASTORE. The Senator is correct. I thank the Senator from Florida for his contribution. I believe we all agree.

Mr. AIKEN. In view of the comments made on the floor by the Senator from Florida, the Senator from Rhode Island, and the Senator from North Dakota, it appears that the Farmers Home Administration can proceed efficiently and without any more delay than necessary

to carry out the program with the assurance that they will be permitted to continue in a proper manner.

Mr. PASTORE. There will be only a small amount. As the Senator from Florida explained, we were quite generous.

Mr. AIKEN. Yes. I appreciate the statement of the Senator from Florida.

Mr. PASTORE. I return to my statement.

Revolving fund, Small Business Administration: The House bill included a requested \$76 million for disaster loan needs; the committee recommendation includes approval of this amount and further provision of \$84 million, as requested in an estimate submitted directly to the Senate. This latter amount is contingent upon the enactment of authorizing legislation.

The brief résumé just completed accounts for \$4,164,700,000—87 percent—of the total \$4,782,218,102 recommended.

The supplemental bill as reported by the House committee included \$6 million of a requested \$30 million for annual contract authorizations for rent supplement payments, and \$180,000 of a requested \$900,000 for rent supplement payments. This item was deleted during consideration of the bill on the floor of the House. Following considerable discussion, the committee recommendation provides annual contract authorization of \$12 million and \$360,000 for rent supplement payments.

The committee report accompanying the bill describes the above and all other items in this bill. I shall, with the assistance of other subcommittee chairmen who heard testimony on these items, try to answer any questions Senators may have with regard to this bill or report.

Mr. President, before we proceed with amendments to be offered by Senators, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be agreed to en bloc, and that the bill as thus amended be regarded for purpose of amendment as original text, provided that no point of order shall be considered to have been waived by reason of agreement to this order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

On page 2, after line 14, to insert:

“OFFICE OF INFORMATION
“Salaries and expenses

“For an additional amount for ‘Salaries and expenses’, \$200,000 for part 2 of the Annual Report of the Secretary for 1965 (known as the Yearbook of Agriculture) as authorized by section 73 of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44 U.S.C. 241) including not less than 232,250 copies for the use of the Senate and House of Representatives.”

On page 3, after line 7, to insert:

“Rural water and waste disposal grants

“For grants pursuant to sections 306(a)(2) and 306(a)(6) of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961, as amended, \$30,000,000.”

On page 3, line 14, to strike out “\$3,000,000” and insert “\$5,000,000”.

On page 5, after line 10, to insert:

"CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD**"Salaries and expenses**

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$125,000."

On page 5, line 18, to strike out "\$2,200,000" and insert "\$2,630,000".

On page 6, after line 19, to insert:

"Salaries and expenses, automatic data processing coordination

"For necessary expenses of carrying out Governmentwide automatic data processing activities within the jurisdiction of the General Services Administration, \$450,000."

On page 7, after line 4, to insert:

"Rent supplement program

"For rent supplements pursuant to section 101 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, \$360,000: *Provided*, That the maximum payments in any fiscal year for rent supplements required by all contracts which may be entered into under such section shall not exceed \$12,000,000."

On page 8, line 1, after "(12 U.S.C. 1701q et seq.)", to strike out "\$35,000,000" and insert "\$50,000,000"; and, in line 5, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$25,000" and insert "\$125,000".

On page 8, line 9, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$675,520,000" and insert "\$675,570,000"; in line 11, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$520,000" and insert "\$570,000"; and, in line 15, after the word "paragraph", to strike out "*Provided further*, That not to exceed \$1,500,000 of the amount provided for each fiscal year in this paragraph for grants shall be available for rehabilitation grants pursuant to Sec. 115 of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, and not to exceed \$75,000,000 shall be available for code enforcement grants pursuant to Sec. 117 of such Act".

On page 8, at the beginning of line 24, to strike out "\$6,325,000" and insert "\$10,000,000".

On page 9, at the beginning of line 3, to strike out "\$26,975,000" and insert "\$36,000,000, to remain available until expended".

On page 9, after line 11, to insert:

"Rehabilitation loan fund

"In addition to the amount otherwise available for administrative expenses for the current fiscal year in connection with loans pursuant to section 312 of the Housing Act of 1964, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1452b), \$190,000 shall be available from the 'Rehabilitation loan fund' for such expenses."

On page 9, line 21, after "1965", to strike out "\$9,000,000" and insert "\$15,000,000".

On page 10, line 4, after "(5 U.S.C. 55a)", to strike out "\$1,971,500" and insert "\$2,500,000".

On page 10, after line 12, to insert:

"Natural disaster study

"For necessary expenses to enable the Administrator to conduct studies with respect to methods of helping to provide financial assistance to victims of natural disasters, as authorized by law, \$1,600,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 408, 89th Congress, or similar legislation."

On page 11, line 2, after the word "Administrator", to strike out "\$170,000" and insert "\$450,000".

On page 11, line 8, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$1,200,000".

On page 11, after line 13, to insert:

"INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION**"Salaries and expenses**

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$185,000."

On page 12, after line 6, to insert:

"CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

"For an additional amount for 'Construction and maintenance', \$4,500, to remain

available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed this sum shall be available for reimbursement to the city of Winnemucca, Nevada, for the cost of improvements to streets and appurtenant facilities, adjoining property under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior in that city to be non-reimbursable and nonreturnable."

At the top of page 13, to insert:

"BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS**"Construction**

"For an additional amount for 'Construction', \$638,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 13, line 7, after the word "Construction", to strike out "\$10,500,000" and insert "\$11,347,000".

On page 13, after line 8, to insert:

"BUREAU OF MINES**"Solid waste disposal**

"For expenses necessary to carry out the functions of the Secretary of the Interior under the Solid Waste Disposal Act, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$1,400,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 14, after line 2, to insert:

"OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH**"Salaries and expenses**

"For an additional amount for carrying out the provisions of the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 329), \$1,000,000."

On page 14, after line 10, to insert:

"Forest protection utilization

"For an additional amount for forest research, \$75,000."

On page 16, after line 1, to insert:

"PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE**"Construction of Indian health facilities**

"For an additional amount for 'Construction of Indian Health Facilities', \$146,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 17, after line 14, to insert:

"DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**"Office of the Secretary****"Federal Contract Compliance Program**

"For expenses necessary to carry out the functions of the Department of Labor under Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, including service as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$444,000."

At the top of page 19, to insert:

"Higher educational activities

"For grants, contracts, payments, and advances under titles I, III, IV (except payments under parts C and D), V and VI of the Higher Education Act of 1965, and for grants under part C of title I of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended, \$173,200,000, of which \$10,000,000 shall be for grants and contracts for college and university extension education under title I of the Higher Education Act of 1965, \$5,000,000 shall be for the purposes of title III, \$60,000,000 shall be for programs under part A of title IV of that Act, \$10,000,000 shall be for loan insurance programs under part B of title IV of that Act of which \$2,500,000 for the student loan insurance fund and interest payments shall remain available until expended and \$7,500,000 for advances shall remain available until June 30, 1968, \$15,000,000 shall be for the purposes of title VI of the Act, and \$40,000,000 shall be for grants for college work-study programs under part C of title I of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H.R. 9567, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation: *Provided*, That in administering the appropriation included in the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1966, related to elementary and secondary

educational activities, the amount authorized to be appropriated by title II of the authorizing Act shall be deemed to include amending provisions contained in section 6 of H.R. 9022, Eighty-ninth Congress."

On page 20, after line 6, to insert:

"Salaries and expenses

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$2,935,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H.R. 9567, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation."

On page 20, after line 11, to insert:

"VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION**"Grants to States**

"For an additional amount for 'Grants to States', including grants to public and other nonprofit agencies, institutions and organizations, \$8,310,000, of which \$500,000 is for grants to States for vocational rehabilitation services under section 2 of said Act; \$5,000,000, which shall remain available for the periods specified in section 1(3) of said Act, is for grants for planning for the development of comprehensive vocational rehabilitation programs, and for grants for planning, preparing for, and initiating special programs to expand vocational rehabilitation services, as authorized by section 4(a)(2) of said Act; \$1,500,000, which shall remain available for the period specified in section 14(1) of said Act, is for grants with respect to workshops and rehabilitation facilities as authorized by section 14 of said Act; and \$1,310,000 is for grants to workshops for improvement projects under section 15(b) of said Act: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H.R. 8310, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation."

On page 21, after line 7, to insert:

"Research and training

"For an additional amount for 'Research and training', \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H.R. 8310, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation."

On page 21, after line 12, to insert:

"Grants for correctional rehabilitation study

"For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of section 12 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, \$560,000, of which \$500,000 is for grants to initiate a program of research and study in correctional rehabilitation."

On page 21, after line 18, to insert:

"Salaries and expenses

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$390,000, together with not to exceed \$115,000 to be transferred from the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund, as provided in section 222(d)(5) of the Social Security Act, as amended: *Provided*, That the amount appropriated by this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H.R. 8310, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation."

On page 22, after line 16, to strike out:

"For an additional amount for 'Community health practice and research', \$12,000,000, of which \$3,000,000 shall be for carrying out section 310 of the Public Health Service Act, and \$9,000,000 for carrying out section 314 (c) of the Act with respect to home health service programs; together with \$2,100,000 to be transferred, as authorized by section 201(g)(1) of the Social Security Act, as amended, from any one or all of the trust funds referred to therein and to be expended for functions delegated to the Surgeon General by the Secretary under title XVIII of the Social Security Act, as amended."

And, in lieu thereof, to insert:

"For an additional amount for 'Community health practice and research', \$24,000,000, of which \$3,000,000 shall be for carrying out

section 310 of the Public Health Service Act, \$9,000,000 for carrying out section 314(c) of the Act with respect to home health service programs, \$1,000,000 for carrying out section 314(c) of the Act with respect to grants to schools of public health, and \$11,000,000 for carrying out parts C, E, and F of title VII of the Act and of which \$200,000 shall be available for scholarship grants to eligible schools for award to first-year students in the current academic year only; together with \$2,100,000 to be transferred, as authorized by section 201(g) (1) of the Social Security Act, from any one or all of the trust funds referred to therein and to be expended for functions delegated to the Surgeon General by the Secretary under title XVIII of the Social Security Act: *Provided*, That the sums appropriated for carrying out parts C, E, and F of title VII of the Public Health Service Act shall be available only upon enactment of H.R. 3141, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation.

"Grants and payments for the next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after March 31 of the current fiscal year, grants and payments under part F of title VII of the Public Health Service Act for the next succeeding fiscal year such sums as may be necessary, and the obligations incurred and expenditures made hereunder shall be charged to the appropriation for that purpose for such fiscal year."

On page 24, after line 5, to insert:

"Air pollution"

"For an additional amount for 'Air pollution,' \$625,000, of which \$470,000 is for carrying out the Motor Vehicle Air Pollution Control Act."

On page 24, after line 9, to insert:

"Environmental engineering and sanitation"

"For an additional amount for 'Environmental engineering and sanitation', for carrying out the functions of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare under the Solid Waste Disposal Act, \$4,000,000."

On page 24, after line 14, to insert:

"Water supply and water pollution control"

"For an additional amount for 'Water supply and water pollution control', \$628,000."

On page 24, after line 17, to insert:

"Grants for waste treatment works construction"

"For an additional amount for 'Grants for waste treatment works construction', \$50,000,000, to remain available until December 31, 1966, and of which \$30,000,000 shall be for grants for construction of sewage treatment works in accordance with the allotment formula set forth in the third sentence of section (8c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, and \$20,000,000 shall be for grants and contracts pursuant to section 6 of such Act to demonstrate new and improved methods of controlling the discharge into water of sewage or other wastes from sewers."

On page 25, after line 3 to insert:

"Foreign quarantine activities"

For an additional amount for 'Foreign quarantine activities', \$125,000."

On page 25, line 9, after the word "Health", to strike out "\$19,700,000" and insert "\$20,200,000"; and, in line 12, after the word "Act", to insert a comma and "and \$500,000 shall be to carry out the provisions of section 231 of the Social Security Amendments of 1965".

On page 25, after line 14, to insert:

"Regional medical programs"

"To carry out title IX of the Public Health Service Act, \$25,000,000, of which \$24,000,000 shall remain available until December 31, 1966, for grants pursuant to such title."

On page 27, after line 9, to insert:

"Assistance for repatriated United States Nationals"

"For an additional amount for 'assistance for repatriated United States nationals', \$120,000, of which \$40,000 shall be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), only to the extent necessary to provide for requirements not anticipated in the budget estimates."

On page 27, line 23, after the word "welfare", to strike out "\$25,000,000" and insert "\$10,000,000"; and, on page 28, line 2, after the word "children", to strike out the comma and "and \$15,000,000 for special project grants under section 532 of the Social Security Act, as amended, for comprehensive health care and services for school age and preschool age children".

On page 28, line 15, to strike out "\$163,000" and insert "\$275,000."

On page 29, line 14, after the word "amended", to strike out "\$1,500,000,000" and insert "\$1,510,000,000" at the beginning of line 16, to insert "not less than \$10,000,000 to carry out the purposes of section 205 (d) of title II, and"; and on page 30, line 18, after "1965", to insert a colon and "*Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be available for any grant until the Director has determined that the grantee is qualified to administer the funds and programs involved in the proposed grant: *Provided further*, That all grant agreements shall provide that the General Accounting Office shall have access to the records of the grantee which bear exclusively upon the Federal grant."

On page 31, after line 2, to insert:

"SENATE"

On page 31, after line 3, to insert:

"Expense allowances of the Vice President, and Majority and Minority Leaders"

"For an additional amount for expense allowances of the Majority and Minority Leaders, \$1,000 each; in all, \$2,000."

On page 31, after line 7, to insert:

"SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES"

"Office of the Vice President"

"For an additional amount for clerical assistance to the Vice President, \$30,750."

On page 31, after line 11, to insert:

"CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE"

"Miscellaneous items"

"For an additional amount for 'Miscellaneous items', \$225,000."

On page 31, after line 15, to insert:

"For an additional amount for 'Miscellaneous items', fiscal year 1965, \$200,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation 'Salaries, officers and employees, Senate', fiscal year 1965."

On page 33, after line 12, to strike out:

"CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS"

"Extension of the Capitol"

"For an additional amount for 'Extension of the Capitol', \$300,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 33, after line 16, to insert:

"Senate Office Buildings"

"For an additional amount for 'Senate Office Buildings' \$405,000, to remain available until expended."

At the top of page 34, to insert:

"The paragraph contained in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1960 (73 Stat. 407) which reads 'Hereafter, the Architect of the Capitol is authorized, without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to fix the compensation of one position under the appropriation 'Senate Office Buildings' at a basic rate of \$7,020 per annum' is hereby amended by striking out the amount \$7,020

and inserting in lieu thereof the amount \$7,700."

On page 35, after line 5, to insert:

"DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS"

"Department of the Army"

"Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control"

"Construction, general"

"For an additional amount for 'Construction, general', \$1,950,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available only upon enactment of S. 2300, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation."

On page 35, after line 14, to insert:

"DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR"

"Bureau of Reclamation"

"Construction and Rehabilitation"

"For an additional amount for 'Construction and rehabilitation', \$500,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 36, after line 13, to insert:

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE"

"Administration of Foreign Affairs"

"Salaries and Expenses"

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$500,000."

On page 36, after line 18, to insert:

"INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS"

"Facilities for International Pacific Halibut Commission"

"For provision of office and other facilities necessary for carrying out the Northern Pacific Halibut Act, as amended, \$500,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 37, line 24, to strike out "\$50,000" and insert "\$100,000".

At the top of page 38, to insert:

"OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS"

"Salaries and expenses"

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$165,000."

On page 38, after line 20, to strike out:

"For grants as authorized by title I of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, \$203,200,000, of which not to exceed \$3,200,000 shall be for administrative expenses."

And in lieu thereof, to insert:

"For grants as authorized by title I of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, \$254,500,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$4,500,000 shall be for administrative expenses during the current fiscal year."

On page 39, at the beginning of line 11, to strike out "\$18,125,000" and insert "\$19,325,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 39, after line 13, to strike out:

"ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT"

"For the purpose of extending financial assistance under sections 201 and 202 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, \$105,000,000, of which not to exceed \$3,200,000 shall be available for administrative expenses and of said administrative expenses not less than \$1,600,000 shall be advanced to the Small Business Administration for the processing of loan applications: *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for administrative or any other expenses in the creation or operation of an economic development revolving fund."

And insert in lieu thereof:

"ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REVOLVING FUND"

"For capital for the revolving fund created by title II of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, \$105,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$3,700,000 shall be available for administrative expenses during the current fiscal year."

On page 41, line 6, after the word "statistics", to strike out "\$18,250,000" and insert "\$20,000,000".

On page 41, after line 7, to insert:

"HEMISFAIR 1968 EXPOSITION"

"For expenses necessary for planning the extent of participation by the United States in HemisFair 1968, as authorized by law, \$125,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H.R. 9247, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation."

On page 41, after line 13, to insert:

"BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS"

"Control of outdoor advertising and junkyards"

"For control of outdoor advertising and junkyards, as authorized by the Highway Beautification Act of 1965, including payments to the States, \$10,000,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 2084, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation."

On page 42, after line 4, to insert:

"Landscaping and scenic enhancement"

"For carrying out the provisions of title 23, United States Code, section 319, as amended by the Highway Beautification Act of 1965, \$60,000,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 2084, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation."

On page 42, after line 11, to insert:

"Administrative expenses, highway beautification"

"For necessary administrative expenses for carrying out the provisions of the Highway Beautification Act of 1965, \$750,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 2084, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation."

On page 42, after line 18, to insert:

"Highway safety"

"For necessary expenses for carrying out the provisions of title 23, United States Code, section 135, \$290,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 2084, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation."

On page 43, after line 16, to insert:

"Revolving fund"

"For additional capital for the revolving fund authorized by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be available without fiscal year limitation, \$84,000,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of authorizing legislation."

On page 45, line 7, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document Numbered 64 and", and in line 8, after the word "Congress", to strike out "\$6,130,470" and insert "\$11,508,212".

On page 46, after line 5, to insert a new section, as follows:

"SEC. 1202. The appropriations, authorizations, and authority with respect thereto in this Act shall be available from July 1, 1965, for the purposes provided in such appropriations, authorizations, and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1965, and the date of enactment of this Act in anticipation of such appropriations, authorizations, and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms hereof, and the terms of Public Law 89-58, Eighty-ninth Congress, as amended."

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, on behalf of the committee, I ask unanimous consent that the following three corrections be made, which were inadvertently omitted from the printed copy of the bill:

On page 30, line 8, strike out "one year" and insert "twenty-four months".

On page 39, line 12, strike out "\$5,100,000" and insert "\$6,300,000".

On page 39, line 11, strike out the words, "to remain available until expended".

I offer the amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to considering the amendments en bloc?

Without objection the amendments are considered and agreed to en bloc.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask that it be reported.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 43, line 16, immediately preceding the period insert a comma and the following: "such additional capital to be available for the forgiveness of disaster loans made to victims of the Hurricane Betsy disaster during 1965 to the extent authorized by law".

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, the bill carries additional funds for the Small Business Administration in order that that agency might make loans to victims of Hurricane Betsy. This was the greatest loss sustained, from a monetary point of view, which has occurred in any disaster in the history of this country, measured in terms of dollars and cents. Insurance companies suffered their greatest insurance loss. They have said that the Government has been trying to get into the insurance business, and that if they suffer any more losses like this, they will be out of business in Louisiana.

Florida also was injured by the disaster. The President recommended assistance to the poor people whose homes were flooded by the hurricane and were subject to uninsurable losses. One can insure against a hurricane disaster to his home, as happened, and no help is requested for such persons, other than under the ordinary authority. But for uninsurable losses, such as resulted from the tidal wave that was pushed forward by Hurricane Betsy, there is no way in which many people could repay. They were powerless to protect themselves from it. Even though Congress passed an act to provide such insurance, it has never been implemented.

The President recommended legislation, and it was passed by the House, to provide as much as \$1,800 for loans that had to do with the uninsurable part of the risk. That bill was sponsored by Senators from the six States affected, and it has been reported to the Senate unanimously by the Committee on Public Works, under the leadership of the distinguished Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA]. Seventy-six million dollars has been authorized for the Small Business Administration to make disaster loans.

I do not believe that Congress or the President had any intention to assist only those who suffered from Hurricane Betsy. The reason for increasing the SBA revolving fund was that in the event the Senate should see fit tomorrow

to pass the same bill which passed the House unanimously, and which has been reported unanimously by the Senate Committee on Public Works, its language would make it possible to implement the forgiveness feature of the other bill.

In the event the Senate should think otherwise, and the matter would be in conference, I presume it would be dropped out.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Will the Senator explain more fully the words "forgiveness to the extent of the authority of the law"? What does that mean? Will that language be in the bill before us?

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Yes; it is in the bill which passed the House and which has been unanimously reported by the Committee on Public Works. The amendment does not increase the amount of money in the bill at all.

Mr. PASTORE. Oh, yes, it does.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Oh, no. I discussed that with the Senator. I do not believe it will increase the amount in the bill. The amendment provides, in the section which authorizes the appropriation of \$76 million to the Small Business Administration, from which the loans will be made, that the appropriation of \$76 million is not to be regarded as an increase in the revolving fund to the extent that loans are forgivable under the bill which passed the House unanimously, and which will be before the Senate.

Mr. PASTORE. That is not the way I understood it at all. From the discussion I had on the floor of the Senate concerning the Senator's amendment, I understood that this would be a forgiveness, that the money would be appropriated to the President, and that he would reimburse the revolving fund. Otherwise, the revolving fund would not be adequate to take care of other needs. Has the Senator modified that provision now?

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Yes. The Senator told me that he would accept the amendment in this fashion. At least, I thought that was what the Senator had said.

Mr. PASTORE. No, I said nothing about accepting anything.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I thought that was what the Senator had said.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. PASTORE. As I understand, first of all, this item was not brought to the attention of the Committee on Appropriations. It was brought to my attention about an hour ago. I consider it to have considerable merit. It relates mostly to losses suffered by a number of victims of Hurricane Betsy.

The bill passed the House. It provides for the forgiveness of certain obligations with respect to loans made by the Small Business Administration. Under the authorization legislation, the President would be empowered to reimburse the revolving fund to the extent to which

the forgivenesses are consummated. The authorization requires \$70 million, as I understand.

When the Senator from Louisiana and I discussed it, I said I thought it was new matter and should be discussed on the floor of the Senate. It was wholly new to us.

This is an emergency situation. If we pass the authorizing legislation and then turn our backs and go home, we cannot do much about the condition before next spring. In the meantime, the recovery or rehabilitation of the victims would be delayed for that period of time. I am convinced that we should consider providing relief.

It was my understanding that we would add \$70 million to be assigned to the President so as to reimburse the fund under the provisions of the authorization legislation. We planned to discuss it in the Senate; and if Senators felt we should approve it now, I would be perfectly willing to accept the amendment. But I did not make any commitment one way or the other, because I have not talked over the proposal with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], who is a stranger to the whole proposal.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Louisiana yield?

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. This is a penciled amendment and provides for additional capital to be available for the forgiveness of disaster loans as a result of Hurricane Betsy, of 1965, to the extent authorized by law.

Following what the Senator from Rhode Island has said, if this language is added to the \$76 million provided on page 43, the section would read:

For additional capital for the revolving fund authorized by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be available without fiscal year limitations, \$76 million—

Then there would be added:

such additional capital to be available for the forgiveness of disaster loans,

And so forth. Why does that not mean that we are going to add capital to the \$76 million, as the Senator from Rhode Island may have suggested?

Mr. PASTORE. If the appropriation is used for the forgiveness of \$70 million, we will end with \$6 million. We will drain the revolving fund, because there will be no reimbursement. If something is forgiven, it is not paid back. If it is not paid back, the revolving fund will be drained.

This matter ought to be talked over, so that it can be acted upon correctly. If the Senate is of a mind to include something new in the appropriation bill, what we ought to do is to add \$70 million and explain why.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should like to read, in the presence of the Senator from Rhode Island and the Senator from Louisiana, the following:

AUTHORIZED APPROPRIATIONS.—The Small Business Act presently authorizes appropriations to the SBA revolving fund in an amount of \$1,721,000,000. Appropriations made to date, including \$150 million recently provided in the annual appropriation act of 1966, total only \$1,645,000,000, leaving a balance of \$76,000,000 authorized but not appropriated.

That is what we have provided in the act. As the Senator from Rhode Island has said, it seems to me that if we are to forgive something, we are changing the purpose or the amount involved in the \$76 million that we are appropriating.

I do not object to what the Senator has said, if the authorization will come through; but we ought to change the language a little.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Permit me to explain. My amendment was prepared by the legislative counsel. I discussed it with the Parliamentarian. Our problem is that the President agrees to do something, the Bureau of the Budget agrees to it, the House agrees to it, and the committees agree to it. But in drafting the proposal, we find that someone has included such language that the House does not want to go to conference and the Senate does not want to go to conference. We would like to pass the House bill.

There is hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$70 million out of this amount, and such sum shall remain available until expended.

That is in the bill that I introduced along with five cosponsors. That language means that the President said, "We will help you people," and the House and Senate said that also. However, we then find that we cannot do it because we did not appropriate the money because somebody, in drafting the measure, put section 6 in the Hurricane Betsy relief bill.

That being the case, if we do not amend the bill, which the chairman of the committee does not want to do, and if the House does not want to go into conference, we shall be unable to do anything. We must amend the bill so that it will relate to the authority in the appropriation bill.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, the Senator would now get the authorization in with the appropriation. I do not believe that we should do that. I suggest, if the Senator will consider this, that we are all in accord as to our objectives. We could reach our goal better if we were to get our staff members to discuss this and call up the agency and find out how it should be done. We can then put in the proper language.

I am sympathetic, and the Senator from Massachusetts is sympathetic. Once this has been accomplished, we shall have a sympathetic bit of legislation.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I am much encouraged. I thank the distinguished Senator in charge of the bill and the senior Senator from Massachusetts.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Louisiana withdraw his amendment?

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I withdraw my amendment.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. An amendment is proposed by the senior Senator from Oklahoma, as follows:

Page 45, line 7, strike the word "and" and insert a comma.

Page 45, line 8, after "Eighty-ninth Congress" insert a comma and the following: "and final judgment of the Indian Claims Commission in Docket Numbers 329-A and 329-B".

Page 45, line 9, strike "\$11,503,212" and insert "\$26,503,212".

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I appreciate very much the Senator in charge of the bill affording me an opportunity to introduce my amendment which would merely carry out an appropriation in behalf of a final award made by the Indian Claims Commission.

Although the Indian Claims Commission final award was not released until October 18, the claim of the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Indians of Oklahoma goes back more than a hundred years, and the final judgment of the Indian Claims Commission is based on a petition filed by these Indians 14 years ago.

There is no question but what under the law this payment has been authorized by the Congress. This authorization is set forth in section 70(u) of title 25 of the United States Code, and I quote:

When the report of the Commission determining any claimant to be entitled to recover has been filed with Congress, such report shall have the effect of a final judgment of a court of claims, and there is authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to pay the final determination of the Commission.

I am also reliably informed that this is not the first time that this procedure has been adopted in the appropriation of funds to cover an award made by the Indian Claims Commission.

I have a letter from the presiding judge of the Indian Claims Commission, Hon. Arthur V. Watkins, addressed to Hon. CARL HAYDEN, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, in which the presiding judge states:

This final judgment was entered today and has been reported as required by the Indian Claims Commission Act to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the President of the Senate.

I ask unanimous consent that this letter under date of October 8, 1965, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION,
Washington, D.C., October 18, 1965.

HON. CARL HAYDEN,
Chairman, Senate Appropriations Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington,
D.C.

DEAR CARL: I am sending you herewith a certified copy of the final judgment in the case filed before this Commission entitled "Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Indians of Oklahoma, suing on its own behalf and as representative of the confederated tribe of Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians of the upper Arkansas, also known as the southern Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes of Indians, and on behalf of the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes of Indians, petitioner against the United States of America, defendant, docket Nos. 329-A and 329-B.

This final judgment was entered today and has been reported as required by the Indian Claims Commission Act to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the President of the Senate.

The law has been fully complied with and the final judgment of \$15 million should be a part of the Supplemental Appropriation

Act which is now pending before your committee.

As you know, the Indians have been waiting a long time for an adjudication of their claims. This claim has finally been finished and under the law as soon as the money is appropriated it begins to bear interest at the rate of 4 percent per annum. This Commission is being constantly urged to speed up the disposition of these cases and as a part of the stepped-up program, we are requesting that this judgment be made a part of the current supplemental appropriation bill. I might add, that you have very kindly responded to similar requests in the past and it has been most helpful.

In connection with this judgment I would like to call your attention to the fact that the Indian Claims Commission is a legislative judicial body which the Congress set up for the express purpose of determining these Indian claims. We are not in any sense an executive agency, and as we see it, and according to past practice, it is not necessary to have an estimate from the Budget Bureau on claims which are paid or can be paid in connection with the activities of a legislative body such as this Commission.

Many thanks for your assistance and if there are any questions I will be glad to answer them.

With kind personal regards, I am
Sincerely yours,

ARTHUR V. WATKINS,
Chief Commissioner.

Mr. MONRONEY. Hon. Arthur V. Watkins, Chief Commissioner of the Indian Claims Commission, notified the President of the Senate in a letter dated October 18, 1965, and in accordance with the statute, filed with the Congress the determination of the Indian Claims Commission.

Commissioner Watkins pointed out at the time that the Cheyenne-Arapahos have been waiting a long time for an adjudication of this claim. He also pointed out that the Commission joined in requesting that this judgment be made a part of this supplemental appropriations bill. The willingness of Congress to respond to similar requests in the past has been most helpful to the Indian Claims Commission, according to Commissioner Watkins.

May I remind the Senate that the Indian Claims Commission is a legislative-judicial body which the Congress set up for the express purpose of determining these Indian settlements. The Commission is not in any sense an executive agency, and it is not necessary to have an estimate from the Bureau of the Budget in order for this appropriation to be considered and approved. As a matter of fact, Budget Bureau approval of awards made by the Commission acting as an arm of Congress, has been literally pro forma.

The net effect of approval of this appropriation in this bill will be to set aside the \$15 million in the U.S. Treasury owed to the Cheyenne-Arapahos pending a determination of the method of distribution. The Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes are now negotiating with the appropriate authorities in the Bureau of Indian Affairs concerning these matters. The members of the tribes, some 5,000 citizens of the United States, most of whom are located in Oklahoma but others scattered throughout the Nation, have under advisement several suggestions to establish commer-

cial enterprises, nursing homes, and other institutions which would be of long-term benefits to the Cheyennes and the Arapahos.

Approval of this appropriation at this time will reinforce, in my opinion, the determination of tribal members to make maximum use of the money in a manner that will help the Cheyennes and Arapahos achieve long-sought economic and cultural goals. This approval will be a reaffirmation of the good faith that the Congress has in longstanding treaties with these great Indian nations who once held sway over vast reaches of the Western Plains and mountains. The Cheyennes and Arapahos have become good citizens of the United States, and are entitled to this favorable action at this time on basis of the outstanding authorization found in the statutes previously quoted.

I ask the distinguished chairman of the committee if he will consider taking this amendment to conference.

Mr. PASTORE. This is a fixed obligation.

Mr. MONRONEY. This is an obligation that has been finally determined by the last court in this regard, the Indian Claims Commission, and filed with the Speaker of the House and with the President of the Senate, which is the approved method of getting it before the Senate.

Mr. PASTORE. This is a full obligation?

Mr. MONRONEY. This is a full obligation of \$15 million. However, the money deposited in the Treasury will draw 4-percent interest, and that is the purpose of the amendment, so that the Indians will not be compelled to carry on without any interest benefit, for a year or so, on the award that they won on October 18.

Mr. PASTORE. If the Senator will yield, this matter was discussed before our committee on the initiation of our distinguished colleague, the senior Senator from Oklahoma.

It was the sense of the committee that we should discuss the matter on the floor and bring it up as an independent amendment, rather than to adopt the proposal in committee. The procedure was agreed upon by the members of the committee who were present at the time, that in the event there was no serious objection to adopting this proposal on the floor, I would be permitted to accept the amendment and take it to conference.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I agree with what the Senator from Rhode Island has said. The only thing I wish to make clear is that these are final results.

Mr. MONRONEY. They are final determinations.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. There would be no appeals or anything else.

Mr. MONRONEY. This is from the presiding judge.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, will the senior Senator from Oklahoma yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I commend my distinguished senior colleague for his statement, and I am pleased to co-

sponsor with him this amendment which would appropriate \$15 million for the Cheyenne-Arapaho Indian Tribes. This sum of money was awarded by the Claims Commission on October 18, 1965, too late to be included in the committee bill. It is based on two claims, one filed as early as November 1958, and the second in 1963. The first and largest of these claims, representing settlement of \$10,725,000 is based on inadequate compensation by the Federal Government to the tribes for land ceded to the Government in 1891. The second claim is based on inadequate compensation for land ceded by the tribes to the Federal Government in 1869. The award under this claim was \$4,275,000.

Favorable action by the Senate on this amendment would appropriate the total \$15 million to be deposited in the U.S. Treasury to the credit of the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes. As soon as the Congress appropriates these funds, tribal members and the Bureau of Indian Affairs can begin developing the program by which this money will be distributed. Distribution legislation can then be introduced early next session and at long last, after nearly 20 years of work on this claim, the Indian people can recover the funds rightfully theirs.

There is now no question whatsoever concerning the right of these people to this money. In a real sense, it already belongs to them and has been held too long by the Federal Government. But, over and above that, at a time when we are spending millions of dollars on an antipoverty program, I daresay that no \$15-million investment against poverty can be conceived which will be more needed than this appropriation. The Cheyenne-Arapaho people, for the most part, live in northwestern Oklahoma. They occupy land which has been low in agricultural yield and are concentrated in small communities where the general income is low and industrial opportunities few.

On the other hand, I am pleased to say that in recent years their determination to improve themselves is high and dramatic. A few years ago, with a minimum of outside assistance, they organized an effective adult education program, still active and reaching well over 100 persons scattered throughout the tribal areas. In addition, they have effective and dedicated tribal leadership. I feel that this money will be used to the great benefit of these Indian people. Given their entitlement to this settlement, the long and difficult efforts they have made to secure it, their need, and their desire and readiness to help themselves, I hope that they will not now suffer disappointment by needless delay at the hands of the Federal Government.

We have discussed this matter with the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] and I appreciate his comments today. Mr. President, I urge the adoption of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Oklahoma.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina is recognized.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I do not have any questions as to any particular item in the bill. However, for a number of years I have been very concerned with the expenditures made by Congress which have been greater than our income.

Can the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island, who is a member of the Committee on Appropriations and well versed and knowledgeable on the appropriations enacted by Congress, tell us the total appropriations for the year 1966 and the estimated income for that year?

I have been told that there will be a possible deficit of between \$5 billion and \$10 billion. Has the Senator any exact figures as to the amount?

Mr. PASTORE. I have no figures at the moment. All I can do is give the figure on this particular supplemental appropriation. However, I assure the Senator that, because of his interest, I shall attempt to secure the most recent information available and provide it to him.

Mr. THURMOND. I appreciate that very much. I thank the Senator.

We have been falling behind in this regard during the past 36 years. There has been a balanced budget, as I understand, in only 6 years out of the past 36 years.

Has the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island or the Committee on Appropriations given any thought to the question of perhaps devising some way by which we can keep a more accurate check on appropriations and income so that, if possible, we can come within our income each year?

Mr. PASTORE. The only answer I can give to the Senator from South Carolina is that he knows the composition of the Committee on Appropriations. I do not have to read the roster. However, I assure the Senator, and I think he well knows, that the most conservative-minded Senators are on the Committee on Appropriations. We go through every item with a fine-tooth comb. We do not accept a figure because it is sponsored or submitted to us.

We investigate everything, and wherever we can save a dollar, we try hard to do so. Sometimes we save \$2 when it is only necessary to save \$1. However, that is the philosophy of our committee.

There are present at this time many members of the Committee on Appropriations. The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD], are all present. These are some of the most conservative men whom I have ever met in my life.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THURMOND. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. And they are led in this instance by the somewhat thoughtful but very liberal Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. PASTORE. I am glad the Senator used the word "somewhat."

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, the thing that has disturbed me is that I do not see how we can keep on going, in the future, year after year, more in debt, at the rate of \$5 or \$10 billions a year. It seems to me that payday will come some day, and that we should begin to devise some method by which we can balance the budget. The sooner we can do that, the better. I believe the interest on the national debt now runs about \$11 billion a year, and that is a sizable sum in itself. If possible, we should devise a system whereby we could pay something on the debt each year—even if it is only a billion dollars, it would be something. I do not think it is right for our generation to be spending the substance that belongs to the children of the future, the children of Senators and of the other citizens of this Nation. I do not think it is just to be placing this burden on their backs. I believe we should pay our own way as we go along. If the Senator and his committee would give some consideration to that, I feel it would be a great service to the Nation.

Mr. PASTORE. I thank the Senator for his fine contribution. I could not agree with him more. I think it is absolutely incumbent upon us, in dealing with the taxpayers' money, to be very careful to do only what is absolutely necessary in the interest of the national welfare.

Regrettably, we have a situation in Korea; regrettably, we have a situation in South Vietnam; and those are things we have to meet with prudence—and with parsimony, too. The fact remains that we try hard to do our job, and to do it in the interests of the people. I assure the people of that.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment and ask that it be stated.

Mr. EASTLAND. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I will yield as soon as the amendment is stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 7, it is proposed to delete lines 5 through 10.

On page 11, line 2, it is proposed to delete "\$450,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$850,000".

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield to the Senator from Mississippi, after which I shall explain my amendment.

LT. COL. WILLIAM T. SCHUSTER,
U.S. AIR FORCE (RETIRED)

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 919) for the relief of Lt. Col. William T. Schuster, U.S. Air Force (retired), which was on page 2, line 10, after "Act." insert:

No part of the amount appropriated in this Act shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this

Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolution, and they were signed by the Vice President:

H.R. 1218. An act for the relief of T. W. Holt & Co. and/or Holt Import & Export Co.;
H.R. 4088. An act for the relief of Irving M. Sobin Chemical Co., Inc.;

H.R. 9545. An act providing for the acquisition and preservation by the United States of certain items of evidence pertaining to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy;

H.R. 10369. An act to give the consent of Congress to the States of Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Vermont to become parties to title II of the Compact on Taxation of Motor Fuels Consumed by Interstate Buses and the Agreement relating to Bus Taxation Proration and Reciprocity;

H.R. 11303. An act to amend section 18 of the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended;

H.R. 11420. An act to amend title 39, United States Code, to provide certain mailing privileges with respect to members of the U.S. Armed Forces, and for other purposes; and

H.J. Res. 571. Joint resolution to authorize the President to proclaim the week beginning October 25, 1965, as National Parkinson Week.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1966

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 11588) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, my amendment is concerned with rent subsidies. I ask that when the vote be taken, it be by the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, the amendment which I propose is to cut out the funds voted by the Committee on Appropriations for the rent supplement program in the sums of \$12 million for contract authorization for grants and \$360,000 for rent payments all during fiscal year 1966. My amendment would give the full budget estimate of \$850,000 to the FHA instead of \$450,000 as voted by the committee, so that adequate funds would be available during the remainder of this fiscal year to allow FHA to plan and develop criteria in the various communities in the United States for implementation of this program.

In short, I do not believe that this program is ready to be funded for implementation at this time. To support this contention I would like to quote from the justification for this supplemental budget request issued by the Housing

and Home Finance Agency. Under "Administration of the Program" they state that the FHA will:

1. Establish maximum per unit mortgage limits in each locality to assure that projects will not be of extravagant design.
2. Screen the sponsors to see that they are bona fide nonprofit, limited-dividend, or co-operative organizations with necessary knowledge and capability to carry through proposed projects.
3. Review the qualifications of any proposed management firms to see that they are qualified.
4. Process the project in accordance with applicable underwriting standards.

This justification further states that the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency will retain responsibility for—

1. Regional and local allocations of rent supplement funds, based on findings as to need in various areas and adjusted in accordance with active demand;
2. The establishment of income ceilings in each local housing market area; and
3. Market surveys necessary to set such income ceilings and make allocations of rent supplement funds.

Mr. President, this is a tremendous undertaking that can affect up to 4 million American citizens. That was the figure given to us by Mr. Weaver. It is a complicated program and one that will necessitate independent surveys, studies and evaluation of each local community or city or area in which this program will be undertaken to determine existing rent levels, to determine what an economic rent level should be, to determine average incomes and the ability of people to pay rent, and many other considerations.

Mr. President, that appealed to me as a reason why we should have a study before we appropriate any funds, either for active payments or for contract authorizations, which the House objects to in any event, because it means—or so I understood from listening to Mr. Weaver; and the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] and the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] were there—that different standards must be established in every locality and every city in the United States if this is to be done fairly and equitably; and that, it seems to me, will take time. That is why I propose to increase the amount for study to \$850,000 from \$170,000 allowed in the House and \$450,000 allowed in the Senate. I believe we must work those problems out before we appropriate any money for either contract authorization, allowing them to make contracts to pay, or for the amounts they are obligated to pay, a total of \$360,000.

It is not certain at all from the hearing we conducted with the Administrator of HHFA that the necessary and proper regulations have been formulated as yet. In fact, during the hearing the very able subcommittee chairman, Senator PASTORE, made the point that there was no provision for any obligation on the part of a recipient of a rent supplement to report an increase in his or his family's income even though such an increase in income would put him at an economic

level where he should no longer be receiving rent supplement payments.

Mr. President, I speak only for myself, but I say that the hearing mystified me, because I wanted to understand this program, and it was very difficult because of the many details involved to understand, really, how it was going to be carried out, no matter how meritorious we may conceive it to be.

I believe that this program should be further studied and prepared and that only then should we undertake to fund actual rent supplemental payments. This is why I have introduced my amendment to eliminate the contract authorizations and rent payment appropriation and have provided \$400,000 more than the committee recommended—\$850,000 in all—for FHA to further develop the criteria and the plans for the program.

Mr. President, I urge the adoption of my amendment.

I yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, I wish to join the Senator from Massachusetts in support of his amendment. No matter how meritorious this rent-subsidy program may be, it is one of the most difficult programs to administer that the Government has ever undertaken; and I do think that even the sponsors of the program—I did not vote for the authorizing legislation—would want to be very prudent and careful about starting it out right.

If we hurry into this program, we will have the same experience we had with the Antipoverty Act—the Office of Economic Opportunities program. I believe there are very few States in the Union where there has not been a scandal regarding wasted funds under that program. Had that program been put into operation a little more slowly, we could have avoided many serious and tragic mistakes. It could be a good program, but it was put into effect too soon and too hastily. I believe that this program contains the same pitfalls—perhaps even worse. We should take more time to study it in every city in the United States before we put it into effect.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I thank the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield to the distinguished Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. Under the Senator's amendment, what committee would conduct the study?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The Federal Housing Administration.

Mr. MORSE. To what committee would it report?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. It would report for appropriations to the Independent Offices Subcommittee.

It is pointed out to me that it is already authorized, so it is a question of appropriation only, and I assume the report would come to the Appropriations Committee.

I assume that the report would come to the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. MORSE. It sounds as though it

is only a question of appropriation, but is it, in fact? I assume that the study, if a study is authorized, would involve a considerable amount of determination of legislative policy, and not be limited entirely to the question of money. I should think that if we are going to have a study of this kind, it should be understood that we should go back to the legislative committee for determination as to whether it wished to make any suggestions by way of amendments to the rent subsidy program.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I believe that the Senator is absolutely correct. The purpose of appropriating money for a study is to permit the housing agency to make a study as to how it will carry out the law. The thing which appeals to me the most of anything I have heard discussed during the past hour is the fact that a standard had to be set up in every community which would be able to take advantage of the bill. That appeals to me very much.

As I understand, it is estimated that it would apply to 4 million citizens in this country over 62 years of age, with certain limitations of income, and so on. I agree with the Senator 100 percent that if there are to be any changes in the law, the proposals should go to the authorization committee.

What we are doing is saying, in substance, that we leave it to the Housing Administration to work out how it will carry the law into effect, before we are asked to appropriate any money.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Massachusetts yield for a question?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield.

Mr. LAUSCHE. If the rent support is to apply to approximately 4 million people—

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is the total, Mr. Weaver says.

Mr. LAUSCHE. That is the maximum. How will we take care of the 4 million who are to be helped with the \$12 million, which I understand is in the bill?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The 4 million people would come in over a period of years, not this year. Under the bill submitted by the committee, under the leadership of the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], it is my understanding that there is \$360,000 which they have already owed, so to speak. Then there are contractual authorizations for the \$12 million more for contracts that might be needed before next June 30. My assistant tells me that it would provide for a possibility of 20,000 units.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I believe that everyone must understand what the program is all about, and what the Senate is trying to do today.

I realize that when the program was proposed by the President, there were many Members of Congress whose philosophy is opposed to this kind of program. I do not believe there has ever been a program that has come before Congress which has been so poorly explained, in many instances, and so badly misunderstood. It has been character-

ized as a rich man's program. The impression has been created abroad that someone who owns one of those extravagant ivory tower apartments overlooking the East River on Sutton Place in New York City, or persons paying rents of perhaps \$1,000 a month, are going to get the Government to subsidize their rent.

Nothing could be further from the truth.

The purpose of the proposed legislation would be to help the elderly.

The purpose of the proposed legislation would be to help the disabled.

The purpose of the proposed legislation would be to help those who are displaced by a Federal project such as a road being built through slums, the people being displaced and having to go elsewhere, but they cannot find a place to live cheaply enough because the slum in which they were living has been eliminated. Therefore, they do not have the money to pay the rent. That problem, therefore, becomes the concern of the Federal Government.

As our beloved President Kennedy said, "If a free society cannot take care of the many who are poor, how are we going to save the few who are rich?"

Not everyone in America drives around in an air-conditioned Cadillac.

The proposed legislation is a poor man's program. The basic requirements for eligibility are the same rules which apply to public housing.

In other words, if a person makes 1 penny more than anyone who is entitled to public housing, he is out, under the proposed legislation. He is absolutely out.

Once a person has qualified under that criterion for eligibility to receive one of these rent subsidies, then he has got to fit into one of five categories besides the income classification.

First, a person must be over 62 years of age; otherwise he is out. In other words, if he makes \$4,000 a year and he has five children and he can go into public housing, he will not be entitled to the benefits of the proposed legislation, even though he could get into public housing, unless he is over 60 years of age, unless he is disabled, unless he has been displaced, or unless he lives in a slum. Those are the categories.

Therefore, Mr. President, when any Member gets up on the floor of the House or the Senate and characterizes the proposed legislation as a rich man's program, he does not know what he is talking about.

I do not believe that the Senate is so stupid as to bring that kind of bill before it. It did not bring that kind of bill before the Senate. It brought a good bill before the Senate.

Mr. President, we now come to the question raised by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL]: Why are we asking for money in the bill? I can go along with his logic. He states that this is a new law, that it needs some consideration, that it needs some thought, that it needs some planning, and that it needs further development.

I realize that we are not going to stop paying rents tomorrow. I realize that

implicitly. But we know that we have had experience in this field. I have been a Governor and the Senator has been a Governor. I have been a Senator for 15 years, and the Senator has been my senior in the Senate for many more years than that. I am sure that if we do not appropriate money we cannot get into a contractual obligation. What we are trying to accomplish by the proposed legislation is to take care of elderly people by letting private industry do it, instead of the Government building and owning public housing.

Who qualifies to do it?

It must be a nonprofit organization, or a corporation will have to be created which will be confined to a 6-percent return on its money. A 6-percent return on our investment will never make us rich.

Unless we appropriate money, no one is going to begin to build the housing. No one is going to build an apartment, or rehabilitate the slums in Harlem by 50 percent of their value in order to get people in there so that they can live decently.

That is the reason we are asking for the money.

The minute we take the money out, we set up an organization. It is true they can set up rules, which they should do, at any rate. They can take care of the developing and the planning, but they will not get one apartment. They will not get one unit built. That is why we put this money in the bill.

When the proponents came up here, they asked for \$30 million to provide for 50,000 units. We thought that was going a little too fast. The argument was made that there are 4 million people in the United States of America who are poor and, therefore, inasmuch as we cannot take care of all of them we should take care of none of them.

Mr. President, I cannot buy that. We must start somewhere. Many people are entitled to public housing and cannot get it. Every day, I receive many letters from elderly persons who would like to get into Dexter Manor, or Bradford Manor. We do not have enough projects of that kind. We should have more. But merely because we do not have enough—let us have some. Let us get started.

Mr. President, the proposed legislation happens to be one of the jewels of President Johnson's administration. It is a part of his war on poverty. The idea is to take care of the poor, let me emphasize that. The idea is to take care of those who are displaced and who cannot pay the new rents in a new community.

Accordingly, what does the Federal Government intend to do? It intends to pay for a part of that rent. Why? In order that those citizens may live in respectability and not have to break up their families.

We build jails and reformatories, we do everything to house delinquents; yet we are parsimonious when it comes to doing something to prevent delinquency.

That is what the Federal Government is trying to do by means of this proposed legislation.

Mr. President, at the bottom of my

street, in the town where I grew up, a freeway was built through the area where so many people used to live.

I often wondered, Where are they going? Who finds houses for these people? There are no houses. Wherever they go, the rent is more. They cannot move. They do not want to move. But those people are pushed out of there because some people want to drive on a freeway at 60 miles an hour.

Take the \$12 million out of the appropriation today, and we will delay the appropriation for another year, because by the time we get to appropriating a single dollar that will lead to a contract, it will be 1967 before we have anything.

So I say to my colleagues, if they did not like this bill from the beginning, please get up and say so; but do not destroy it now. Now that we need the money, are we going to kill it? Thirty million dollars was wanted; 20,000 units are involved. We have proposals for 10,000 units.

It is calculated by the Housing and Home Finance Agency that it will receive proposals for 25,000 units. We are providing for 20,000 units.

I realize that my friend the Senator from Massachusetts is of good heart. He makes a rather good argument that we should proceed in a calm, prudent, and decisive way to develop the program. I am for that. But he slipped when he believes that we can build one unit without appropriating any money. That is why we insisted in having a bill that provides money for that program.

If Senators think the amount should be \$12 million, or \$6 million, or \$3 million, or any other amount, that is another argument. But if we do not put any money in the bill for that program, we do not put life in the program, and we leave it a corpse, and nobody will invest one penny in it.

Mr. MUSKIE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PASTORE. I yield.

Mr. MUSKIE. I am sure I could not add anything to the description of the program and its purposes which the Senator from Rhode Island has so eloquently described, but I would like to emphasize one point.

As I understand the point of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, first of all, he says we need a study. I am a member of the Banking and Currency Committee and of the Housing Subcommittee. We know how to write a bill to authorize a study. If we thought as the authorizing legislative committee, that we would not allow for a program, but only for a study, we knew how to write such a bill. We could have brought such a bill to the floor of the Senate.

There has been no legislation in the housing field in the 7 years that I have been a member of the committee and subcommittee which has had more study, because the subcommittee and the full legislative committee and the Senate as a whole considered this matter. So we knew what the issue was. We decided that we had to move, on a much narrower basis than the administration had recommended, with a program, and not with a study.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUSKIE. I am happy to yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The Senator from Maine has my respect and liking, but I point out that the law was not passed and signed until August 10, 1965, this year. The regulations which I have mentioned have been changed or delayed. They were not supposed to go into effect until this month. They have been delayed. There are no regulations now that could be in effect. I point out to my friends from Rhode Island and Maine that there will be another supplemental bill in January. The way to do it is to make the regulations effective and make sure they are right, and get this program on a sound basis, as the Senator from North Dakota so well stated, rather than on a basis that will bring us trouble.

That is my only point. I appreciate the Senator's allowing me to make this comment.

Mr. MUSKIE. I appreciate the comment of the Senator, but may I point out that in all housing programs, including this one, a great amount of lead time is involved after the administrative agency starts moving. But if it has no authority to move and has no commitment or promise on which the agency can make contracts with private industry, the administrative agency must rest on its oars and wait until it has a green light. Until an appropriation is made and the agency receives a green light in addition to the authorization, that agency cannot move at all into the lead-time period, which is a condition and a prelude to the implementation of the program.

I have in my hand a letter from the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, written to the chairman of the subcommittee, the floor manager of the bill [Mr. PASTORE], in which he states:

A delay in funding this program would come as a great blow to many of the families who have looked forward with hope and anticipation to the decent housing that this program would provide. Many private builders and nonprofit sponsors stand ready to proceed and have already announced their intention to permit the construction of several thousands of units under the program.

If we do not provide this money, the program will come to a screeching halt. They will have to stand on the sidelines until Congress decides to provide the money authorized by the legislation, which was passed this year, to start putting the program into action.

That is the question involved.

The Senator from Massachusetts, like all New Englanders, is prudent and cautious, but I point out that the law provides for rent supplements at the rate of \$150 million a year over a 4-year period. The supplemental bill involves less than 10 percent of that amount—\$12 million a year. So we are proceeding at a rate which is only one-tenth of the total amount authorized.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUSKIE. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I have visited with the Senators on the legislative committee, including the Senator from Maine [Mr. MUSKIE]. I would like to have the Senator verify or deny the correctness of the conclusions I have reached.

My first conclusion of the authorization bill is that it had a sufficient statement of policy and criteria and clarity of expression as to what the purpose of the bill was—to help the very people he has mentioned, those over 62, the crippled, the handicapped, and the displaced.

Does the Senator from Maine share that conclusion of the senior Senator from Oregon?

Mr. MUSKIE. I do. I may further supplement the statement made by the Senator from Oregon by pointing out we already had surveys community by community in order to establish eligibility, rent ceilings, and so on. These surveys have been made under the public housing law, which has been on the books since the 1930's. Exactly the same approach is involved as to income and rental charges, as are necessary for the rent supplement program. We have had the public housing program for more than 25 years. We do not need new experience.

Mr. MORSE. The Senator got ahead of me, because I was about to ask for a clarification of this very point. However, I want to make legislative history.

It is also my understanding, from talking with members of the legislative committee, that the legislative procedures involved herein are no different from a whole series of programs we have authorized. The Senator mentioned public housing. I might mention procedures which exist in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in regard to programs we have authorized and for which the Appropriations Committee has appropriated money. They have administrative duties of preparing regulations and rules in keeping with the policy criteria Congress has set forth in the legislative committee.

Therefore, I have come to the conclusion—and I ask if I am correct—that administrative problems in this program are no different from those in programs for which we have provided money in somewhat comparable fields.

Mr. MUSKIE. The Senator is correct. I again supplement what he said by pointing out what I believe to be true. The Senator from Rhode Island can correct me if I am in error. This bill includes other appropriations to implement other new programs enacted by Congress without the study and delay that is urged by the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. MORSE. I would like to intervene once more, if the Senator will permit.

I should be at a hearing of the District of Columbia Committee now, rather than on the floor of the Senate, but this bill is of too great a concern for me to be there. The District of Columbia Committee is holding hearings today on the District of Columbia revenue bill.

I did a little cross-examining of Mr.

Tobriner, the President of the District of Columbia Commissioners, this morning because we have a serious problem in regard to highways. Everyone knows what the traffic conditions are in the District of Columbia.

Some objections are being raised about the District of Columbia revenue bill by those who feel that it is going to displace some people in some of the very low income areas of the District of Columbia, in some of the slum areas through which the highways are to go.

One of the criticisms is that we displace people but we never find places for them to live, and that instead of helping the situation in the District of Columbia, and the social, economic, and crime problems in the District of Columbia, we make them much worse.

I was gratified to hear Commissioner Tobriner say this morning, first, that they cannot build these highways, for example—they cannot follow other programs in the District of Columbia revenue request for funds—unless the District Commissioners can certify that the displaced persons can be and will be put in other housing equal to, and we hope better than the housing from which they are being displaced. We have to have money for that.

Therefore, we cannot start any of these appropriations until the Appropriations Committee gets approval to appropriate the money.

That has to be done first. If we get the money appropriated, the administrative agencies agree on each of those, and then we can proceed with the study and examination of who is eligible, community by community, to the extent of \$12 million.

I believe that the Committee on Appropriations recommended in an amount too small. The Senator from Massachusetts would hold that in abeyance, in effect, and it could not be passed until there was a long study. I believe the study should be made by the agency. If they do not do a good job we have a check on them.

The Senator from Rhode Island educated me on this point.

I shall enthusiastically support his opposition to the amendment.

Mr. MUSKIE. If, indeed, we are not ready to move with this program to help poor families who are displaced by reason of governmental action, we should be willing to follow through logically and hold up programs that displace them. We ought to hold up the highway program, the urban renewal program, and programs that displace people in this country until we are ready to accept the responsibility for dealing with their problem in the public interest.

There has been no suggestion from those who support the delay as to how these families could be taken care of. This is more than a delay. It follows on the action of the House in trying to kill this program a short time ago. The action of the Senate, if it were to follow the recommendation of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, would be interpreted as a defeat of the program.

I want to remind the Senate that in considering this provision in the housing bill that justification for the program was established after a full, vigorous, and sometimes heated debate both in the committee and on the floor of the Senate. There was a close debate before it was decided, but there was a decisive vote favoring the rent supplement program.

I say that we should not take this means of reversing the action taken by the Senate at that time.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I will not debate the question further. My amendment would provide for \$850,000 as opposed to \$450,000 in the committee report and \$170,000 in the House bill in order that the detailed plans for this program may be carefully worked out.

Mr. MUSKIE. I understand, but I say to the Senator from Massachusetts that because of the doubts created by the House action as to the future of the program, if the Senate were to agree with the House, the administration could not deal in a meaningful way with the representatives of private industry who are ready to go forward. The agency would be powerless to move ahead. It could not deal with industry people with any assurance that even if they could work out new procedures Congress would permit them to operate.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUSKIE. I yield.

Mr. PASTORE. That is exactly the fault I find with the amendment. I realize that he is being generous in the engagement of personnel, and the work and planning of the Department.

I do not believe he means a study in the sense that we are going to debate this question again. He means a study of the development and the planning. I realize that.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The Senator expresses my views better than I express them.

Mr. PASTORE. I realize that, but it is not enough. Unless we put up the money to encourage the building of these units, we have nothing.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado.

Mr. ALLOTT. I rise to support the amendment of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts. I do this as a member of the Independent Offices Subcommittee, which has jurisdiction over this particular matter.

There are two parts to the amendment of the Senator. The first is to strike out the \$12 million for rent subsidies. The second is to raise the amount for planning and research, and the compilation of factual material, from \$450,000, which the committee, I believe, compromised upon unanimously finally to \$850,000, so that the job can be adequate.

Lest I be accused of sailing under false pretenses, I did not vote for the rent subsidy bill. I believe the authors of it

received all the blame that the need deserved because there was no limitation on the qualifications of the people in the program.

I wish to make it clear that I do not believe the distinguished chairman, the Senator from Rhode Island, intends to divert anybody's attention unfairly. But listening to him in committee and again on the floor of the Senate, I get the impression that no one under 62 years of age could get the benefits of this act. I know he did not intend to say that.

Mr. PASTORE. If the Senator will yield, I never said that.

Mr. ALLOTT. I said, listening to the Senator I got that impression. I am sure the Senator did not intend to give that impression, but the fact is that there are five categories, A, B, C, and D, and E.

The first category is that they have to be displaced by governmental action. That is the classic example.

Mr. PASTORE. Freeway.

Mr. ALLOTT. The freeway going through his hometown.

The second is that they can be 62 years of age or older. The third is that they must be physically handicapped. The fourth is that they are occupying substandard housing. Fifth, an occupant or former occupant of a dwelling which was extensively damaged or destroyed as the result of disaster subsequent to April 1, 1965.

There are five categories, each of which includes people. One of the criteria is that of being over 62 years of age.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Will the Senator repeat the fifth category, please?

Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ALLOTT. The next category is that of an occupant or former occupant of a dwelling, which was extensively damaged or destroyed as a result of a natural disaster subsequent to April 1, 1965.

Two or three things bother me about this particular appropriation. Even granting that I myself was not in favor of the legislative bill when it was passed, the fact is that as a Member of the Senate and as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, I have to determine whether an appropriation should be made under it. When I read the fourth standard—"occupying substandard housing"—and I believe that we have to consider the present state of affairs in the Housing and Home Finance Agency—I believe we are taking a terrible chance on leaving everything to Mr. Weaver.

Last Friday a hearing was held on this subject before the Subcommittee on Supplemental Appropriations. I do not know exactly what page the testimony begins on, but it is approximately at page 1,001 of the hearings. I suggest to Senators who think there is no justification for the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts that they read that testimony. It is quite apparent that even the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee was put out by the developments, the facts that were stated, and how they were stated at that time. It is quite apparent that the development of standards, criteria, and plans has not

proceeded to the point where we ought to appropriate money. That is the real purpose of the amendment. It is not to kill the appropriation forever. That is not the purpose. The purpose is to produce definite plans, compilations of figures, and tables, so that we can move ahead.

What is the proof? The proof is in the eating of the pudding. Yesterday afternoon, the FHA sent a letter to all approved mortgages under the rent supplement plan, saying that the regulations as promulgated are "not to be considered as effective or governing" and that "appropriate revisions" are to be made, although as originally promulgated they were to have become effective September 28. Therefore, it is quite clear that as of last night the FHA has rescinded all its regulations with respect to this program. As a result of rather disastrous hearings had before the subcommittee last Friday, they are reconsidering and are yet to begin to write regulations for the program.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ALLOTT. I am happy to yield to the distinguished Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. I ask the Senator to refer to page 1033 of the printed hearings, in which the precise facts that he is mentioning are shown. The committee was confused about the proposed regulations, and Mr. Weaver was somewhat confused in trying to explain them. He said:

Mr. Chairman, may I make two observations at the end of this? The first is that the regulations which the FHA sent out are not the final regulations. They are proposed regulations. They have not been put in the Federal Register. Since there has been some confusion about this matter, I am asking Mr. Brownstein to withdraw them.

Could anything be clearer than that the HHFA did not have regulations and was proposing to restudy the regulations that should be issued to govern this highly complicated subject, but failed to see that different standards prevail in practically every community in the Nation?

Mr. ALLOTT. I completely agree with the Senator from Florida. That is the point I made. Even last night or late yesterday afternoon, those who had been approved for mortgages were called and were notified that the regulations were being rescinded and were not to be considered as effective or governing.

The position of the chairman of the subcommittee—and heaven knows, he is acting in good faith—is that we should proceed, even though there have been several months in which to consider the particular problem, and the HHFA still has not been able to move forward.

Two things were said on the floor of the Senate that I wish to correct. It has been said that the amendment would delay the program by a year. It would not. Congress will meet in January, and in all probability, a supplemental appropriation bill will be passed sometime around the first of March. It may perhaps mean a delay, but not a delay of a year, as has been said, or that there will not be any construction until 1967. The latter statement may be true. But if a

beginning were made today, perhaps construction could begin by late next fall. But actually the program would be delayed only during the period from now until March, 4 or 5 months, and the ultimate construction would be delayed for only that length of time.

Mr. PASTORE. That would depend upon where the building took place. If it took place in Florida, the delay might not make much difference. If it were in Maine, it might make much difference. It is necessary to obtain architects.

Mr. ALLOTT. If the program were delayed until spring, it would be possible to take advantage of the building season.

Mr. PASTORE. It is my firm conviction that if the program were delayed until next March or May, it would be delayed, in many parts of the country, by a year, and perhaps in places where the construction is most needed.

Mr. ALLOTT. With due deference to the chairman, my firm conviction is that the program would be delayed only by the time spent until we acted on it next spring. But the price we shall pay if we do not take that time will be the price of rushing into a program the standards, criteria, plans, and regulations for which are not yet formulated.

It has also been said this afternoon that all this information is available. The Government has been engaged in this activity for 25 years. I wish to read an item from the hearings, page 1018, about the middle of the page. In response to a question asked by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], Mr. Weaver said, with respect to setting income limits for families:

That refers to assets. The present discussion refers to maximum income limitations. In setting income limits for families we will first establish in a community what the rental level is for, say, a one-bedroom unit, where there is not a supply of standard housing on the market.

Let us say that is at \$102 a month. Then we will establish that we will not build under this program units that rent for as much as \$102 a month, so that we will not be competing with what the private market already provides.

It is perfectly obvious from a reading of that statement that that agency still has to provide, for every community in the United States, standards for a one- or two-bedroom house; and it is also perfectly obvious that the agency has not done so and will not be prepared to do so for the next several months.

We can proceed in a rapid way and pay little attention to what we should do, or we can proceed with sense and with some degree of prudence.

I know that there are poor people. However, I also know that this would not constitute a killing of the program.

I know that more money is needed for planning and for ascertaining the rent and income levels all over the United States and in every community in the United States. I know from the testimony that they have not done that, and that there is still something to go on in the future.

For these reasons, and because as of last night the FHA has withdrawn all of its criteria and standards and regulations

for the administration of this program, it seems to me that, rather than doing harm to the program, we would be doing harm to ourselves. We would be doing an injustice to our office if we were to pass on this question at this time without waiting until we know that they were ready to go ahead with the program.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, while I understand that the authorization bill has been passed, and it probably should be considered and that it is a bridge which should not be crossed again, I understand also from the record that there was a discussion before the committee, which discussion dealt with who would qualify for rental support under the bill.

On page 1017 of the transcript of the hearings, the senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] asked Mr. Weaver the following question:

You have taken care of the elderly?

I interpolate here that on page 1016 and partly on page 1017, there appears a discussion of the elderly who would qualify. On page 1017, the Senator from Rhode Island continued:

Let us take an ordinary family of a man with a wife and two children, minus, and let us assume that he earns \$10,000 a year. Now, is he going to be subsidized in any way?

Mr. WEAVER. No, sir. If he earns \$10,000 a year and he has two children, he would not be eligible under this program.

I interpret that answer to mean that a situation may arise in which, if a man has enough children, he will qualify for rental support, even though his income is \$10,000 a year.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. LAUSCHE. May I continue?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio has the floor.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, the answer given by Mr. Weaver unequivocally justifies the inference that, if the beneficiary has only two children, he certainly will not qualify if he is earning \$10,000 a year.

Reading from page 1018, it is indicated that the Senator from Rhode Island was not satisfied with that answer. He wanted to know where the breaking point would be and when a person would become disqualified because of his income from receiving subsidized rental support.

Because of that dissatisfaction, the Senator from Rhode Island asked—and I read from page 1018:

Mr. PASTORE. Where would you bring the breaking point for help?

I want this point left with those who are listening. The answers given by Mr. Weaver do not enable anyone to conclude with certainty what the breaking point is for either qualification or disqualification.

Mr. Weaver answered as follows, reading from page 1018:

Mr. WEAVER. We have already brought in our regional economists and talked to our regional directors—and let me say that the rent and the income levels on this are to be determined by my office in the Housing and Home Finance Agency, and not by FHA. So, therefore, they are not covered by the proposed regulations.

Commenting upon this answer, I would say that it lends support to the arguments made by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] and the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT]. There are unresolved elements connected with what the program would be.

I continue to read Mr. Weaver's answer:

Here we have said that even in the highest income areas, the highest cost areas, if there is an income ceiling of over \$8,000, regardless of the cost of the housing and rental or the size of the family, this will not be approved and it will have to be sent to Washington and we are going to have a cutoff point that will be recognized as one restricting the program to low-income families.

I now would like to construe that answer. It definitely implies that one can have an income of \$8,000 a year and still qualify for a rent subsidy.

I suppose that it depends upon the number of children that one has. The greater the number of children, the greater will be the allowance for a subsidy.

With all of the talk of the population explosion, I wonder whether this provision will be an inducement to give further impetus toward the population explosion. It is not implied. It is directly expressed.

The greater the number of children, the greater will be the latitude of qualifying for the subsidy.

Mr. Weaver states:

We will not allow the regional office to go beyond \$8,000 a year income.

If they go beyond that, they have to send the proposal to Washington for approval.

I submit that that is a rather nebulous and tenuous base on which to work, especially when we want some certainty and some guidelines in trying to cast our vote on this measure.

Mr. Weaver further said:

There will not be \$10,000 a year income families involved.

However, he still does not give the breaking point. Will it be \$9,000 a year, \$8,000 a year, or \$7,000 a year?

Mr. President, I come from a neighborhood in Cleveland, the place of my birth, in which the houses are painted white, the lawns are beautifully groomed, and there are hedges and flowers. However, it is modest in every respect.

When I go back there and tell them that if someone is earning \$8,000 a year and has enough children, he will qualify for a rent subsidy, those people will begin to wonder: "Why should I work in my yard, groom my property and take pride in the fact that I own it?"

I am afraid that it would be an inducement for the man to let his property run down, let the paint begin to peel, and then go into what would be a better neighborhood and a better house and receive a rent subsidy.

Then the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] asks the question:

As the Senator from Rhode Island said, where is the cutoff?

That is quite interesting. Where is the cutoff?

Mr. Weaver answered:

The cutoff depends upon the size of the family and the cost of rental in each community.

He still does not give an answer as to the cutoff amount. It still can be \$10,000, under extraordinary circumstances. Mr. Weaver further states:

Let me give you some actual figures. I think that is much easier to follow.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, I don't know if Senator MAGNUSON or Senator PASTORE understand, but I still don't understand this three times business.

There they are in that committee, and they are trying to find out the cutoff amount. Nowhere does it appear in the record what the guidelines show to be the maximum income that one may receive and still qualify for rent subsidies.

I will read a bit further, because I should like to find the cutoff amount.

Mr. PASTORE. Will the Senator yield on that point? He is not going to find it if he reads the whole book. I can explain it to him in 2 minutes, and we can save a great deal of time. There is no such thing as a cutoff. That is the question we put to him.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Just one moment. I have listened to the Senator argue.

Mr. PASTORE. I wanted to help the Senator.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Yes; the Senator wants to help me into the pit. The Senator wants to help me into destruction.

Mr. PASTORE. I do not, I do not wish the Senator to read the whole book and not find it. I want to tell him now.

Mr. LAUSCHE. The admission is very frank. There is nothing in here showing a cutoff.

Mr. PASTORE. That is correct.

Mr. LAUSCHE. So when newspapermen and editors write that people with incomes of \$10,000 or more will qualify, it is possible that that will happen, because there is no cutoff amount.

I shall support the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts. But a reading of this record and the admission that there is no cutoff fortifies the judgment which I reached when I voted against this measure when it came before the Senate for authorization.

It may be said that cutoff income is unimportant. My answer to that is, Mr. MAGNUSON thought it was important, Mr. PASTORE thought it was important, Mr. SALTONSTALL thought it was important, and it is important to me now.

What is the maximum income that one can have and still qualify for rent subsidy?

The answer: "It all depends upon the number of children," and it may go up to \$10,000, \$11,000, or \$12,000.

I yield to the Senator from Rhode Island for a question.

Mr. PASTORE. I would rather have the floor.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Take the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. PASTORE. I yield to the majority leader.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent—and I have discussed this with the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island, the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania, the distinguished Senator from Ohio, the distinguished Senator from New York, and others—that to make sure that the Senator from New York will get his 10 minutes and the Senator from Pennsylvania his 13 minutes, that there be a time limitation of 45 minutes with respect to the time under the charge of the manager of the bill and the opposition.

Mr. PASTORE. Let me review the Senator's request. Ten plus thirteen is twenty-three. Out of 45 minutes, there are only 22 remaining. Where do I come in?

Mr. MANSFIELD. For 1 hour.

Mr. PASTORE. Now the Senator is talking.

Mr. MORSE. Is this on the amendment?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield, if I have the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Rhode Island has the floor.

Mr. HOLLAND. The unanimous-consent request, I understood, was made by the distinguished majority leader.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Who was yielded to by the Senator from Rhode Island?

Mr. HOLLAND. Very well. Reserving the right to object—and I shall not object—I do not expect to be heard on this matter, though I wish to support the amendment of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, but I do wish to be heard on another matter that will not involve an amendment.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Oh, yes. The request was as to this amendment.

Mr. HOLLAND. Does the Senator's unanimous-consent request obviate that possibility?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Not at all.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator. I have no objection.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, if we belabor this program wrongly, we can get ourselves into a labyrinth of confusion. The fact of the matter is this that no matter what this "cutoff" is conceived to be, there is no such thing, as I said before in my opening; and I believe even Mr. Weaver made that clear. Eligibility for rent subsidy is predicated upon eligibility for public housing at the given moment. It is the same thing.

The trouble is that it varies. It might be a \$4,000 income, let us say, in Ohio or Rhode Island, for a family of two people, and it might be \$5,000 for that same family of two people in New York, because the rents are different. The situation is entirely different. We have

had much experience with public housing, and the premise of eligibility for the subsidy, to begin with, is predicated upon the same rules as eligibility for public housing.

What happens? Suppose a man earns \$10,000 a year, and no one earning \$10,000 a year were to apply. I understand that in New York, for some public housing, it can go up to \$8,000. But let us assume the person earns \$10,000 a year, as an example. That is \$200 a week, or \$800 a month.

The man himself must pay one-quarter of his earnings toward the rent. That means he must pay \$200 rent out of his own pocket. Where is the man with five or six children, who makes \$10,000 a year, who pays more than \$200 a month for rent? There is no such thing.

We can make this program very ridiculous. The amount involved is merely a supplement, a subsidy of the rent over and above a certain amount which the family can afford to pay; and we are calling upon each family to pay the maximum. We are saying, "One-quarter of your gross salary you must pay toward your rent." That much must come out of their pockets. Then if, in the location involved, they cannot find quarters within that one-quarter limit, and the rent for available quarters happens to be \$10 or \$15 more, the Government will subsidize that \$10 or \$15.

I do not think we ought to leave the impression that the Government of the United States is going to pay the full rent for people. They must pay one-quarter of their gross weekly income toward their rent themselves. Suppose they cannot afford to pay more. Let us assume a family has six or seven children—and I hope that, despite the program on birth control, this program will encourage more and more families.

Let us have them, I say. I am one who really believes in big families. All we are saying is that there are certain people who, living in a community, find themselves in a very hard situation, which the President and the administration recognizes and about which they feel something must be done.

We want these people to pay to the fullest extent of their ability to pay. They must pay, toward the rent, one-quarter of their gross salary. Over and above that amount, if they cannot find accommodations in an area where the rent is a little higher than that, the Government subsidizes the rent to that extent. That is all it amounts to. We can kick this around and kick it around, and in the end we shall make it all look ridiculous.

No one who is rich or who owns a Cadillac will get a penny out of this program. This is for poor people. If anyone in the Government gives this money to anyone who can afford to pay the full amount of the rent, he ought to go to jail. This is not what Lyndon Johnson wants. He wants to help the poor, who in some instances cannot help themselves, so that they may be able to get into good living quarters. They have been displaced through no fault of their own.

There are many poor families in this country. There are many poor families in Providence. There are many poor families in Columbus, Ohio. This is not a program designed for the rich. It is a program designed for the poor. The idea that the program is full of abuse is nonsense.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PASTORE. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. There is some confusion as to the figures. One reason why no interpretation has been reached as to the figures that will be used is that the law was passed as recently as August 10. I inquired into the public housing situation, which is the criterion of eligibility, and also inquired as to the number of people that would be eligible.

At first, Mr. Weaver thought that the program would be predicated on the rule of thumb that the income had to be three times over the amount that would be paid for rent.

That is clear in the testimony, but we could not nail it down because they had not done the research yet, but they are doing it. It varies in different areas. I found out that the highest possible area, if we make it 4 times in this case, where a one-room or a two-room apartment per family would be available, would run around \$5,600.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MONDALE in the chair). Who is yielding time?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator from Rhode Island is yielding me time.

Mr. PASTORE. How much time does the Senator desire?

Mr. MAGNUSON. One minute.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I yield 3 minutes to the Senator from Washington.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington is recognized for 3 minutes.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I thank the Senator.

I hope the Senator from Ohio will listen. I am sure that I can almost guarantee, when the regulations have been established—if they are established under the same criteria we have been led to believe—that the average person eligible for the rent subsidy will have an average income lower than \$3,400 per year. Even then, there may not be a place available for him, but it is predicated upon that principle. The amount could be higher.

One economist said that it could be \$5,600 or \$5,400 in New York. In Seattle, which would be an average city, or my own hometown of Tacoma, the average there runs about \$3,400. I am hopeful that that is what will happen. If they come in next year with cases wherein it might be suggested that they could stretch it and run into incomes over that amount on the average, I believe that the Appropriations Committee would not even make the \$12 million available. I hope that will be true. It is a difficult thing to establish these criteria, because it varies throughout the country.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Washington has expired.

Mr. PASTORE. I yield 1 more minute to the Senator from Washington.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington is recognized for 1 additional minute.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I cannot help saying to all Senators present that this points up the whole business of Appropriations Committee meetings when the ink is hardly dry on the authorizations.

This is a program which I believe should proceed as rapidly as possible. I voted for the \$12 million, but it points out more than ever all the supplementals coming around and around. The Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] knows that when we first started out in appropriations, we had one deficiency. Now we talk about supplementals in January and February, and the main appropriation bill becomes lost.

I believe that the Senate had better give serious consideration to the Magnuson plan. I hope it will do that next year, so that it will have a legislative session and a fiscal session, and let the ink become dry on what is authorized before it sits down to appropriate.

Every parliamentary body in the world enjoys the benefits of such a system except the Congress of the United States. In this way, I am sure that the Senate will know what it is going to spend, why it is going to spend it, and how it is going to spend it. We would have all the regulations necessary to do it.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, at this point I should like to read into the RECORD a part of the law pertaining to the discussion we just had.

This is a basic law, which is found under section 101 of title I. It reads as follows:

To have an income below the maximum amount which can be established in the area, pursuant to the limitations prescribed by section 2(2) and 15(7) (b) (ii) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 for occupancy in public housing dwellings;—

Mr. President, that is basically the law. In other words, that is the guide, that is the ceiling and the floor in that particular area.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania is recognized for 13 minutes.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, for 4 years I served as mayor of the city of Philadelphia. For 8 years I served as a member of the Housing Subcommittee, whose chairman is the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN], of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Without undue arrogance, let me say that I know something about the problems of housing the poor in our larger cities.

The new rent supplement program embodied in the proposed legislation is essential if the war on poverty is going to meet with any success. This new program is essential if we are to supplement public housing and provide adequate

shelter in safe and sanitary homes for the relatively low-income people of the United States of America.

Mr. President, 15 Senators appeared before the Subcommittee of the Appropriation Committee to urge restoration of the entire \$30 million for the rent subsidy program which was asked for by the administration and authorized by the basic Housing Act of 1965. Many of those Senators, unfortunately, cannot be in the Chamber today, but here are their names:

Senators BAYH, CLARK, DOUGLAS, HART, JAVITS, the two KENNEDYS, McNAMARA, MONDALE, MORSE, MUSKIE, Mrs. NEUBERGER, PELL, TYDINGS, and WILLIAMS of New Jersey.

We pled with the committee to restore the full \$30 million which the administration had asked for.

The Vice President of the United States, a man who had been mayor of Minneapolis in his day and was intimately familiar with the housing needs of the poor people of this country, wrote a letter to the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] in which he said:

The administration feels that this is the most important new measure in the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965. The President called the rent supplement program the most crucial new instrument in our effort to improve the American city.

A delay at this time would dash the expectations of countless poor families and elderly people who are looking forward to this promised assistance. And such delay would set back a substantial number of private builders and nonprofit sponsors who have begun plans to produce housing units under this program.

Your support was crucial to the enactment of the legislation which authorized the rent supplement program. I am sure that you will do all you can to restore the full amount of appropriations authorized by the Congress and requested by the administration for the program, and to defeat efforts to delay this much needed program.

Sincerely,

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY.

Mr. President, there has been a great deal of talk this afternoon about the fact that the HHFA does not know what to do about the necessary regulations to carry the program into effect.

Let me make two points.

First, as the Senator from Rhode Island has stated, this is merely an extension of the public housing program to five specific categories listed in the basic act. A housing program has been in effect in the United States for over 30 years. Of course, the administration knows what kind of regulations it needs. Moreover, the specific regulations which will be required to carry the program into effect are substantially the same as the regulations for the low-cost, middle-income housing for displaces created by section 221(d) (3) of the Housing Act of 1961.

In my opinion, the argument that they do not know what kind of regulations are needed to determine whether a man has too much in assets on the one hand or too much in income on the other and that, therefore, the program should be postponed, is merely a smokescreen to

prevent the new program from ever going into effect, generated by those who voted against it in the first place and were defeated.

Mr. President, let me say in behalf of the 14 Senators who joined me in the statement which was filed with the Appropriations Subcommittee, that the most significant and imaginative proposal in the Housing Act of 1965 is the rent supplemental program.

We stated that this is the program which was designed to employ the brains and the energy of private enterprise, and particularly the Nation's private builders, in the massive job of meeting the housing needs of large numbers of our low-income families. The legislation authorized \$30 million for contracts for rent supplement payments to be entered into between the date of enactment of the bill and July 1, 1966, with the necessary funds to be approved and provided in appropriation acts.

The House-passed appropriation bill fails to provide any funds at all for this new program.

We urged the committee to restore the full amounts requested by the Administration. We believe that this new and untried program deserves at least the fair test which the administration requests would permit. In addition, we would like to stress to the committee the importance of avoiding any legislative limitations such as those proposed by the House committee which would hamper the effectiveness of the program.

I am delighted to see that when the \$12 million was recommended for the program the Senate committee did not put in legislative language to limit the effectiveness of what it is supposed to do.

We—the 15 Senators—believe that it is essential that the rent supplement program be adequately funded now so that we can carry out the commitment Congress made in 1949 to insure a decent home for every American family. Existing programs have not provided an adequate volume of housing for low-income families.

The new rent supplement program, which will basically be a private enterprise effort, can, if adequately funded:

Give 350,000 families a chance to break out of the slums and raise their children in a decent environment.

Rescue families caught in the endless chain of poverty, ignorance, and crime, and permit them to realize the full promise of American life.

Renew the vitality and vigor of our American cities and make them better places in which to live and work.

This was the intent of the Congress in enacting the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965. We continue to subscribe to that intent, and we urge the committee to give this new program a chance to succeed by acting favorably on the administration's funding request.

We could spend all the entire \$30 million in useful efforts to improve the lot, shelter, and housing situation of thousands of American families; but I understand why the committee has curtailed the appropriation from \$30 million to \$12 million. They are faced with the fact that politics is the art of the pos-

sible and that \$12 million is all they can get out of conference with the House.

I urge the committee to stand firm for the \$12 million in view of the fact that there is a need for the entire \$30 million.

I had intended to offer an amendment which would have raised the amount to \$30 million, but the able manager of the bill, the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] persuaded me—and he is a wise negotiator—that we stood a better chance of coming out with a larger amount if I did not offer my amendment. I will follow his judgment, but I urge the Senate to stand firm in providing the amount which the committee has recommended in order that the program of the administration may be funded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the agreement, the Senator from New York is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, it is too bad that debate in the Senate is carried on with so few Members present as soon as a unanimous-consent agreement is entered into because those who favor a certain proposition are anxious to have a unanimous-consent agreement and have a vote, and Senators who have an argument to make are confined by the fact that more Members are not present to hear the debate.

I would like to address my remarks to my side, the Republican side, because rent supplement assistance seems to me to be uniquely a Republican type of housing approach, and ought to receive major support on this side of the aisle.

In the first place, let us remember that the very same arguments which were made by my friend the Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE] and by other Senators who are for the Saltonstall amendment—which I shall vote against—were exactly the same arguments which were invoked against public housing as far back as 1949—namely, that public housing would be used by families with high incomes; that it would be abused; that it would be used as a political tool; that there would be no roof over the amount of money put into the program.

Nevertheless, year after year since 1949 we have authorized money for public housing, because it was obvious that for the 10 percent of the population in the lowest economic level there was no other way for them to have housing except to supplement their housing needs.

The very same Senators who argue for this amendment now have asked the question why there is not some alternative to public housing, why private enterprise cannot be used to take over where public housing has taken over heretofore. One of the very first creative proposals that comes up in which private enterprise can be introduced into the picture in order to take over from public housing, is immediately opposed on the same grounds that public housing has been opposed.

In short, we are dealing with problems of 10 percent of our people who must have public help in their housing needs. We are dealing with built-in problems in terms of deprivation in housing. It has been argued that it is good for the people, and that therefore there should be a reduction in the housing program

because thereby we would increase their morale and give them an incentive to work.

Mr. President, that thinking went out of American life 30 years ago. We hear in the Chamber today echoes of those reverberations. All we have is echoes.

One of the most distinguished and outstanding conservatives was the author of the housing bill, which provided for 800,000 units. I refer to the famous Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill, of which I was a cosponsor in the House.

In all the years since, we have not met the standard which Senator Taft, one of the most distinguished conservatives of our time, was urging was needed by the people in the lowest economic level of our country, and was the only way to obtain housing for them.

As an inheritor of that tradition, I feel that it is my duty to stand on the floor and urge my colleagues on the Republican side to support the concept of such constructive legislation, which is a way of interesting private enterprise to help deal effectively with the housing needs of those who cannot get it any other way.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield.

Mr. PASTORE. The Senator from New York makes an excellent point. He has put his finger on the crux of the whole problem. It ought to be stated that there will be no gouging of these occupants by excessive rents, because the program is predicated upon nonprofit public housing organizations where the return on the investment cannot be more than 6 percent. So in the establishment of these loans, nobody is going to fall into a bonanza. As I understand, the participation will be by nonprofit organizations like churches and similar organizations.

Mr. JAVITS. I am grateful to the Senator for his kind expression in regard to what I am saying. But I point out to the Senator that this is nothing new.

There are thousands upon thousands of housing units in New York City and in other cities built by unions, church groups, and by limited dividend corporations. These organizations have done an outstanding job. Under the New York law and the laws of other States incentives are provided.

There are two other points that I would like to make in the same connection.

This is the first program passed by the Congress that has introduced private enterprise into the public housing picture.

Second, it provides an incentive for the poor family to pull itself out of the doldrums. It would enable them to live in a good place and have the dignity of improving their lot.

Finally, the program is a modest one. There are 400,000 housing units in New York which we call old law tenements, which were built before the turn of the century.

When a country which is resisting communism is analyzed, almost invariably it will be found that housing for

the people will give an indication of how the country is going.

It is one of the proudest aspects of our free society that we are making so much more progress in housing than has been made behind the Iron Curtain, because it is a private enterprise in the full tradition of Senator Taft.

I urge that the amendment be rejected.

On the issue of whether the actual program ought to fund a study, and that our efforts should be to accelerate this program to the maximum extent, we should not stand by idly and hold it off merely because we are reluctant to put up a modest sum of money which may be required to get it underway.

The results of the proposed program would be far ranging. It will be cheaper than building public housing projects. It is socially much more desirable, and it is much more fully in accord with the concept of the author of this program, Senator Robert Taft.

I should think it would appeal strongly both to the conservative members, as well as to the liberal members in finding a new way that private industry can be made a part of the effort to deal effectively with the housing needs of those who have been public housing clients.

For those reasons, the amendment should be rejected.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I shall be brief. It is my understanding with the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island that we should be brief in bringing this matter to a conclusion.

The rent subsidy law was passed on August 10, 1965. It became law on that day.

Another factor that we should remember is that this is a supplemental budget, concluding this session of Congress. There will be another supplemental budget in January, and a deficiency budget some time in June.

It seems to me important that we work out a proper regulation under which the new program, obviously a very difficult program to understand and complicated to work out in regulations, will be thoughtfully considered for the regulations and for the methods of handling it on a regional and State basis before appropriations are made for actual payment by the Government on the subsidies.

The bill, as reported by the committee, calls for a payment of contract authorization on money available by contract authorization of \$12 million, and provides \$360,000 for actual payment.

My amendment would provide for \$860,000 for a careful and thoughtful method of devising regulations that would put the bill into effect.

The bill of the committee provides for \$450,000. My amendment would almost double the study money and the methods of working out the bill, but leaves out any direct appropriation at this time.

I believe this is a wise way to proceed on this fundamental bill that will affect up to 4 million of our citizens over the years to come.

Furthermore, we should remember that the regulations, as brought out in the testimony before the subcommittee last Friday—the Senator from Rhode Island, the Senator from Washington, and myself, were present—will have to apply in different standards in every community of our country.

As to the amount of income available if a man has 2, 6, or 10 children he goes off of income and subsidy.

It requires a careful and thoughtful regulation to make the program effective. I shall not continue further at this time.

I believe that every Member of the Senate knows how he will vote on the amendment, because, in substance, it was before us previously when the actual

rent subsidy bill was passed some time in the latter part of July or August.

I hope my amendment will be adopted. I am prepared to yield back the remainder of my time, if the Senator from Rhode Island is prepared to yield back the remainder of his time.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I shall be very brief.

First, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a table entitled "Preliminary Estimates of Income Limits for Families of Different Sizes Under Proposed Rent Supplement Program in 26 Cities."

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Preliminary estimates of income limits for families of different sizes under proposed rent supplement program in 26 cities

Cities	2 persons (1 bedroom)	3 or 4 persons (2 bedrooms)	5 or 6 persons (3 bedrooms)	7 or 8 persons (4 bedrooms)
Atlanta, Ga.	\$3,100	\$3,800	\$4,900	\$5,500
Bangor, Maine	3,400	4,300	4,800	5,700
Batavia, N.Y.	3,400	4,100	4,800	6,000
Boston, Mass.	4,400	4,800	5,300	6,000
Bridgeport, Conn.	4,100	4,600	4,800	5,300
Chicago, Ill.	4,300	5,000	5,800	6,500
Columbia, S.C.	3,400	3,700	4,600	5,000
Columbus, Ohio	3,700	3,900	4,500	4,900
Fresno, Calif.	3,900	4,400	5,100	6,100
Huntington, W. Va.	3,200	3,700	4,200	4,700
Jefferson City, Mo.	3,600	4,100	4,600	5,500
Kansas City, Mo.	3,600	4,100	4,800	5,500
Louisville, Ky.	3,700	4,300	5,600	6,200
Milwaukee, Wis.	3,600	4,100	4,600	6,000
Mobile, Ala.	3,900	4,000	4,600	5,100
Newark, N.J.	4,600	5,000	5,500	6,000
Providence, R.I.	3,200	3,700	4,300	4,800
Paterson, N.J.	4,300	4,800	5,300	5,800
Pittsburgh, Pa.	4,200	4,600	5,000	5,600
Port Arthur, Tex.	2,400	3,700	4,300	5,800
San Antonio, Tex.	3,300	3,700	4,400	4,800
St. Louis, Mo.	4,000	4,500	5,500	6,300
Terre Haute, Ind.	3,600	3,900	4,300	4,900
Toledo, Ohio	4,000	4,500	5,500	6,000
Waco, Tex.	3,400	3,700	4,600	5,800
Utica, N.Y.	2,900	3,700	4,500	5,300

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, we are in the twilight of the present session. We shall return in January. Our experience has been that a few weeks pass before a supplemental bill comes to us. It must be considered in the House, and then it comes to the Senate. By the time we go to conference on it, it is late spring before we are able to enact a supplemental bill.

I realize that we are asking for \$12 million. This is only a very small part of the authorization money. We took many of these things into account. Let me say to my dear friend from Massachusetts that we have been talking about a very human problem.

There are many dilapidated buildings in Harlem and in other places in the country. Under the law that we passed, these can be rehabilitated to 50 percent of their actual value by nonprofit organizations. We can begin to make life more livable for some of the poor families.

This program can be started tomorrow, or the next day, or the day after that.

Unless we appropriate the money, we shall not have put any life into the program; we shall not have given this program any life at all.

It is for these reasons that I ask that the amendment be voted down, and that we go to conference with the \$12 million proposal. I do not believe we would hold the \$12 million in the bill. The subject would have to be discussed further. Even the \$6 million appropriation was knocked out on the floor of the House.

I say to Senators: Do not delay this program any further.

I realize that this should not be a crash program. I am not recommending that it be a crash program. The yearly authorization is \$150 million. We are asking for \$12 million. This proposal will take care of only 20,000 units. Spread over the country it will amount to a pilot program.

I say, Mr. President, let us get going. Let us begin. There are many places in the country where we can spend this money judiciously.

I hope the amendment will be defeated.

I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TALMADGE in the chair). All time has expired. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts. The yeas and nays

have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia (when his name was called). On this vote I have a live pair with my senior colleague from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH]. If he were present and voting, he would vote "nay"; if I were at liberty to vote, I would vote "yea." I therefore withhold my vote.

The rollcall was concluded.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I announce that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. BAYH], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. LONG], and the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PELL] are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CHURCH], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. MCGEE], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] are necessarily absent.

On this vote, the Senator from Indiana [Mr. BAYH] is paired with the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER]. If present and voting the Senator from Indiana would vote "nay" and the Senator from Louisiana would vote "yea."

On this vote the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PELL] is paired with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL]. If present and voting, the Senator from Rhode Island would vote "nay" and the Senator from Georgia would vote "yea."

I further announce that, if present and voting the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CHURCH], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. LONG], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. MCGEE] would each vote "nay."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] and the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] is detained on official business.

If present and voting, the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER] would each vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 37, nays 45, as follows:

[No. 294 Leg.]

YEAS—37

Allott	Fong	Pearson
Bennett	Hickenlooper	Prouty
Boggs	Hill	Robertson
Byrd, Va.	Holand	Russell, S.C.
Cannon	Hruska	Saltonstall
Carlson	Jackson	Simpson
Cotton	Jordan, N.C.	Smathers
Curtis	Jordan, Idaho	Stennis
Dirksen	Kuchel	Talmadge
Dominick	Lausche	Thurmond
Eastland	McClellan	Williams, Del.
Ervin	Morton	
Fannin	Murphy	

NAYS—45

Alken	Inouye	Morse
Bartlett	Javits	Moss
Bas	Kennedy, Mass.	Muskie
Bible	Kennedy, N.Y.	Nelson
Brewster	Long, La.	Neuberger
Burdick	Magnuson	Pastore
Case	Mansfield	Proxmire
Clark	McCarthy	Ribicoff
Dodd	McGovern	Scott
Douglas	McIntyre	Smith
Fulbright	McNamara	Symington
Gruening	Metcalf	Tydings
Harris	Mondale	Williams, N.J.
Hart	Monroney	Yarborough
Hayden	Montoya	Young, Ohio

NOT VOTING—18

Anderson	Gore	Pell
Bayh	Hartke	Randolph
Byrd, W. Va.	Long, Mo.	Russell, Ga.
Church	McGee	Sparkman
Cooper	Miller	Tower
Ellender	Mundt	Young, N. Dak.

So Mr. SALTONSTALL's amendment was rejected.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment and ask that it be stated.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield.

Mr. PASTORE. I should like to announce to Senators that this is a new amendment designed to reduce the figure to \$6 million instead of \$12 million. There is not very much to discuss that has not already been discussed. I believe that if Senators remain in the Chamber we can have a yea-and-nay vote in short order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] proposes an amendment as follows:

On page 7, line 7, delete "\$360,000" and insert "\$180,000" in its place; and

On page 7, line 10, delete "\$12,000,000" and insert "\$6,000,000" in its place; and

On page 11, line 2, delete "\$450,000" and insert "\$850,000" in its place.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Connecticut.

NORA ISABELLA SAMUELLI

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to S. 619, a bill for the relief of Nora Isabella Samuelli.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 619) for the relief of Nora Isabella Samuelli, which was, on page 2, strike out lines 3 through 7, inclusive.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, this bill, as originally passed by the Senate, would have granted the status of permanent residence in the United States to the beneficiary, and would have deemed her residence and physical presence in the United States since 1963 to meet the naturalization requirements. As amended by the House of Representatives, the bill merely grants the status of permanent residence.

I move that the Senate disagree to

the amendment of the House of Representatives and request a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. DODD, Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, and Mr. JAVITS conferees on the part of the Senate.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 2300) authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 8370) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments numbered 27 and 55 to the bill, and concurred therein, each with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1966

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 11588) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I have discussed this with the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] and the distinguished Senator in charge of the bill, the senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], and, with their approval, I ask unanimous consent that there be a 10-minute limitation on the pending amendment, the time to be equally divided.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, very briefly, the amendment which has just been rejected was to eliminate all appropriations for contract authorizations on the rent subsidy for the rest of this fiscal year, and to eliminate the \$360,000 for rent payments. The rest of my amendment which has just been rejected included \$850,000, which was the full amount of the budget request, for working out the regulations for rent subsidies.

The amendment I now propose is for \$6 million for contract authorization and \$180,000 for supplemental payments. Those are the same amounts that were recommended by the House

committee, but were killed on the floor of the House. I have left in the full amount of the budget request for providing new regulations and for working out the method by which the rent-subsidy program can be carried out.

The amendment I now propose provides \$6 million for contract authorization, which is one-half of the amount voted by the Senate committee, and \$180,000 for supplemental payments, which is again one-half of what was voted by the committee.

The committee included \$450,000 for working out regulations. I would add to that, and make the amount \$850,000, which is the same amount as was requested in the budget.

What I am trying to do is cut down the amounts that would be used for payments, but increase the amount that would be available for study and working out methods of regulation.

In addition, my amendment would provide, during this fiscal year, an estimated 10,000 subsidized units. I quote from the House report:

This level of operation in the first year will provide much needed experience as a basis for refining and perfecting program standards and demonstrating the merit of this type of housing assistance before embarking in subsequent years on a program of the magnitude envisioned.

I repeat what I have said before, that there are more than 4 million people, according to Dr. Weaver, who may be eligible for the rent subsidy program. I think we should proceed carefully. My proposal allows for some payments, and it allows the full amount for devising regulations.

I would add one further word: The present regulations, which were supposed to go into effect in October, have been pushed along and delayed, so that at the present time, as far as we know, there are no regulations for carrying out this program, although I assume that there will be at some time in the future. That certainly makes it advisable to move a little more slowly than the Senate Committee on Appropriations would have us go.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I wish to ask the Senator from Massachusetts a question. Not all of us have as accurate figures as we would like, because this bill was prepared in August, but when Dr. Weaver talked about 4 million people, he was talking about the number of people in the United States who might potentially be eligible for this program and/or public housing.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I would say to the Senator that I did not understand it included public housing. If the Senator says that is correct, I take his word for it.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes; and/or public housing.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. It would cover up to 4 million people, I understood.

Mr. MAGNUSON. If everybody found themselves dispossessed, if everybody found themselves over 62, if everybody found themselves in a slum area, there would be the 4 million. But if we did not do this, this is the prime thing in this program—

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Is the Senator speaking on his time?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes. If we did not do this, we would probably have to do the same sort of thing in public housing.

Mr. PASTORE. He is speaking on the Senator's side.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I am speaking on both sides.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Several other Senators wish to speak.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from Ohio on his time?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield 4 minutes to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, one of the questions that is frequently being asked is, When does a person, by virtue of the amount of his income, become disqualified from receiving rent subsidy benefits?

As a matter of information, I suggest that the Senator look at pages 1017 and 1018 of the report of the hearings. The title of the subject is "Income Limits for Eligibility."

I quote from the report:

Senator PASTORE. You have taken care of the elderly. Now let us take a family that is not elderly. Let us take an ordinary family of a man, a wife, and two children, minus, and let us assume that he earns \$10,000 a year.

Now, is he going to be subsidized in any way?

Mr. WEAVER. No, sir; if he earns \$10,000 a year and he has two children he would not be eligible under this program.

The implication of the answer is that if he has enough children, he may become eligible.

Senator PASTORE. Where would you bring the breaking point for help?

Mr. WEAVER. We have already brought in our regional economists and talked to our regional directors—and let me say that the rent and the income levels on this are to be determined by my office in the Housing and Home Finance Agency and not by FHA, so, therefore, they are not covered by the proposed regulations.

That answer, properly interpreted, means that no decision has been made.

Mr. Weaver continues:

Here we have said that even in the highest income areas, the highest cost areas, if there is an income ceiling of over \$8,000, regardless of the cost of housing and rental or the size of the family, this will not be approved, and it will have to be sent to Washington.

That means that if the income is over \$8,000, the regional director will not be able to approve it, and the application will have to be sent to Washington. It means that a breakoff point has not been determined.

In Washington the \$8,000 income may be approved and subsidies granted.

Mr. Weaver continues:

We are going to have a cutoff point that will be recognized as one restricting the program to low-income families. There will not be \$10,000-a-year-income families involved.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, may I have 2 additional minutes?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I am sorry. I have only 1 minute remaining. Perhaps the Senator from Rhode Island will give me 2 minutes of his time.

Mr. PASTORE. I yield 3 minutes to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may have 4 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senator is recognized for 4 additional minutes.

Mr. LAUSCHE. The Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] wished to learn about the cutoff point:

Senator MAGNUSON. As the Senator from Rhode Island said, where is the cutoff?

The Senator from Washington expected Mr. Weaver to tell him what the cutoff point was. Mr. Weaver answered:

Mr. WEAVER. The cutoff depends upon the size of the family and the cost of rental in each community.

Therefore, Mr. President, there is no positive guideline as to how high the income may be to still qualify an individual for rent support.

Mr. Weaver said that the cutoff depends upon the size of the family and the rent in each community.

I submit that this is a very nebulous and uncertain basis upon which to approve a program, if it is implied that a person may have an income of \$10,000 a year and still be qualified under the program.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from New York.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New York is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, there are two reasons why we should turn down the amendment. The first reason is that the language of the amendment which is in the bill concerning the \$12 million is already only 40 percent of what the administration has asked for. Therefore, the cut has already been made. The second reason is that the Senate has done what the House did not do; namely, legislate for the program by a vote of 45 to 37. Thus, my point is addressed to the 45 Senators, because the 37 Senators probably cannot be persuaded. But the 45 Senators are persuaded that 20,000 units is a fair start. That is what they voted for. Therefore, why cut it down and make it half a loaf instead of a whole loaf?

Any man who sponsored the original housing program—and former Senator Robert A. Taft was one of its principal sponsors—would bless us today because at least we are trying to get private enterprise into the program.

That is what this is all about. That is what Senator Taft would have wanted. That is what I want. That is what many other Senators want. Let us not kill it off aborning. Let us do what the committee in its best judgment said was a fair and decent start for which 45 Senators have now voted affirmatively.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from Maine.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Maine is recognized.

Mr. MUSKIE. Mr. President, in the authorization bill approved by the Senate earlier this year and signed into law was a 4-year rent supplement authority of \$150 million a year. The administration

had requested \$30 million for fiscal year 1966. The Senate committee cut that to \$12 million, which is less than 10 percent of the total amount authorized over the 4-year period.

This is a program which was thoroughly considered in the Committee on Banking and Currency. It was thoroughly discussed the last time it came before the Senate in the authorization bill. It was thoroughly considered in the Appropriations Committee. This figure, conceding now that we have authorized the bill, represents, it seems to me, a modest beginning—a prudent beginning, prudent being a word which the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] and I both recognize, coming from New England.

Twelve million dollars is a prudent beginning toward the implementation of a program which has been thoroughly discussed and approved prior to this time.

Therefore, Mr. President, I urge the Senate not to go back on the votes it has already cast for the authorization, and that it turn down the pending amendment.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I am going to take only 2 or 3 minutes and then will be ready to vote.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I yield the balance of my time to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I need only 1 minute, and will confine myself to that time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Colorado is recognized for 1 minute.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, this is a reasonable compromise which is now before the Senate.

In view of the fact that a housing bill to provide for the rent supplement is over 60 days old, and in view of the fact that as of late last evening the Housing Administration withdrew all instructions and regulations—which I had previously read on the floor of the Senate—governing the whole program, it demonstrates conclusively that they themselves do not have the criteria or the plans formulated upon which to proceed.

If we limit the amount to \$6 million, we give them adequate money. Next spring, if and when they come up with adequate planning, determination of income levels, determination of housing levels which Mr. Weaver himself says they have not done yet, we can look into the situation further, but meanwhile let us wait for them to do their planning.

Six million dollars is an adequate start and we will not be profligate in throwing money into a program which as yet has no adequate plans.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I implore Senators to let the amount stay at \$12 million. We have to go to conference on it. We have already taken a significant vote. If I may use an expression which I do not use with impertinence, I believe that we are nit-picking a little bit at this point.

After all, we must understand the problem. If we do not understand it, then we should vote against the program.

Mr. President, this is a poor man's program.

The argument has been made about the cutoff. The cutoff is already in the law and I read it. Title I, section 101 states explicitly.

To have an income below the maximum amount which can be established in the area, pursuant to the limitations prescribed by Section 2(2) and 15(7)(b)(ii) of the United States Housing Act of 1937.

In other words, anyone who is qualified to be a beneficiary under the program must also be qualified to be eligible for public housing.

As the Senator from New York stated, this is a step forward because now we are going to bring private investment into the area.

We are an affluent society. We constitute only 6 percent of the world's population, we occupy 7 percent of the world's mass, and yet we possess 40 percent of the world's wealth; but, 25 percent of our people live on the edge of poverty.

Whom are we talking about?

We are talking about those people living in Harlem, those who are displaced when a freeway is built, those who are over 62 years of age, those who are physically disabled.

We are talking about the poor.

The breaking point has been discussed on the floor of the Senate. What do we mean by "breaking point?"

If the proposed legislation is defeated, we will break the backs of the poor. That is the breaking point.

This program has nobility. If it did not have nobility, Lyndon Johnson would not have made it one of the jewels of his administration.

I say that we will have enough work to do in the committee when we go back to conference. I say, give us something to work with. The Senate has already sustained the \$12 million. Do not cut it down. I appeal to the 47 Senators who voted for the program to let us take this amount to conference, and let us discuss it in view of the enlightened atmosphere which we have experienced since we have held the hearings.

Mr. President, there has been a great deal of misunderstanding about this bill. Yes, it has been poorly explained. I regret that some Senators were not in the Chamber when I explained the bill in detail. I do not wish to take time to do it again, but I give all Senators my word of honor that this is a poor man's program. It is not a rich man's program.

That is the reason why PASTORE is for it. If it was a scandalous program, or a wasteful program, PASTORE would be the first one to be against it.

If the Senate votes the \$6 million and we go to conference, and it is cut down to \$3 million, we will be discussing trying to help people who must have immediate housing. But what can we do with only \$3 million?

If we are going to do that, let us not be hypocritical, let us do the right thing and cut out the amount entirely. If we are going to vote for a \$3 million program on housing—I say we would be better off, and not fool ourselves, and cut out the entire amount.

I say to the Senate that I would rather we knocked the \$12 million out entirely

than send it to conference with \$6 million.

I hope that the amendment will be defeated.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Rhode Island yield me 5 minutes?

The VICE PRESIDENT. All time has now expired. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Ohio proceed for 30 seconds.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Ohio is recognized for 30 seconds.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an article published in Time magazine for October 22, 1965, entitled, "The Congress—A Program for the Rich."

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE CONGRESS—A PROGRAM FOR THE RICH

Only after an unusually high-pressure vote-gathering drive in June did the Johnson administration's rent-subsidy bill pass the House—and then only by a hairsbreadth 208-to-202 margin. When the bill authorizing the Government to help low-income, elderly, and handicapped families pay their rent, cleared the Senate by a 54-to-30 vote July 15, it was a particularly prideful victory for Lyndon Johnson.

The President exulted too soon. Last week, thanks to an incredible blunder by Housing and Home Finance Agency Administrator Robert Weaver, the program was dead. Its demise was hastened by the curiosity of Michigan Republican JAMES HARVEY, 43, who found HHFA experts suspiciously reluctant to circulate the regulations covering financial eligibility for rent aid. HARVEY demanded a copy and, as a member of the House's Housing Subcommittee, got one immediately. To his astonishment, HARVEY found that under Weaver's HHFA-approved rules relating to the elderly and the handicapped (who could collect up to 70 percent of their rent from the Government), applicants might qualify for Federal subsidies even if they had personal net assets as high as \$25,000.

HARVEY was appalled. "I don't think 90 percent of the Members of the House have \$25,000 in net assets," he gasped. "The regulations were clearly contrary to the bill as passed by Congress." Since the House had yet to appropriate funds for the program, HARVEY moved to cut off all \$6 million earmarked for rent subsidies. "The Congress of the United States has decided that this was going to be a program for low-income people of America," he declared. "They have made this program one for the rich people of America."

Though the Democratic leadership tried gamely to defend Weaver's gaffe, HARVEY's motion to cancel rent funds passed by 185 votes to 162. Twenty-five House Members who had backed the bill last summer now voted to kill it.

Weaver could easily have avoided the fiasco by discussing the bill's income provisions with congressional leaders in advance—or simply by waiting to write them until after the funds were appropriated. At any rate, Robert Weaver, hitherto considered a leading candidate to become the United States' first Negro Cabinet officer as Secretary of the new Department of Housing and Urban Develop-

ment, could hardly have dealt the boss a more painful blow if he had tried.

Mr. PASTORE. That, Mr. President, is where the confusion grows.

The VICE PRESIDENT. All time has now expired. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts. The yeas and nays have been ordered; and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia (when his name was called). On this vote I have a pair with my colleague from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH]. If he were present and voting, he would vote "nay." If I were at liberty to vote, I would vote "yea." Therefore I withhold my vote.

The rollcall was concluded.

Mr. INOUE. I announce that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. BAYH], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PELL], and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CHURCH], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. MCGEE], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN], are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CHURCH], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. LONG], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. MCGEE], would each vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Indiana [Mr. BAYH] is paired with the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER]. If present and voting, the Senator from Indiana would vote "nay" and the Senator from Louisiana would vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG] is paired with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL]. If present and voting, the Senator from Louisiana would vote "nay" and the Senator from Georgia would vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PELL] is paired with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON]. If present and voting, the Senator from Rhode Island would vote "nay" and the Senator from Virginia would vote "yea."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] and the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. CASE], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are detained on official business.

If present and voting, the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER] would vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER] is paired with the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. CASE]. If present and voting, the Senator from Iowa would vote "yea" and the Senator from New Jersey would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER] is paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT]. If present and voting, the Senator from Texas would vote "yea" and the Senator from Pennsylvania would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 37, nays 41, as follows:

[No. 295 Leg.]

YEAS—37

Allott	Fong	Pearson
Bennett	Hickenlooper	Prouty
Boggs	Hill	Russell, S.C.
Byrd, Va.	Holland	Saltonstall
Cannon	Hruska	Simpson
Carlson	Jackson	Smathers
Cotton	Jordan, N.C.	Stennis
Curtis	Jordan, Idaho	Symington
Dirksen	Kuchel	Talmadge
Dominick	Lausche	Thurmond
Eastland	McClellan	Williams, Del.
Ervin	Morton	
Fannin	Murphy	

NAYS—41

Alken	Inouye	Morse
Bartlett	Javits	Moss
Bass	Kennedy, Mass.	Muskie
Bible	Kennedy, N.Y.	Nelson
Brewster	Magnuson	Neuberger
Burdick	Mansfield	Pastore
Clark	McCarthy	Proxmire
Dodd	McGovern	Ribicoff
Douglas	McIntyre	Smith
Fulbright	McNamara	Tydings
Gruening	Metcalf	Williams, N.J.
Harris	Mondale	Yarborough
Hart	Monroney	Young, Ohio
Hayden	Montoya	

NOT VOTING—22

Anderson	Hartke	Robertson
Bayh	Long, Mo.	Russell, Ga.
Byrd, W. Va.	Long, La.	Scott
Case	McGee	Sparkman
Church	Miller	Tower
Cooper	Mundt	Young, N. Dak.
Ellender	Pell	
Gore	Randolph	

So Mr. SALTONSTALL's amendment was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. PASTORE. I should like to apprise my colleagues in the Senate that we can conclude action on the bill in a half hour, if they remain in the Chamber.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I shall take only 2 minutes to make some legislative history. I should like to have the attention of the Senator from Rhode Island.

Last winter—almost 10 months ago—devastating floods hit the Pacific Northwest. Snow, followed by rain, literally washed the Northwest away. The storm hit the forest logging roads, essential to the Bureau of Land Management, especially hard and extensive road damaged occurred. The additional \$6,320,000 in this bill will bring to \$16,870,000 the funds Congress has provided to the Bureau of Land Management to repair logging roads on the forests it manages in western Oregon.

However, I am hopeful that these

funds, \$2 million less than the administration requested, will be adequate to restore the damaged roads.

I appreciate that the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] has provided an amount identical with the House action.

Last spring when the first supplemental for \$8,500,000 was being acted upon, the Senator from Oregon received reports from Oregonians, in whom he has great personal confidence, that this Agency—the Bureau of Land Management—had been stopped at the local level from requesting all the funds needed to repair roads. The Department of Interior and the Bureau of the Budget were supposed to have prevented the local Agency people from listing all damage.

The senior Senator from Oregon went directly to the Budget Director, Mr. Kermit Gordon, who submitted evidence that this simply was not the case. There were no bars to the local office requesting every cent for flood damage restoration needed. In fact, the request before the Congress was for the exact amount that local office has requested.

The senior Senator from Oregon acknowledged that the case had been overstated—yes, oversold—to him and he immediately withdrew his request for consideration.

Today I feel an obligation to make clear why the Senate committee has agreed with the House Committee on Appropriations that there be a \$2 million reduction in this request.

The reason is simple. A supplemental request for funds is appropriated in order to provide emergency funds needed immediately that cannot await the next regular bill. Taking the regular road program and the flood restoration program of this agency on these Oregon and California revested grant lands, the record of performance in obligating funds for flood restoration and on their regular program over the last several months, quite frankly, borders on being abysmal. Here we are in mid-October, with the good construction season gone, and this agency holds an unobligated balance of over \$22 million made up of \$9,810,000 for flood restoration, including the \$6,320,000 in this bill and \$10,571,000 in its regular road program plus \$1,850,000 in other accounts.

One reason why I wish to make this legislative history is so that Mr. Stewart Udall, the Secretary of the Interior, can get to work. It is far more important for him to get to work on this program than it is for him to plant a few trees on terraces along the highways of America. The economy of my State is dependent upon lumber. The economy of my State is crying for the restoration of these access roads to the lumber mills. The Department of the Interior, in my judgment, on this issue has simply failed to live up to its responsibility. I want Mr. Udall to know it. This is not the last he will hear from me on this subject.

This money is to restore flood damaged roads needed to manage Federal timber. Regular funds, too, can be used for this work. The burden is on the

agency to show us why its regular road program priorities cannot be adjusted. The senior Senator from Oregon knows that a slowdown in the regular program will hurt this agency's vital timber selling obligation to feed 1 billion board feet of timber into Oregon's economy. He knows that this serves the national interest.

But let me issue a warning now that this agency had better have a good accounting ready to show the people of Oregon that this flood restoration money has been used for the purpose it has been appropriated. But even more to the point, they had better get on with their job.

I have not had the same detailed figures on the Forest Service, and its disaster restoration operation covers a wider area. However, if this admonition would cover that agency, too, it had better take note.

The Senator from Oregon is mindful that in 1962, on Columbus Day to be exact, a windstorm toppled several billion board feet of magnificent old growth timber in the Northwest. This threw public and private timber sales awry. Then insects settled in some of the trees before they could all be logged and sales had to be changed because the best way to rid the forest of this epidemic is to remove the source of infection—the down timber. That job is not yet complete—it almost is. Then in December 1964, virtually on Christmas Eve, the floods hit the logging roads.

However, I do not intend for 1 minute to defend poor performance.

Last spring I got complaints via the Oregon Division of the Bureau of Land Management that its fund request had been cut from around \$20 to \$8½ million for flood repair. However, as of June 30, 1965, it had an unobligated balance of \$5,218,516 in flood repair funds plus \$4,106,728 in regular road funds.

Frankly, I am more than satisfied that the committee has provided an additional \$6,320,000. However, there are some people in my State who will say that "MORSE can't get money for Oregon." They will say that "\$2 million was cut from a request by President Johnson for essential log-haul roads." They will say that "the Oregon delegation let this cut happen."

Well, the Senator from Oregon is not running for reelection and even if he were, he is not going to propose spending money in Oregon that cannot be justified. So I appreciate the opportunity to make the record clear. The reduction of \$2 million is clearly a result of what has not been accomplished by those directly responsible for restoring these roads.

This road construction is not a new program; it has been going on for years. I shall watch with keen interest to see whether this work is moving ahead so that timber operations are not hampered by failure to promptly restore roads.

I ask unanimous consent that there be printed at the conclusion of my remarks a letter with exhibits from the Director of the Bureau of Land Management. In addition, to reinforce this statement, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD the testimony of the Senator

from Oregon on S. 327, the Northwest disaster relief bill, letters in support of it from Oregonians and the unsatisfactory substitute dealing with timber roads recommended by the Acting Secretary of the Interior, John A. Carver, Jr.

There being no objection, the letter and excerpts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXHIBIT 1

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT,
Washington, D.C., October 19, 1965.

HON. WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: In answer to a telephone request from Mr. Berg on October 15, we have enclosed the following information:

1. Justification for fiscal year 1966 supplemental request covering emergency road repair in western Oregon.

2. A tabulation showing the status of O. & C. funds for fiscal years 1965 and 1966.

Work plans have been prepared covering the balance of the fiscal year 1965 supplemental flood damage funds. Identification of projects proposed for repair under the fiscal year 1966 supplemental request has been completed.

The House committee has recommended a reduction of \$2 million in the fiscal year 1966 supplemental flood damage request. The Department has not appealed this action since the House report said a request for additional funds may be submitted at a later date when total actual cost can be determined.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES H. STODDARD,
Director.

(Enclosures.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT. OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS JUSTIFICATION

Emergency road repair and reconstruction..... \$8,320,000

Road systems on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in west-

Area	Number of road system	Mileage	Number of bridges and large culverts	Damages
Salem.....	28	268	15	\$3,435,000
Roseburg.....	15	140	18	3,430,000
Medford.....	12	191	11	2,335,000
Coos Bay.....	19	330	9	4,683,000
Eugene.....	10	335	10	1,565,000
Bonanza.....	1	70	2	150,000
Miscellaneous roads.....		110		502,000
Subtotal.....	85	1,444	65	16,100,000
Supplemental amount, fiscal year 1965.....				8,500,000
Additional funds required, fiscal year 1966.....				7,600,000

COOPERATOR ROADS

The checkerboard ownership pattern of western Oregon, the location of industrial conversion plants and the silvicultural needs for effective management of the Federal forests are factors that dictate full availability of forest road systems. To process annually 1.2 billion board feet of timber valued at \$32 million on approximately 600 separate tracts, it is important that full use be made of all existing roads both public and private. Federal roads under the administration of BLM total 4,000 miles.

Approximately 7,600 miles of forest roads are encompassed under access agreements with private owners, about one-half of this mileage being on privately owned lands. These agreements are premised on the policy that existing roads should be mutually used

wherever possible because the duplication of existing road systems reduces the value of Federal timber. Under these agreements both parties have use of these roads for moving commercial timber at set fees based on replacement costs of the roads and on the proportionate share of tributary timber BLM and the private parties own.

Types of damage include washed out or badly damaged bridges and culverts, road-bed and road surface destruction, and minor trail destruction. These road systems are essential to the flow of resources to conversion points. Until the systems are repaired there will be marked adverse economic effects on the communities throughout the entire flood area.

The total damage to roads now stands at \$19,500,000. Of this total \$16,100,000 is required for repair of Bureau road systems; \$2,150,000 is required for repair of cooperator roads needed for the BLM timber sale program; and \$1,250,000 is required for the reconstruction of timber sale roads.

Restoration of the existing segments of these vital road systems is necessary to insure the capacity of the Bureau and industry to sustain a regular flow of timber to the mills during the next 2 to 3 years. All of this road system serves areas where timber is already under contract as well as to serve continued timber offerings. Such action is essential to—

(a) Maintain a pattern of timber sales that is consistent with sound forest management;

(b) Facilitate an early and orderly restoration of the timber industry dependent on timber resources administered by this Bureau; and

(c) Assist the timber industry to contribute positively to the economic strength of the area during the critical period of rehabilitation following the floods.

BUREAU ROAD SYSTEMS

Preliminary justifications were submitted on an estimated road damage in excess of \$15 million. Supplemental funds for this purpose in the amount of \$8,500,000 were included in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, Public Law 89-16 approved April 30, 1965. Since then our overall estimates have been firm based on detailed engineering examinations.

The total damage now stands at \$16,100,000 and is summarized below:

Total damage to private roads including cooperator roads in western Oregon may exceed \$40 million; \$2,150,000 represents that portion on agreement roads of critical need to BLM to maintain the full committed cut for 1965-66 fiscal years. Of this amount, \$720,000 is requested; the balance of \$1,430,000 will be met partially through cost sharing with cooperators, where possible, and presently available funds.

Every effort will be expended to implement equitable cost sharing of road damage re-

pair on the respective ownerships within an agreement system. Where the private-party road damage prevents the movement of large volumes of Federal timber and the owner is unable to restore the road to full usable condition in a timely manner, the requested funds will not be invested before an easement over the proposed reconstruction is obtained. After the easement has been obtained over the private lands, the respective fees on the agreement area will be computed to reflect the Government's investment in that system. The portion of subsequent fees collected that represent this new investment will be returned to the Government as miscellaneous receipts. The estimate for co-operator roads is summarized below:

Cooperator roads

District	Miles	Damaged bridges	Damages
Coos Bay	15	1	\$349,000
Medford	122		425,000
Roseburg	4	5	113,000
Salem	284		800,000
Eugene	648		463,000
Total damages	1,073	6	2,150,000
Fiscal year 1966 request			720,000
Cost sharing or available fund			1,430,000

¹ Mileage of cooperator road systems on which damage has occurred.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS ABSORBED

Public Law 89-41 approved June 17, 1965, provides authority to reconstruct roads that were damaged by the floods which at that time were under construction by timber sale contractors. The Bureau is meeting these requirements from presently available funds to the extent of the current estimate of \$1,250,000.

In addition to these various programs for the repair of roads the Bureau estimates that approximately \$500,000 will be spent for debris clearance and \$80,000 for repair to damaged recreation sites. These requirements are being absorbed as they are performed within presently available funds.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES H. STODDARD, DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT ON SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 1966

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, we appreciate this opportunity to appear before you in support of our request for fiscal year 1966 supplemental funds to complete repair of roads in western Oregon damaged by floods. Last spring, the Congress granted \$500,000 for road repair in California, Idaho, and eastern Oregon and \$8,500,000 to initiate repair work in western Oregon. This request for \$8,320,000 is to meet the balance of requirements in western Oregon.

The total damage to roads affecting the Bureau in western Oregon now stands at \$19,500,000. Of this total \$16,100,000 is required for repair of Bureau road systems; \$2,150,000 is required for repair of cooperator roads needed for the BLM timber sale program and \$1,250,000 is required for the reconstruction of timber sale roads in accordance with Public Law 89-41 approved June 17, 1965.

Restoration of the existing segments of these vital road systems is necessary to insure the capacity of the Bureau and industry to sustain a regular flow of timber to the mills during the next two to three years. All of this road system serves areas where timber is already under contract as well as to serve continued timber offerings. Such action is essential to—

(a) Maintain a pattern of timber sales that is consistent with sound forest management;

(b) Facilitate an early and orderly restoration of the timber industry dependent

on timber resources administered by this Bureau; and

(c) Assist the timber industry to contribute positively to the economic strength of the area during the critical period of rehabilitation following the floods.

This request for \$8,320,000 is composed of the following:

(a) For Bureau road systems, \$7,600,000. This amount when combined with the \$8,500,000 appropriated last spring provides \$16,100,000 for repair of Bureau road systems.

(b) Seven hundred and twenty thousand dollars which represents one-third of the

present estimates of \$2,150,000 required for the repair of cooperator roads needed for the current BLM timber sale program. The balance of \$1,430,000 will be met partially by cost sharing with cooperators where possible and the balance from presently available funds.

The Bureau is making provision within available funds to finance reconstruction of timber sale contractors' roads, the balance of cooperator road requirements as well as debris clearance work and repair of damaged recreation sites. These expenses which are scheduled to be absorbed may exceed \$3,000,000:

O. & C. grant lands

	Unobligated balance brought forward	Appropriated	Total available	Obligations incurred	Unobligated balance, June 30, 1965
Fiscal year 1965:					
Roads, regular	\$4,174,485	\$7,947,577	\$12,122,062	\$8,015,334	\$4,106,728
Emergency road repair	0	8,500,000	8,500,000	3,281,484	5,218,516
Forest development and protection	105,049	1,800,000	1,905,049	1,719,795	185,254
Operation and maintenance	139,384	700,000	839,384	675,176	164,208
Total, fiscal year 1965	4,418,919	18,947,577	23,366,495	13,691,789	9,674,706
Fiscal year 1966 (estimated):					Unobligated balance as of Oct. 19, 1965
Roads, regular	4,106,728	8,225,000	12,331,728	1,760,000	10,571,728
Emergency road repair	5,218,516	16,320,000	11,538,516	1,728,000	9,810,516
Forest development and protection	185,254	1,600,000	1,785,254	859,000	926,254
Operation and maintenance	164,208	800,000	964,208	44,000	924,208
Total, fiscal year 1966	9,674,706	16,945,000	26,619,706	4,391,000	22,228,706

¹ Amount recommended by House committee.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D.C., March 31, 1965.

Hon. PAT McNAMARA,
Chairman, Committee on Public Works,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR McNAMARA: There is pending before your committee S. 327, a bill to provide assistance to the States of Oregon, Washington, California, and Idaho, for the reconstruction of areas damaged by recent floods and high waters.

We recommend that the bill be enacted with our proposed amendments.

The bill provides that the Federal Government will pay from the emergency fund under the Federal Aid Highway Act 100 percent for the repair or reconstruction of highways of the Federal aid highway system to the States mentioned, which highways were damaged or destroyed by floods and high waters, in lieu of the percentages now payable to the States for such repair or reconstruction under existing law, i.e., California 59.78 percent, Idaho 62.91 percent, Washington 53.51 percent, and Oregon 63.45 percent.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture, from funds and authorizations available to him for the construction and maintenance of forest development roads and trails, to restore or reconstruct to the extent he deems appropriate, either directly or in cooperation with timber purchasers, any roads and trails which were in the process of construction by purchasers of national forest timber and which roads or trails were destroyed or severely damaged by the floods.

The bill contains an authorization for appropriations to carry out the foregoing purposes, in addition to the amount authorized by the emergency relief section of the Federal Aid Highway Act, the sum of \$200 million for the period ending July 1, 1966.

The bill amends subsection 120(f) of title 23, United States Code, and subsection 125 (c) of title 23, United States Code, by making the emergency relief provisions of section

125 and the 100-percent Federal share provisions of subsection 120(f) applicable to highways, roads, and trails on public lands, and to roads and trails on wildlife refuge system lands. This provision is apparently intended as permanent legislation, despite the time limitation of June 30, 1936, embodied in the bill.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to compromise or release through the Farmers Home Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration the indebtedness of their borrowers to enable them to overcome losses suffered as a result of the floods and high waters. The Secretary of Agriculture, through the Farmers Home Administration, is further authorized to re-finance loans for the repair, reconstruction, or replacement of dwellings or farm buildings affected by the floods and high waters. The bill authorizes the Small Business Administration to make loans with a maximum maturity of 30 years for the purpose of replacing, reconstructing, or repairing dwellings in the States affected. The bill provides that it shall not be in effect after June 30, 1966, except with respect to payment of expenditures for obligations and commitments entered into under the bill before such date.

The bill embodies some of the same provisions as the Alaska earthquake relief legislation, Public Law 88-451, 78 Stat. 505 (1964).

As indicated above, the bill provides 100-percent Federal funding of repairs or reconstruction of Federal aid highways damaged or destroyed by the floods and high waters. When the State of Alaska was faced with the need for similar restorative action as a result of the earthquake of March 27, 1964, Congress provided in the act of August 19, 1964, Public Law 88-451, 78 Stat. 505, section 3, that Federal assistance should be on the same matching basis which would be applicable to new construction. For the State of Alaska the Federal assistance was 94 per-

cent. Subsection (f) of section 120, title 23, United States Code, was amended by the act of October 13, 1964, Public Law 88-658, 78 Stat. 1090, as permanent legislation. Under that law the four States concerned, and all other States, now enjoy the same payment formula afforded Alaska with respect to repairs or reconstruction on the Federal aid highway system. As indicated earlier, the Federal share for the four States ranges from 53.51 to 63.45 percent.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to repair or restore roads built by timber purchasers. It contains no similar authority for this Department. We have a large timber sale program particularly on the reconstituted Oregon and California Railroad and the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands. We need similar authority and are suggesting an appropriate amendment. Our proposed amendment authorizes the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture separately to expend funds to restore or reconstruct highways, roads, or trails, built by a timber purchaser on lands administered by the Secretary, where damaged by the floods and high waters. The amendment also permits the Secretary to reimburse any timber purchaser who effectuated such repair or reconstruction prior to the effective date of enactment of the bill. We think it would be inequitable to deprive a timber purchaser of the benefits of the bill on the basis of his diligence in acting to restore promptly the damage caused to such roads. The precise extent to which relief could be granted is spelled out in our amendment. It provides that a timber purchaser shall bear the estimated cost of the uncompleted work on the portion of the road damaged, and an amount equal to the first 15 percent of the estimated cost incurred by timber purchaser on the damaged or destroyed portion of the road. The Secretary would bear the next \$1,000 of the estimated cost of reconstruction, restoration, and completion, and 50 percent of the remaining costs thereof. Where the costs of reconstruction, restoration, and completion are less than \$500, the section would not apply.

Fifteen percent represents approximately the risk and profit allowance envisaged by the road provisions of the timber appraisal. It also takes account of normal winter damage. The \$1,000 is designed to afford a larger measure of relief to the small timber operator who presumably is less able to withstand catastrophic loss. The rationale for the 50-percent division is that neither the Government nor the timber purchasers envisaged the catastrophe. It seems equitable, therefore, that each party should bear 50 percent of the loss sustained. The exclusion of claims under \$500 is based upon the position that such damage is relatively minor.

It is the position of the administration that relief legislation along the lines of the bill is not an appropriate vehicle for amendments to the emergency fund provisions of the Federal-Aid Highway Act relating to the operation of this Department. We are therefore recommending the deletion of section 2(d) of the bill.

Because of the havoc wrought by the floods and high waters, persons seeking to perfect their rights in entries under the public land laws may have been disadvantaged. This Department should be in a position to suspend the time limits embodied in those laws for the performance of certain acts where appropriate in cases where the entryman's ability to comply has been interfered with by the floods and high waters. We are suggesting an appropriate amendment below.

We understand that some damage was caused by floods and high waters in the four States during February 1965. We therefore believe that the bill should be amended by deleting the words "December 1964, and January 1965" wherever they appear in the bill

and substituting therefor "December 1964, January and February 1965".

We recommend that the bill be amended as follows:

1. Delete subsections (b) and (d) of section 2, redesignate subsection (c) as "(b)," delete therefrom "July 1, 1966" and substitute therefor "June 30, 1966," which marks the end of the fiscal year.

2. Add a new section reading as follows:

"SEC. 7. Notwithstanding provisions of existing contracts, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, separately, may, with funds and authorizations available to him for the construction and maintenance of highways, roads, and trails, provide for the restoration, reconstruction, and completion of highways, roads, or trails, and for reimbursement of timber sale contractors for such work performed prior to the effective date of this Act, on lands administered by the Secretary in Oregon, Washington, California, and Idaho, if the highways, roads, or trails were constructed but not accepted by the Government, or were in the process of construction under the terms of a timber sale contract, and if the highways, roads, or trails were damaged or destroyed by the floods of December 1964, January and February 1965. The estimated cost of restoration, reconstruction, and completion of the damaged or destroyed portion, as determined by the Secretary, shall be borne as follows: the timber purchaser shall bear (a) the estimated cost of the uncompleted work, as determined by the Secretary, on the portion of the highway, road, or trail damaged or destroyed, and (b) an amount equal to the first 15 percent of the estimated cost incurred on the damaged or destroyed portion of the highway, road, or trail prior to the floods. The Secretary shall bear the next \$1,000 of the estimated cost of restoration, reconstruction, and completion, and the Secretary shall bear 50 percent of the remaining estimated costs. This section shall not apply where the estimated cost of restoration, reconstruction, or completion is less than \$500."

3. Add a new section reading as follows:

"SEC. 8. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to give any public land entryman such additional time in which to comply with any requirement of law in connection with any public land entry for lands in Oregon, Washington, California, and Idaho, as the Secretary finds appropriate because of interference with the entryman's ability to comply with such requirement resulting from floods and high waters during December 1964, January and February 1965."

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN A. CARVER, Jr.,

Acting Secretary of the Interior.

Senator BAYH. We are honored to have the distinguished senior Senator, Senator MORSE, before the subcommittee to give us his thoughts on the matter.

STATEMENT OF HON. WAYNE MORSE, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF OREGON

Senator MORSE. Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, as a Senator from the flood-stricken State of Oregon, I am deeply appreciative of your courtesy in having scheduled this hearing, although the disaster relief bill, which I introduced on January 7 with my colleague, Senator NEUBERGER, as cosponsor, has not been officially referred to the subcommittee, I am addressing my remarks to the general subject before the committee today but I shall make some comments on S. 327 because it is only a matter of time before it will be before your subcommittee.

We have been waiting for reports from departments downtown. Since arriving at this hearing, I understand that the Bureau of the Budget's long-looked-for report has been received this morning. I haven't had a chance to look at it, but I will.

Mr. Chairman, with your consent, I would like permission to offer any supplemental statements that I may have after reviewing the report.

Senator RANDOLPH (presiding). Senator MORSE, that will be done.

Senator MORSE. I appreciate that very much, Mr. Chairman.

I have to leave this room to convene the Subcommittee on Education because we hope today, before the day is over, to complete the subcommittee's action on that bill. However, I shall be glad to have your questions, Mr. Chairman.

The bill Senator NEUBERGER and I have introduced, S. 327, is very appropriate to consider along with S. 1638. It is designed to provide assistance for the reconstruction of areas damaged by the recent floods and high waters in the Pacific Northwest. I must admit, however, that my testimony may not be as complete as it should be.

This is due to the difficulty I have encountered in securing factual information from the Bureau of the Budget and other agencies on the extent of the damage which resulted from the devastating floods of December 1964 and January 1965. I digress for a moment, Mr. Chairman, to make the record crystal clear that the President of the United States, with whom I just talked this morning before I came here, has done everything that he can to be of assistance to the two Senators from Oregon in pushing along action at the executive department level in regard to the flood damage situation in the Pacific Northwest. On one occasion he sent the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to my office personally to talk to me about the situation and to find out what it was that the Senators needed from downtown in order to supply us with the information that we needed to have in order to get congressional action.

Just last week I asked the President to obtain further action from the departments downtown. In fairness to the President, I want to say he immediately requested the information that I sought from the departments. The President of the United States is fully apprised and fully aware of the very serious situation that exists in California and Oregon, and parts of Washington and Idaho.

There is no basis at all for any implication that the President of the United States is not doing everything that he can; there is no basis for any implication that he is not working in complete cooperation with the two Senators from Oregon on this matter.

I have read newspaper stories to the effect that because I may take certain positions on certain matters of policy within this administration, it is affecting the support of this administration in connection with the flood problem. These stories involve gross injustice to the President of the United States. I do not intend to remain silent when that kind of unfair attack is made on my President.

Mr. Chairman, it should be of interest to the committee that the two Senators from Oregon, and several Members of the House, were able to draft and introduce legislation within 2 weeks after the occurrence of the west coast flood disaster. It is not unusual for disasters to occur, although it is unusual to have one as large as the one we experienced on the west coast last December.

Ample precedent for legislation of this type is provided in the Alaska earthquake legislation, and it is no secret that we relied

heavily upon that legislation in preparing our bill.

Over 3 months have elapsed since the date of the flood. The Bureau of the Budget, as of last week, had not been able to submit its views on S. 327. At long last, it has come in this morning, just a few minutes ago.

In the meantime, the Federal agencies have been unable to make the necessary long-term plans to go ahead swiftly with work to alleviate the catastrophic damage that swept from the State of Washington well down into California.

A MAJOR FLOOD DISASTER

Before giving the subcommittee an analysis of our bill, I should indicate the nature and extent of this catastrophe. As I pointed out to the Senate on January 6, the floods resulted from usual forces of nature which converged so as to create a condition that was almost unprecedented in the history of the West.

First we had a long hard freeze, which is not at all common in our State. The Willamette Valley, which normally has a relatively mild climate, had a deep hard freeze which extended from the valley far up into the Cascade Range to the east. After this freeze we had what is known as a Chinook wind which carried with it warm air and a heavy volume of water. The sudden rise in temperature brought not only the rain, but melted the heavy snow packs in the mountains.

The water that was formed from the rain and melting snow did not absorb into the ground. It flowed in enormous volume through the watersheds and into the valleys of the Willamette and its tributaries. Similar developments occurred in eastern Oregon. The result was floods of enormous proportions in areas such as the John Day River Basin, the Grande Ronde River, and other major streams of eastern Oregon.

It is to the everlasting credit of the Congress, and particularly the Public Works Committees, that the flood control dams for which we obtained authorizations and appropriations, saved enormous flood losses. For example, the major multipurpose flood control dams in the Willamette River Basin cut 14 feet off crest of the December floodwaters at Eugene, Ore.; they reduced the crest at Portland by 7 feet.

One major flood of this type can reflect, through flood damages prevented, the cost of an entire system of multipurpose river dams. Had this committee and the Congress not had the wisdom and foresight to provide the State of Oregon with these invaluable dams, I would have relayed a much more somber picture and story of flood damage this morning.

The damage occasioned by the December and January floods was enormous. Here are estimates of the damages suffered by the four western States of Oregon, Washington, California, and Idaho, as supplied by the Office of Emergency Planning on March 29:

	Public	Private	Total
Oregon.....	\$95,000,000	\$147,000,000	\$242,000,000
Washington.....	9,000,000	3,000,000	12,000,000
California.....	140,000,000	60,000,000	200,000,000
Idaho.....	5,000,000	2,000,000	7,500,000

These California statistics are very important statistics, Mr. Chairman, because of some misinformation that is abroad. Public damage is \$140 million, private is \$60 million, and the total is \$200 million. The Government can come to the aid for emergency repair of damage to public facilities.

Note the total damage of \$242 million for Oregon, \$147 million of which is damage to private property. California's total damage

was \$200 million—less than Oregon—but it received more relief than Oregon. Therefore, some who don't want to state the true facts seek to give the impression that the Oregon delegation isn't doing its job because California is getting more money although its total damage is \$42 million less than Oregon. The truth is that Oregon's public damage was only \$95 million, whereas California's was \$140 million. That explains the situation, Mr. Chairman. California isn't getting one bit more on a pro rata basis than Oregon is on damage to public property which qualifies for emergency Federal aid. I want to stress that in my testimony because it has resulted in some misunderstandings in my State with reflections upon the administration on the false charge that they are discriminating against Oregon or in favor of California.

It just isn't so, Mr. Chairman, and let the record so show.

HIGHWAY REHABILITATION

Turning now to an analysis of S. 327, our bill proposes under section 2(a) that Federal share payable from the emergency fund in section 125 of the act shall be 100 percent of the cost of flood damage restoration. As the committee knows, the present authority under the law does not permit emergency contributions to equal, in each instance, the original Federal share of road construction cost.

For example, the original cost of the interstate highway system in Oregon is federally financed to the extent of 92.25 percent. Forest highways are financed at a 100-percent Federal level. My position is that the committee could find it in the public interest to permit up to 100 percent of the cost of highway restoration to be borne by the Federal Government.

In no event, however, should the Federal share be less than the original Federal contribution to the class of road being restored.

The present law relative to the Federal share payable from the emergency fund produces anomalies. For example, if a bridge on an interstate highway had been constructed in Oregon, under the 92.25-percent Federal grant-in-aid and was substantially destroyed in the December flood, the Federal Government would pay only 63.45 percent of the cost of rebuilding the bridge.

The State of Oregon, already staggering under the terrific burden of flood losses, would have to contribute a larger share to the restoration of the bridge than it did for the original cost of the bridge. Section 2(a) of our bill would correct this inequity.

The relief to be provided by section 2(a) is urgently needed, especially when we recall that roads and highways eligible for Federal rehabilitation aid for the States of Oregon, Washington, California, and Idaho, totaled an estimated \$114,211,754 in floods of December and January.

As the law now stands, these States would be called upon to make the following payments toward repairs and reconstruction of these highways and roads: Oregon, \$6,622,466; Washington, \$709,903; California, \$9,770,645; Idaho, \$522,718; a total of \$17,625,732. These States have suffered overwhelming losses in the floods. They should receive help of the type proposed in this bill.

TIMBER PURCHASER ROAD RECONSTRUCTION

Section 2(b) of our bill would permit the Secretary of Agriculture to assist timber purchasers, to the extent he deems appropriate, in the restoration of roads and trails being constructed under timber sales.

The committee should take several factors into account in arriving at the final language of this section. First, whatever authority is granted to the Secretary of Agriculture is also needed by the Secretary of the Interior; I am advised that approximately 225

contracts are involved in flood damage to roads in the process of construction. The estimated damage to these timber-purchaser constructed roads is \$1.25 million. This is primarily in western Oregon.

On the national forests, I have been told that there are approximately 334 contracts, 225 involving more than \$1,000 damage, where the total road damage is approximately \$4 million. I emphasize that in these two situations the only roads involved are those in the process of construction by timber purchasers under timber contracts.

S. 327 does not set standards for the Secretary to use in determining the extent to which he will assist timber purchasers. It would be most agreeable to me and Senator NEUBERGER to have such standards spelled out in the legislation so that a uniform and equitable treatment can be given to all.

We are not competent and qualified to do it. It takes the experts in the Forest Service and the Interior Department and Agriculture Department to do that, Mr. Chairman.

The system used by the Federal agencies in pricing their timber is to reduce the price for their timber by the estimated cost of constructing essential roads.

This is called an allowance by the technical people. The contracts contain no disaster clause and thus, if a timber purchaser suffers a disaster such as this, he is obligated to restore the road out of his own pocket. That isn't fair.

Legally, I suppose the timber purchaser-road contractor would be bound by the strict terms of his contract, but the Government has to do equity, too. We are talking about a disaster and we are talking about timber and access roads owned by people of this country. We have an obligation to these purchasers to be fair and equitable.

The sponsors of S. 327 seek an equitable adjustment, not legal technicalities, in these timber-access roadbuilder cases.

In my discussions with Federal officials and with people in the industry, I find unanimous agreement that they have never before been confronted with a situation of this magnitude. In the past, there have been individual instances of slides or small washouts, but these have usually been quite minor when compared to the areawide catastrophe produced by the winter floods of 1964 and 1965. Consequently, I think that there is a clear case for recognizing that the contracting parties simply never contemplated damage of this sweep and magnitude.

In my opinion it would be fair and reasonable to provide substantial assistance to the timber purchaser-road contractors. These roads, are in effect, to be paid for out of Federal timber and are the property of the Federal Government. They will continue to be useful to the Federal Government in the management of its forests, in future sales of timber, for protection and other uses of forest lands such as fire roads. The roads on these lands will continue to be used by the Federal Government in the years ahead. Thus, there is a direct Federal interest in these roads.

This, I think, justifies doing equity to the private builders of these roads who are the purchasers of the timber. They have to build the roads to get the timber out. Where the timber purchaser has undertaken the construction of one of these roads as required by his contract, and all or a portion of the road under construction has been washed out, he has used up the allowance in the timber appraisal and should not be expected to shoulder the full burden of flood restoration.

Thus I believe that an excellent case can be made for substantial allowances to timber purchasers for rehabilitation of flood-dam-

aged roads on Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management roads.

It was my intent that any damage restored by the timber purchaser prior to the enactment of this legislation would be eligible for compensation as damage restored after the enactment of this bill.

There is some question as to whether S. 327 makes that point clear. Therefore, I suggest that, when the committee gets to this bill, it adopt clarifying language. Failure to specify that rehabilitation work undertaken prior to the enactment of this law would be the subject of compensation to the timber purchaser-road contractor, could penalize the timber purchaser who restored the road promptly.

This would be inequitable. Of course, the arrangements for compensation should require substantiated evidence upon which the Secretaries could reach their determinations of the estimated value of work claimed to have been performed.

I have been told that some Federal officials suggest a 50-percent compensation for damaged timber-purchaser roads and that the first \$1,000 of the cost be absorbed by the timber purchaser. This appears to be rooted in part in a new section proposed for Forest Service contracts.

I view both components of this suggestion as clear examples of parsimony and would urge that the committee carefully study their impact. It might be preferable to have the committee authorize and direct the Secretaries to pick up in full the first thousand dollars in damage. This requirement that purchasers absorb the first thousand dollars could work a hardship on small business operators because they don't have the finances, they don't have the operation and, of course, they don't have the investment either. It is going to be pretty tough on them if they have to play the first thousand.

As to the balance where the damage is great, the committee should weigh the impact that only a 50-percent reimbursement will have. Here, one test should be the measure of damage. The timber purchasers have kept their contracts as far as the road allowance is concerned. An act of God has occurred. The roads they built have been washed out.

It is unfair to say, "All right, we are going to hold you to the technical requirements of the contract. Rebuild the road," which means that all you are saying to them in many instances is that as far as this particular purchase is concerned you are going to lose your shirts. I don't think that we should take advantage of a disaster by producing that effect.

To me, the salient point is that the road allowance has been used. Where this occurs, and if there is a subsequent Federal need for the road, the allowance should, in effect, be reinstated to a substantial degree.

It has been suggested by some that the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior have ample authority to make, through administrative determinations, equitable adjustments for timber operators, who restore flood-damaged roads. If the committee should decide that this authority exists and that an amendment such as that suggested in section 2(b) is unnecessary, a statement to that effect in its report on this proposed legislation would be helpful.

As this point, Mr. Chairman, I submit, for inclusion in the record, materials which have been furnished to me by various associations, firms, and individuals in the timber industry. I believe the suggestions contained therein warrant careful study. I ask that they be inserted in the record.

Senator RANDOLPH. That will be done, sir.

(The exhibits referred to follow:)

INDUSTRIAL FORESTRY ASSOCIATION,
Portland, Oreg., January 18, 1965.

Re S. 327 and H.R. 798

To: Oregon, Washington, California, and Idaho Congressional Delegations.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Your attention is invited to the attached memorandum to Senator MORSE which is identical to a telegram sent to Senator NEUBERGER and similar to one sent to Representative HAROLD T. JOHNSON.

We urge your full support of S. 327 and H.R. 798, with consideration of the broadening we have suggested in our memorandum to Senator MORSE for helping us get restoration of the forest access road system in the three Pacific coast States and Idaho to minimize the effect of the recent disastrous floods upon our economy. More than 400,000 people depend upon the forest industry for their livelihood in these States, and to the extent that access has been impaired it lessens our chances of keeping people on their jobs. In this disaster we need the same kind of support that we in the Northwest gave to the people of Alaska during their tragedy of last year.

Appreciating your assistance, I am,

Very truly yours,

W. D. HAGENSTEIN,
Executive Vice President.

JANUARY 16, 1965.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senator,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Your introduction of S. 327 on heels of disastrous flood to help restore access to timber harvesting operations promptly is most appreciated. Our industry employs 80,000 people with a \$450 million annual payroll in Oregon alone. We generate 60 percent of State's economy. Government owns two-thirds of Oregon timber. Our industry, as part of its Government timber sale contracts, builds roads worth \$27 million annually on national forests and \$9 million on BLM lands. When floods hit, hundreds of timber sale purchasers had roads in all stages of construction. Slides, washouts, and high water damaged or destroyed hundreds of miles of such roads, thousands of culverts, hundreds of bridges, and removed surfacing. Total damage not known yet because many flooded areas are covered with heavy snow. Under existing timber sale contracts operator has responsibility for repair of normal winter damage and does it at his own expense. But because of catastrophic flood damage, if he were required to restore roads or perform extraordinary maintenance it will burden him with additional costs which will jeopardize his operation and the jobs of his employees.

We vigorously support your bill. To carry out its obvious intent to get a maximum number of flooded-out industrial workers back on the job in the shortest time by restoration of access to Government forests we want to suggest you consider broadening section 2(b) of your bill to vest identical authority in both Agriculture and Interior as follows: "The Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior are authorized, with funds and authorizations available to them respectively for the construction and maintenance of roads and trails on lands administered by them, to undertake either directly or in cooperation with timber purchasers, provisions of existing timber sale contracts notwithstanding, to restore or reconstruct to such extent as they deem appropriate any roads and trails which were in the process of construction by purchasers of timber from lands

administered by the Secretaries and which were destroyed or severely damaged by the floods of December 1964 and January 1965."

We also suggest you consider broadening section 2(d) to provide equal coverage for Agriculture and Interior and to cover situations where the agencies have cooperative road agreements with other landowners. We are suggesting here that section 120(f), title 23, read in the pertinent part: "Provided further, That the Federal share payable on account of any repair or reconstruction of highways, roads, or trails on lands of the United States administered by the Secretaries of Agriculture or Interior or on other lands over which the United States holds easements, permits, or other rights of use for the benefit of such lands of the United States, provisions of existing cooperative road agreements notwithstanding, may amount to 100 percent of the cost thereof, whether or not such highways, roads, or trails are on any Federal-aid highway system," etc. Further, we would suggest the following for amendment of section 125(c): "The Secretary may expend funds from the emergency fund herein authorized, either independently or in cooperation with any other branch of the Government, State agency, organization, or person, for the repair or reconstruction of highways, roads, or trails on lands of the United States administered by the Secretaries of Agriculture or Interior or on other lands over which the United States holds easements, permits, or other rights of use for the benefit of such lands of the United States, provisions of existing cooperative road agreements notwithstanding, whether or not such highways, roads, or trails are on any of the Federal-aid highway systems."

We have discussed addition of language for coverage of cooperative road agreements with local officials of Forest Service and BLM. They are in substantive agreement with our suggestion. We are sending an identical telegram to Senator NEUBERGER and a similar one to Congressman JOHNSON suggesting he incorporate your section 2(d), as broadened by our suggestion thereto herein in H.R. 798. The flood is a disaster of greater impact on Oregon's economy than the Columbus Day windstorm of 1962. We need the same cooperative attitude on the part of the Government, industry, and all citizens now, as then, to repair the damage with the goal of getting everyone back to work in the shortest possible time.

PAUL F. EHRLINGER,
President, Industrial Forestry Association.

LAW OFFICES, McLEAN, KLINGBERG,
HOUSTON & BERGMAN,
Longview, Wash., January 19, 1965.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,
Hon. MAURINE NEUBERGER,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE AND SENATOR NEUBERGER: As you know, I am one of the attorneys representing International Paper Co. on the west coast, and I am writing you at the request of Mr. A. J. Sandoz, manager of Woodlands, Long-Bell Division, International Paper Co., Longview, Wash.

You promptly recognized the scope and severity of the problem by the introduction of S. 327. Large and small operators are involved and there will be a serious impact on some communities if logging and milling operations must be curtailed because of short log supplies resulting from impeded access.

There has been major damage or destruction of roads and bridges. It is so extensive that it is catastrophic, similar to that of the Alaska earthquake of last year. The cost

of restoration, replacement, or repair is so great that it cannot be borne by private operators—in some manner it must be absorbed by the Federal Government.

We are suggesting that the scope of S. 327 be broadened to cover these situations:

(1) A purchaser of Government timber is required, by the terms of his timber sales contract, to construct certain roads. The road is substantially damaged by flood after construction is completed or was "in the process of construction" within the meaning of section 2(b) of S. 327. The Government should bear the loss attributable to flood catastrophe. S. 327 now appears to restrict relief to roads "in the process of construction." In the interest of speed, the legislation should also provide that the Government could negotiate for reconstruction and repair rather than be required to put the contract up for bids.

(2) A landowner and the Government (U.S. Forest Service) have entered into a cooperative road agreement under which the Government is the owner of a road and one or more landowners have paid for a share of the road either by payment of cash or constructing a portion of it. Such arrangements exist in the States of Washington, Oregon, and California. In these situations where the Government is the proprietor of the road, it should bear the disaster loss.

(3) A landowner and the Government (Bureau of Land Management) have entered into a joint road agreement, under which the Government has a perpetual easement to the road and is the owner of it. The road was constructed with Federal appropriated funds. The landowner who conveyed the easement has agreed that its share of the road cost is a specified sum and that, until such sum is paid, it will continue to pay a road amortization fee, plus interest. In this situation also, the Government is the road proprietor. It should restore the road at its expense. The landowner would still be obligated to pay its share of the investment, but some provision should be made for waiver of interest.

In order to accomplish these suggestions, it would be necessary to amend S. 327 to establish congressional authority for the release of such road debts or obligations. Additionally, it might be advisable to strengthen the language by specifying in the statute the policy of such forgiveness. As now written, the heads of departments and agencies are granted only discretionary power.

Attached is a draft of an amendment to cover the release feature outlined above.

Certain amendments have already been suggested.

Industrial Forestry Association of Portland has recommended that S. 327 be expanded to give the same power to the Secretary of the Interior to apply to lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management. This is desirable.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter so important to your State.

Sincerely yours,

JUDSON T. KLINGBERG.

AMENDMENT TO S. 327 AND H.R. 798

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to compromise or release such portion of any person's obligation to pay for or build any forest road, trail, or bridge in California, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho under an agreement, easement or permit to or from the U.S. Forest Service as he finds necessary because of the loss, destruction, or damage thereof or thereto, resulting from floods and high water during December 1964 and January 1965.

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to compromise or release such portion of any person's obligation to pay for or build any

forest road, trail, or bridge in California, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho under an agreement, easement or permit to or from the Bureau of Land Management, or any other agency under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, as he finds necessary because of the loss, destruction or damage thereof or thereto, resulting from floods and high water during December 1964 and January 1965.

SOUTH COAST LUMBER Co.,
Brookings, Oreg., March 8, 1965.

Hon. WAYNE L. MORSE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: We understand that there will soon be hearings held in Washington on legislation designed to provide funds to the Department of Agriculture, U.S. Forest Service, for the repair of road damage that occurred during the recent severe Christmas floods.

Our company is located in Brookings, Oreg., and our main Forest Service timber comes from the Siskiyou National Forest, though we do operate some in the Sixes River National Forest as well. In our dealings in these two forests we work with four separate ranger districts.

The road damage falls into two general classifications, that is damage to access roads leading into sale areas (Government roads) and damage to roads required to be built by the successful bidders on Forest Service sales (operator roads). In the latter category, there are many in-process sales where operator road damage is extensive. Forest Service takes the attitude that there are simply no funds available for the repair of such damage and that the repairs must be made by and at the expense of the operators. Actually, this pushes the overall road cost to the point where it is intolerable for the operator. In those instances where the Government roads leading into the sale area are damaged, there is a special operator problem. Forest Service advises us that it has no presently available funds to make repairs. If the operator has to get into the sale area to remove the logs, Forest Service will usually generously allow him entry but at his own expense. Operators simply don't have the money to repair Government roads simply to get access.

The above problems are further compounded by the price-adjustment provisions in the standard U.S. Forest Service contract. For example, in our case, we have two or three sales where we would presently be removing substantial quantities of timber at a base price computed from last quarter of 1964 figures. However, since we cannot get into our sale areas because of the road problems we are not able to remove the logs. By the time the roads are repaired, the base price then will be adjusted to reflect prices in effect for the first quarter of 1965 which was higher. This will substantially increase our overall stumpage costs. This cost squeeze is caused solely by the failure of Forest Service to reopen their Government roads into the sale areas and allow us to come in and complete our contracts. This seems grossly unfair to us.

May we respectfully suggest that a disaster of this magnitude justifies the appropriation of funds in a sufficient amount to allow the Forest Service not only to promptly repair the damage to the Government's roads but also provide funds to reimburse operators for the catastrophe losses on sale access roads.

Our company is one of the two major employers in the entire county. We employ between 150 and 200 people and we feel a real obligation not only to our employees but to our town to keep in continuous operation. At the present time we are down to about a 30-day log supply and our problem of getting into sale areas seems no closer

to solution than it did 2 months ago. Anything that could be done by you to help us would be most sincerely appreciated.

Very truly yours,

C. L. FALLERT, President.

OREGON LOGGING CONFERENCE,
Eugene, Oreg., March 8, 1965.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: The 27th annual session of the Oregon Logging Conference, membership in excess of 1,850, in meeting on February 26, 1965, at Eugene, Oreg., unanimously passed the following resolution:

"FLOOD DAMAGE

"Whereas the December 1964 flood damaged forest access roads in excess of \$100 million in Oregon and the President of the United States declared this a disaster area.

"Whereas, it is vital, to insure a continuous healthy economy in the State, that the damaged roads be repaired immediately to facilitate the transportation of logs to the processing centers.

"Whereas it is essential these damaged roads be immediately repaired to provide adequate fire protection during the 1965 fire season: Be it

"Resolved, That the Oregon Logging Conference urge the Oregon congressional delegation to press for quick passage of S. 327 and H.R. 798, with amendments to include lands administration under the Bureau of Land Management."

Very truly yours,

ROBERT CROSS,
Secretary-Manager.

CUDDEBACK LUMBER Co.,

Eugene, Oreg., February 12, 1965.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I am writing you in regard to money needed by the Forest Service to repair damages caused by the recent flood. As you probably know, the economy of this area is strongly effected by lumber. I feel sure the Government will eventually allow enough money to get things going properly, but I am concerned because I don't think many people in Government realize the speed that is needed to get things going. The Forest Service has done a good job of getting things going so far, but unless you can get them the money they need now, their program will bog down, and in turn, this will hurt all who are dependent on Forest Service timber.

Knowing that you and Congressman ROBERT DUNCAN are people who get things done when necessary, I am writing to you, feeling sure you will investigate and get things going.

Thanks and keep up the good work.

Very truly yours,

S. A. CUDDEBACK.

PORTLAND, OREG.,
February 20, 1965.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

On behalf of the board of directors of the Portland Chamber of Commerce I urgently request your help in getting prompt action on S. 327 and H.R. 798. We fully endorse the broadening of these bills as suggested by Oregon's forest industry. Unless we get Oregon's forest road system repaired by spring, unemployment will surely result.

D. E. ABRAM,

President, Portland Chamber of Commerce.

COUNTY OF COOS,

Coquille, Oreg., February 9, 1965.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senator, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: We wish to express our thanks to you for the prompt action you

have taken for us in Washington to speed up the repairs on timber access and other roads, severely damaged by the December and January floods in Western United States.

The county judges and commissioners of the O. & C. counties met in Portland on Friday, February 5, 1965, and agreed to allow the Bureau of Land Management to dip into planned moneys for recreation and some extended roads to hurry the repairs on damaged access roads to get logs moving before more mills have to shut down.

There are areas in the State now that are unable to get needed supplies of timber. Hope you will be able to get sufficient facts to speed up the needed appropriations for restoring these roads.

Thanks again for the good work.

Yours sincerely,

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS,
CHARLES W. MAHAFFY,
Commissioner.

J. J. GEANEY,
Chairman.

PUBLISHERS PAPER CO.,
Oregon City, Ore., January 19, 1965.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: We have read with much interest H.R. 798, introduced on January 4, 1965, by HAROLD T. JOHNSON, to make funds available for the restoration of flood-damaged areas of the States of California, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, and have likewise reviewed comparable measure S. 327, introduced by yourself and Senator MAURINE NEUBERGER. The contents of both bills were reviewed further by a special committee of industry, of which we are a member, with representatives of the U.S. Forest Service and of the Bureau of Land Management.

The net result of these meetings led to proposed amendments which have been submitted under the name of the Industrial Forestry Association, of which we are a member, and which amendments we would encourage be regarded as appropriate supplements to this legislation. We cannot overemphasize the urgency of getting this legislation passed, making it possible for the areas affected to be restored to their normal economy, which undoubtedly was the basic reason for the legislation being introduced. A good portion of raw material requirement comes out of the Mount Hood area which was hit very hard. Progress reported by the public agencies in road restoration to main arteries is very encouraging but the funds necessary to go beyond and bypass existing contracts for necessary restoration of roads now under construction is imperative.

You are to be commended for your immediate and forthright approach to the problem, which we are hopeful can be promptly passed by Congress.

Respectfully yours,

HENRY E. BALDRIDGE,
Timberlands Manager.

ASSOCIATION OF OREGON COUNTIES,
Salem, Ore., January 19, 1965.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: The executive committee of this association met Sunday and adopted a resolution in support of S. 327 and similar legislation introduced in the House.

We sincerely appreciate the efforts of our congressional delegation in securing increased Federal participation in the repair of flood damage to our country roads and bridges.

Sincerely yours,

KENNETH C. TOLLENAAR,
Executive Secretary.

REPAIR OF COOPERATIVE TIMBER ROADS

Senator MORSE. Some of the materials I have submitted for the record suggest an amendment to our bill which would provide

that where there are cooperative timber road agreements, the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior should shoulder 100 percent of the cost of restoration of such cooperative roads.

I would point out to the committee that these roads are cooperatively constructed and used by the Federal agencies and private timber companies. The normal method of computing the share of costs on such roads is to relate it to the benefits each obtains from the agreement. The usual measure is the proportion of timber each party has.

Thus, if a road serves an area where the Federal timber is 60 percent of the volume and the private timber 40 percent of the volume, costs and road maintenance are shared on this basis. Of course, there are many special provisions which occur when, from time to time, one party or the other makes heavy use of a road. In such cases the maintenance cost is related to its use.

It is my position that the Federal Government has an obligation to share in the restoration of these cooperative roads but I believe that equity would be done if the Federal contribution were held to the terms of the original agreement. To do more, when unrelated to a directly measured Federal benefit, would be to award a subsidy to the private land owner. In an original agreement that involves 60 percent Federal and 40 percent private cost of the road, the rehabilitation costs should be borne on a 60-40 basis.

The suggestion that the Federal Government assume 100 percent of the cost of repairing or reconstructing these cooperative roads, would only have my support as part of a general Federal policy which would give a 100-percent Federal grant to other segments of the private economy suffering from floods disasters such as store owners, homeowners and business, farmers and people who suffered disaster losses generally.

Section 2(c) of our bill would increase the emergency fund to \$200 million for the period ending July 1, 1966. The Bureau of Public Roads has requested an increase in the limitation to provide for \$80 million for fiscal year 1965 and \$50 million annually thereafter.

If the committee should determine that the Bureau's request is completely adequate to provide emergency funds sufficient to take care of the situation in the Pacific Northwest and other probable developments, I would support the recommendation by the Secretary of Commerce.

However, the committee may wish to raise this limitation so as to cover fully all possible contingencies.

Section 2(d) of our bill would expand the types of roads upon which emergency funds can be expended.

In lieu of the language in S. 327, I would suggest that the committee consider the possibility of amending sections 120(f) and 125(c) of title 23, United States Code, by inserting after the words, "forest development roads and trails," the following: "highways, roads, and trails on lands administered by the Secretary of Interior."

This language would be in lieu of the phrase, "park roads and trails, and Indian reservation roads." This would continue the use of these funds for these two classes of roads and would add the other roads on public lands, wildlife refuge, and other special classes of land administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

This seems to me to be a simpler and briefer way of stating the availability of the emergency fund since all of the roads represent Federal responsibility, being on Federal land.

OTHER PROVISIONS OF S. 327

The balance of S. 327 relates to programs coming within the jurisdiction of the Farmers Home Administration, the Rural Electric

Administration, the Housing and Home Finance Agency, and the Small Business Administration.

It is my understanding that the Senate Public Works Committee, when it gets this bill referred to it, prefers to have these special topics reviewed by the respective committees of the Senate having primary jurisdiction over the subjects of the remaining sections of our bill. Therefore I have confined my statement to the portions of our bill which come clearly within the jurisdiction of this committee, although the bill isn't before you yet, the amount of money involved in it is similar, in fact, identical, to the amount of money involved in S. 1638.

I want you to know I appreciated the opportunity to have presented this statement on behalf of an extremely important segment of the flood-stricken State of Oregon and I know that the subcommittee and its very able chairman will give thorough and sympathetic consideration to the requests made herein.

As I close I ask that a press release of the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads approving California and Oregon flood repair projects be inserted in the record. I call your attention to just one item because it so clearly buttresses what I have testified to here this morning.

The Bureau of Roads says normally the Federal share of the California projects would be \$1,144,739. The forest highway project costs involve 100 percent Federal grants, while the Federal share of the others is 59.78 percent of the cost. However, Mr. Whitton said, only 5 percent of the total cost can now be made available for the work because the Bureau's emergency relief fund is almost depleted.

As a result, he said, California's allotment of Federal funds is \$74,250. Oregon, which ordinarily would receive a 100-percent Federal grant for its \$434,000 forest highway projects, now gets 5 percent or \$21,700.

(The press release referred to follows:)

"U.S. BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS APPROVES CALIFORNIA-OREGON FLOOD-REPAIR PROJECTS

"Six projects to repair flood-damaged highway facilities in California at a total cost of \$1,485,000, and four to repair damage in Oregon at a cost of \$434,000 have been approved by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Public Roads, Federal Highway Administrator Rex M. Whitton said today.

"Both States suffered heavy highway damage last December when struck by floods.

"Two of the California projects are on State Route 96, a forest highway in Humboldt County. One calls for fixing approaches and replacing a bridge over Willow Creek at a cost of \$306,000, and the other for repairs to 6 miles of roadway from the bridge to the boundary of the Hoopa Indian Reservation at a cost of \$333,000.

"The other four projects are in Mendocino County. Three of them on secondary routes will cost an estimated \$726,000. The fourth is on State Route 128, a primary highway, and consists of repairing intermittent sections of 35 miles of roadway at a cost of \$120,000.

"The four Oregon projects are on forest highways. Two of them in Jackson County are on State Routes 62 and 227 and call for repair of sections along 30 miles of roadway at a cost of \$293,000. The third project provides for repairing two bridges and fixing roadway on U.S. Route 26 in Wheeler and Crook Counties at a cost of \$130,000. The fourth is in Josephine County and calls for repairs to roadway and one bridge on U.S. Route 199 at a cost of \$11,000.

"Normally, the Federal share of the California projects would be \$1,144,739. The forest highway project costs are 100-percent Federal grants, while the Federal share of the others is 59.78 percent of the cost. However, Mr. Whitton said, only 5 percent of the total cost can now be made available for the work because the Bureau's emergency relief fund is almost depleted. As a result, he said,

California's allotment of Federal funds is \$74,250. Oregon which ordinarily would receive a 100-percent Federal grant for its \$434,000 forest highway project now gets 5 percent or \$21,700.

"Mr. Whitton said an agreement had been reached between the Bureau of Public Roads and both States for the latter to accept the 5 percent so that repairs could begin immediately. If Congress should authorize more money, he added, the States would receive additional funds.

"A continuing emergency fund \$30 million annually is provided the Bureau of Public Roads by Congress to repair highway facilities damaged by natural disasters to such an extent as to tax a State's resources. Because of the heavy losses suffered this fiscal year from disaster by a number of States, nearly all the money in the fund has been disbursed.

"The newest allotments bring to \$3,968,970 the amount of Federal money Oregon has received since the floods struck. California has received \$1,359,500."

Senator MORSE. I don't ring a bell of alarm, Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee. I just state a reality. The fact is, unless we get the authorizations so that these funds and these Government departments can be replenished and from the authorizations get the appropriations we are going to have this 5-percent treatment of a dire emergency confronting the economy of my State and California and Washington and Idaho.

Mr. Chairman, and members of the subcommittee, I cannot impress too strongly upon this committee that men are out of work. Do you know why they are out of work? Because damaged roads leading into the mills make it impossible to get the timber in there so that the logs can be processed.

This damage is just unbelievable unless you go out there and see with your own eyes. Now, the two Senators from Alaska were in the same position last year that the two Senators from Oregon are in this year. They pleaded, too. Mr. Chairman, I will go down on my knees and crawl on my stomach if it will help speed up help for my State.

May I say respectfully and ask how long do you think it will take to get emergency funds to Chile? How long did it take to get them to Chile during the last earthquake? They are not confronted with the kinds of checks we are confronted with when we are trying to relieve domestic disasters in the United States.

I am for those checks. I am for applying them to foreign aid, too. That is another question. But the point needs to be driven home. May I say, most respectfully to you as my colleagues, we have a duty to speed up the action here, to get this relief for these States in the Pacific Northwest, because they have a claim upon the Congress morally. They have a claim upon the Congress equitably. Also, when you assist in this disaster you help the economy of the entire United States.

I want to thank you, very much. I will be glad to take any questions you wish to give me.

Senator RANDOLPH. Senator MORSE, you have addressed the members of the Subcommittee on Public Roads with your characteristic vigor and knowledgeability. We realize with you the urgency of this problem. That is why we have proceeded as we have today and will continue to give the degree of urgency which we believe this matter deserves as we consider testimony which you have given and that which will be given by other witnesses.

I think it important for the record to reflect that S. 327, which you have introduced for yourself and for your colleague, Mrs. NEUBERGER, has been referred to the Senate

Public Works Committee, but has not been referred to its Subcommittee on Public Roads, the reason being that we have awaited certain administration reports for which we have been pressing heavily.

Senator MORSE. You have been very cooperative and I want the record to show that.

Senator RANDOLPH. Thank you. I have introduced S. 1638 which goes to the same subject matter.

I realize the schedule the Senator from Oregon has today. I am privileged to work under his leadership in the Senate Subcommittee on Education and it is difficult to be in two places at one time. But you are the chairman and I understand the necessity for you to go to that subcommittee. I will not, therefore, ask questions.

Senator MORSE. I will be very glad to be recalled at the convenience of the committee, Mr. Chairman.

Senator RANDOLPH. If it seems that later it would be helpful to you and the members of the subcommittee and then ultimately to the committee, we would want to have the opportunity of going into these matters further. I want the record to reflect also, I think I can speak for all members of the subcommittee in this instance, that we appreciate the leadership of the senior Senator from Oregon in this important matter.

We know the degree of guidance that he can give to us in understanding the facts in this matter. I am hopeful that we may bring this situation to the attention of the committee in executive session next week.

Senator MORSE. I appreciate that.

Senator RANDOLPH. Other matters, of course, will enter into that hoped-for answer to the plea which is made by the Senator this morning. I am sure that the Senators sitting with me want to accommodate the Senator from Oregon.

Senator COOPER—the ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on Public Roads as well as of the Committee on Public Works—has a brief statement which he would like to make before going to another committee meeting. Other members realizing your obligation would withhold. We may have written questions.

Before you leave, Senator COOPER will make a statement.

Senator MORSE. I will be happy to hear the statement.

Senator COOPER. I beg your indulgence because I must go to a Committee on Agriculture where we are voting on a bill; we are trying to get a quorum. Before I leave, though, I just want to say all of us were shocked by the terrible tragedy of the floods in Oregon, California, Washington, and Idaho, and the Western States last year. I will agree with my chairman and the members of this subcommittee that I think we are under a duty to act quickly and to assist these States.

I would like to say to you that I think you are to be commended for your usual diligence and promptness in introducing legislation last year after this tragic flood. We also remember your strong fight for the construction of dams on the Willamette River, which at least had some effect in alleviating this damage. I think we do want you back to explain to us in more detail your position on the private roads, because as you have stated there is no legislation which envisaged this awful tragedy and disaster and there are inequities involved.

I hope I can get back to hear some of the other witnesses but I did want to say this about the fine work of our colleague.

Senator MORSE. I welcome the opportunity to come back and, again, thank you from the bottom of my heart for this courtesy.

Senator RANDOLPH. Thank you. I think I may say for Senators MOSS and BAYH we are conscious of the problem you have this morning. We all feel the need to move this legis-

lation forward and we believe it is imperative to do so.

Thank you, very much.

(Subsequently the following communication was received from Senator MORSE:)

U.S. SENATE,

Washington, D.C., April 5, 1965.

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Roads,
Committee on Public Works, U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: On April 1 when I testified on S. 327, I told you I would examine carefully the reports submitted by the Bureau of the Budget, and the Departments of Agriculture, Interior, and Commerce with respect to certain sections of my bill. I studied these reports and I appreciated having the benefit of the views of the agencies, but in all candor I should indicate that I cannot agree with them on a number of matters of primary importance to the flood-stricken States of the west coast. I am particularly concerned over the lack of any real assistance contained in the administration's proposed formula to allegedly provide relief to timber purchasers holding contracts for road construction where substantial road damage has occurred due to the floods and storms of last winter. The formula proposed by the administration is even worse than the original suggestions I mentioned in my testimony of April 1.

The position I take is that we should have a consistency, a uniformity of position, on these highway and road rehabilitation grants which are related to the west coast flood disaster. On ABC road repairs the law now permits a full 100-percent grant of the original Federal share of the cost (63.45 percent in Oregon) of the road. On the Interstate System I proposed a full 100-percent repair grant of the original Federal share of the cost (92.25 percent in Oregon) rather than the 63.45 percent which is now authorized under the law. On forest highways I propose a full 100-percent grant on repair work equivalent to the original 100-percent Federal contribution. On timber purchaser roads needed for long-term public forest management, I urge reimbursement to purchasers equal to 100 percent of the original allowance less the estimated profit and risk allowance factor in the timber appraisal.

Section B5.233 of the new proposed Forest Service contract includes a full adjustment provision, except that the first \$1 per thousand board feet up to a limit of 3 million board feet per contract (\$3,000) will be borne by the timber purchasers, and no loss under \$1,000 will be adjusted. This \$1,000 concept is burdensome on small business and I question its use. For the subcommittee's information I quote sections B5.233 and B5.234 of the March 8, 1965, draft of the proposed Forest Service contract:

"B5.223—Cost Adjustment for Physical Change.—If prior to approval, under B5.24, a major physical change, such as slide, wash-out, landslip, or fire, not due to negligence of purchaser, results in additional work by purchaser with an estimated cost (1) of more than \$1,000 for sales under 1 million board feet, or (2) of more than \$1 per thousand board feet for sales of 1 to 3 million board feet, or (3) of more than \$3,000 for sales over 3 million board feet, the estimated cost of construction in table 6 shall be revised.

"In such event, construction specifications and drawings may be revised when necessary to meet the new conditions and such revised estimates and drawings shall be calculated by Forest Service using unit rates comparable with those used in the preparation or revision of table 6.

"B5.234—Design Change.—If purchaser and Forest Service agree on changes of a substantial nature in location or design of roads or other development facilities specified in

table 5, estimated costs in table 6 shall be revised to the estimated cost resulting from such location or design change."

I can understand the desirability of a percentage deduction from a portion of the damage that the Government will not absorb. Although a 15-percent deduction of this type has been suggested to the subcommittee I would not venture to offer my judgment on such a technical matter as to the exact percentage that would be appropriate. However, I feel that equity and common-sense suggest the following approach:

For those roads which have future and continuing value to the Federal Government for the management of its lands, the timber purchaser road contractor should receive reimbursement equal to the damage that occurred plus the cost, without a profit, for the additional work required due to a relocation made necessary by the flood.

This proposal will treat large and small firms alike, large and small damage alike, and does no more than reconstitute the original allowance without profit and risk while similarly covering situations wherever additional work is needed. I am attaching computations outlining this approach, which my office has worked up based on the examples furnished on pages 5, 6, and 7 of the testimony of Mr. W. D. Hagenstein, executive vice president of the Industrial Forestry Association of Portland, Oreg. For the sake of convenience I have rounded out to even numbers the figures supplied by Mr. Hagenstein. I have used the 15-percent cost and risk figure, but I offer it only as an example.

In this connection I submit for the consideration of the subcommittee a draft of language which amends the administration's proposal on this topic as contained in the Bureau of the Budget's letter of March 31, 1965, to Chairman McNAMARA of the Senate Public Works Committee on S. 327:

"Notwithstanding provisions of existing contracts, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, separately, may, with funds and authorizations available to him for the construction and maintenance of highways, roads, and trails, provide for the restoration, reconstruction, and completion of highways, roads, or trails, and for reimbursement of timber sale contractors for such work performed prior to the effective date of this act, on lands administered by the Secretary in Oregon, Washington, California, and Idaho, if the highways, roads, or trails were constructed but not accepted by the Government, or were in the process of construction under the terms of a timber sale contract, and if the highways, roads, or trails were damaged or destroyed by the floods of December 1964, January and February 1965. The estimated cost of restoration, reconstruction, and completion of the damaged or destroyed portion, as determined by the Secretary, shall be borne as follows: The timber purchaser shall bear (a) the estimated cost of the original uncompleted work, as determined by the Secretary, on the portion of the highway, road, or trail damaged or destroyed, and (b) an amount equal to the first 15 percent of the estimated cost incurred prior to the floods on the damaged or destroyed portion of the highway, road or trail. [prior to the floods.] The Secretary shall bear the balance [next \$1,000] of the estimated cost of restoration, reconstruction, and completion. [, and the Secretary shall bear 50 percent of the remaining estimated costs.] This section shall not apply where the estimated cost of restoration, reconstruction, or completion is less than \$500." (Old language bracketed.)

With reference to the problem of cooperative roads used by the Government and private timber operators, my office was pleased to learn from the Forest Service, after I testified on April 1, that it has entered into agreements with almost all road cooperators who suffered damages. These agreements

reflect the cost-sharing proposals set forth in my testimony of April 1 where I pointed out that, in my opinion, equity would be done "if the Federal contribution were held to the terms of the original agreement." I am also advised the Bureau of Land Management will be able to proceed similarly. This demonstrates, in my opinion, the reasonableness of the approach I suggested on the problem of damage to roads jointly serving public and private timber under agreements.

In conclusion, I wish to express again to the chairman and the members of the Public Roads Subcommittee my deep appreciation for the very fair and courteous hearing which they gave me on April 1. I am particularly grateful for the chairman's assurance and those of his colleagues on the subcommittee that every effort will be made to take prompt action on the subject of S. 327. Oregon and other Western States have suffered tremendously due to the floods of last winter and I can assure the subcommittee and the full committee that whatever action they take to assist the flood-stricken Western States will be deeply appreciated by the people of those areas and those who represent them in the Congress of the United States.

Best personal regards,
Sincerely,

WAYNE MORSE.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I intend to assure that this program of flood repair gets moving.

I have two questions to ask the Senator from Rhode Island. First, am I to understand that the reason or a major reason for the cut of \$2 million in this bill in regard to this matter is because the Committee on Appropriations found the failure to spend these funds which had already been obligated for flood disaster?

Mr. PASTORE. I am informed that receipts available for road repairs have increased \$2,300,000. The estimate for the work was \$8,320,000, which I assume includes work which has been elaborated upon by the Senator from Oregon. That was \$8,320,000. The House allowed \$6,320,000 which was a cut of \$2 million. But with added receipts of \$2,300,000, which is added revenue, there is no excuse for not doing this work.

Mr. MORSE. I thank the Senator. My second question is: I am correct, am I not, in my understanding that in January or shortly thereafter, there will be another supplemental appropriation bill before Congress, and if a case can be made for funds, there will be an opportunity to make a case then?

Mr. PASTORE. Just as surely as the sun will rise tomorrow.

Mr. MORSE. I know that the Senator is not given to flattery. I thank the Senator from Rhode Island, who handled this matter.

If I were on the Appropriations Committee, although I would like to have funds for my State, I would vote as I know the Senator from Rhode Island votes.

I never asked for funds when we did not have a case for funds. A case cannot be made for funds when there is a jackpot of unexpended funds which the Department of Interior has to carry out its obligations.

Mr. CLARK. I wish to ask a question of the Senator from Rhode Island.

I direct the attention of the Senator to the committee report, under the head-

ing of Urban Renewal Administration on page 12. I commend the Senator and his associates for recommending that there be stricken the proviso limiting to \$1.5 million the amount available for rehabilitation grants, and limiting to \$75 million the amount available for code enforcement grants.

The Senator will recall that 15 Senators appeared before the subcommittee with a statement, which I had the honor to present on their behalf, requesting the committee to strike this language in the appropriation bill.

I strongly commend the committee for taking this action and I urge the Senator from Rhode Island to stand firm when the matter is brought to conference.

I call attention to page 12, Urban Planning Grants, and point out that the committee has, to some extent, complied with the request of the 15 Senators who presented the statement by increasing by \$3,675,000, the amount of grants provided for in the House bill.

I regret very much that the Senate committee felt unable to provide the entire amount requested by the administration. However, the action which was taken is a definite improvement, and I hope that the conferees will stand firm.

As to the next subhead, "Open Space Land Grants," I am happy, indeed, to see, possibly in part because of the action taken by 15 Senators, that the Senate committee has increased to \$36 million the \$26,975,000 appropriation provided in the House bill. There is no program which is in more active administration in the whole housing field today than the open space land-grant program. It is important for the future health and well being of the residents of our cities. Again, I regret that the entire amount requested could not be provided. I hope, though, that the Senate will stand firm in conference.

Finally, in connection with the grants for neighborhood facilities, on page 13, I am happy to see that the Senate committee, possibly influenced to some extent by the statement of the 15 Senators, has increased the House allowance from \$9 million to \$15 million. To my way of thinking, these neighborhood facilities are one of the most civilizing influences in the whole urban development program. These provisions of the law enable day care centers, health centers, and other neighborhood facilities to be built with Federal assistance. Such facilities do much to upgrade the whole level of living in urban communities.

Again, I thank the Senator for what he did for all of us. We urged an increase in appropriations, and we sincerely hope that the Senator from Rhode Island will stand firm in conference. We hope further that when the regular appropriation bill comes before the Senate next year, it will contain more adequate funding for these facilities.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I may say to the Senator from Pennsylvania that we would have liked to do more, but, after all, this is a supplemental bill. We are hearing testimony on a budget item even this month. We felt that if we could make an adequate argument to the House, we could come from conference

with a fairly good sum for these programs, particularly the neighborhood service programs.

Mr. CLARK. The only thing that concerns me about the position the committee took, having had some experience on conference committees myself, is that there is a tendency to split the difference. I had hoped the Senate would start with a little higher figure.

Mr. MAGNUSON. We are like lawyers who sue for \$10,000 and settle for \$5,000. We did the best we could. We ought to realize that this is a supplemental appropriation bill, and that these are interim amounts. We had to be as cautious as we could. I do not believe the programs will be handicapped.

Mr. CLARK. I do not wish to criticize the Senator from Washington. Quite the contrary. I thank him for the assistance he gave these programs. But in my opinion, the administration made an excellent case for appropriating the entire amount requested.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Rhode Island yield for the purpose of answering questions on the appropriation for the civil supersonic aircraft development, which is discussed on page 9 of the report?

Mr. PASTORE. The Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] handled that item.

Mr. PROXMIRE. As I understand, the committee appropriated \$140 million, which is the biggest appropriation by far, to date, for the civil supersonic transport. This plane would be used by private industry. Estimates are that such a plane will be highly profitable. It is estimated that the Federal Government will spend close to a billion dollars for its development. I merely wish to make a record on the recovery of this Federal money at this point, since so much is being appropriated.

I should like to know whether the Federal Aviation Agency will come forward with a program by next January, or whenever the next appropriation is made, showing, first, whether the Federal Government expects to recover the amount involved; and, if possible, showing whether or not the FAA will have a specific plan to have this amount repaid, and just what this plan might involve.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator from Wisconsin posed the same question in committee. We asked the Administrator what his plans were. The chairman of the Subcommittee on Aviation [Mr. MONROE] held long hearings on the subject. The history is that the late President Kennedy made a speech in Colorado Springs a few years ago, in which he announced that the Government, for good and sufficient reasons, should go into the supersonic field. For some reason, he said that 75 percent of the cost of this huge program ought to be taken care of by the Government, and 25 percent by the manufacturers. The manufacturers got out their sharp pencils and decided that this might be a project that they could not handle; that it would be a program, if we went ahead with it, that might involve greater participation by the Govern-

ment in the beginning, and that then the manufacturers would pay back the amount advanced. In that way, they might even get more.

Lengthy hearings were held, and the manufacturers stated distinctly that this was not the right formula, or could not be. Some said it should be 90-10; some said the Government should advance the whole amount; some said the proportion ought to be 85-15. Finally, we concluded with the idea that an objective group should look into the situation.

President Johnson appointed Secretary of Defense McNamara, Mr. Eugene Black, and one other person as a committee. I forget at the moment who the third member is. They have been studying the ability of private manufacturers to absorb the cost of this great new development, as is done in the case of defense and space contracts, and many other contracts.

Mr. McKee says he expects the Committee to submit a report, which he will then submit to our committee in, he said, January, when we meet again. He hopes that the President's Committee will submit or suggest a formula.

The only difference between the two ideas is, first, whether the purchasers of the plane, which would be the commercial airlines, would be required to repay the Government the purchase price. In other words, if the plane costs \$32 million, should \$5 million be added to the cost of each plane as the amount to be repaid? Or should the Government make it easier for the commercial operators to buy the plane which they will have to finance? This question is not easy to settle in terms of a cost of this magnitude. Or should the cost be made a sort of revenue obligation, with the top 5 percent of the gross revenue to be taken from every plane?

These are questions that are being discussed. We all agree that the Government should be repaid in this particular case; there is no question about that.

Mr. PROXMIRE. There is the further question as to whether the Government would be paid back in full or be paid back in full with interest, which might make a difference of \$500 or \$600 million with such a huge amount of money involved over a substantial period.

Mr. MAGNUSON. That question would be given serious consideration, particularly with respect to the royalty revenue feature. This is information which we expect to get from the Administrator, General McKee.

Mr. PROXMIRE. It was also my understanding that a report would be made to Congress before an additional appropriation was made.

Mr. MAGNUSON. General McKee said—I think I can quote him almost exactly—"I am sure you fellows will practically throw me out the window if I do not come in with a program." I not only expect this, but I also believe the Senator from Wisconsin is right in asking for it.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I thank the Senator.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, I estimate that this item would involve billions of dollars. Has a decision been made as to whether we should have a mach 2-plus or a mach 3-minus airplane?

Mr. MAGNUSON. That decision has not been actually made. I presume that these people have some idea. The reason for the inclusion of the \$140 million for the 12-month period of research is to determine some of these things.

I understand that these people are not so much concerned about the airframe of the plane, or the prototype, as they are about some trouble with the powerplant. When we talk about mach 3 and mach 2, we are talking about different heat and temperature ranges. The problem with the powerplant is that we know what we can do in certain areas of temperatures, but a new field is involved in certain other areas. This is one of the reasons for the inclusion of this amount.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, I say to my able friend that the question of temperature with respect to the frame itself would also be involved in mach 3 as against mach 2. We would have to give up our aluminum alloys and go to steel and titanium.

I raised the question because I believe the competition from abroad—which has been a great incentive—is working on a mach 2 plus airplane. If we stick to the mach 3 airplane, we will have a great number of theoretical engineering problems as well as applied engineering problems to solve. We would have to put additional billions of dollars into research and development.

This money would have to come out of the taxpayers' pockets. I hope that a decision will be made on this as soon as possible. If we do come to a mach 3 airplane, it will be many years before we shall have as good an airplane as our mach 2 airplane.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I agree with the Senator. If we go into the supersonic field, a part of the reason would be that America has had this great prestige in air power. That is what this bill presently plans. The British and the French are now committed to a certain type of plane which might be very economical.

We now have 99 firm orders. The conservative break-even point on a supersonic plane is 220 planes.

General McKee testified that if this works the way he believes it will there is a strong possibility of the sale of 400 supersonic airplanes. When one considers that when we first started the 707 jets and the other jets, we started considering the project on those terms. Now everybody orders those planes. However, American superiority in the air is at stake.

I believe the distinguished former Secretary of the Air Force will agree that if we are to build a plane, we should build the best plane that we are able to build, even though it would cost more.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, the able chairman is very modest concerning his knowledge in this field. He knows a great deal about the subject. However, the Senator speaks about having a break-even point on the sale of

220 planes. That would depend upon how much research and development was had.

Many people, whose opinion I respect, are apprehensive about the fact that we are going in for a mach 3 airplane, because of the tremendous expense and delay involved in production. That is the reason I asked the question.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I believe that it will work out. I am convinced that it will. I get my information from listening to those who are knowledgeable in the field. They believe that there will be a spin-off of these planes in the new field. There is already a spin-off.

We hope that the formula will accomplish this and that we can keep American air superiority.

I thank the Senator.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I join my colleague, the Senator from Pennsylvania, in paying tribute to the senior Senator from Rhode Island and his associates for the magnificent work which they have done on this bill, and, in particular, for the items in dispute this afternoon, and also urban renewal, urban planning, open-space, rehabilitation, grants for neighborhood facilities, and others.

I believe that they showed a rare understanding of the issues involved and an appreciation of the problems of subsidies. Considering all the difficulties which they faced in the committee and on the floor of the Senate, I want to thank them from the bottom of my heart.

I know that they are well aware of the Biblical adage that one should not be weary of well-doing.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I thank my colleague, the Senator from Illinois.

It is regrettable that these things are not said before an election. I regret that this could not have been said before my last election.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon is recognized.

FUNDING OF H.R. 9567

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I have one other item on which it is important to make legislative history.

As Senators are aware, the House of Representatives this afternoon has passed the conference report on the Higher Education Act, H.R. 9567 by a vote of 312 to 63. In a few moments, I shall give the Senate an opportunity to agree to it unanimously.

I note that funds have been provided in the supplemental appropriations bill to cover on a minimal basis only programs we are authorizing in H.R. 9567. First, Mr. President, I am grieved to see that the administration did not see fit to fund the Higher Education Act in the amount at this time which I would have wished to see. Two hundred seventy-four million dollars, given the scope, breadth and cost of the various titles in the higher education bill, is to say the least very modest.

I regret exceedingly that the time pressures were such that the Appropriations Committee was unable to consider for more than a short half hour prior to mark-up session the justifications for

these new programs as brought out on page 25 of our report. I am particularly disturbed, however, that despite these adverse circumstances it would appear that no money is being provided in this supplemental appropriations bill to fund title II of the higher education bill, the library title.

One of the greatest needs in our entire educational system is to do something as of yesterday, rather than now, with regard to the library funds.

It would be my earnest hope that even at this late date a way could be found to insert at least a token amount to permit this program to get underway without delay. I plead with my good friend who is managing this part of the bill on the floor to indicate a procedure whereby we can avert what is at the very least a 3-month period before a start can be made on getting college and medical library programs initiated. Is there not a parliamentary way open to us to place a \$10

or \$15 million item for each purpose in this bill, together with a slight increase in the administrative cost items which are servicing both types of library programs?

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be inserted at this point in my remarks a table setting forth the authorization under each title of H.R. 9567, together with the text of the letter dated October 16, 1965, from the Director of the Budget, in which he sets forth the budget requests to cover the Higher Education Act and the material appearing on pages 24 and 25 of report No. 912, dealing with this subject. And materials from pages 13-24 of the Senate committee report No. 673 detailing the library needs which led to our conference authorization of \$70 million for title II of H.R. 9567.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Authorizations under Higher Education Act of 1965

	Fiscal year 1966	Fiscal year 1967	Fiscal year 1968
Title I.....	\$25,000,000	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000
Title II:			
Part A (library resources).....	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
Part B (training).....	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Part C (Library of Congress).....	5,000,000	6,315,000	7,770,000
Title III.....	55,000,000	0	0
Title IV:			
Part A (grants).....	70,000,000	140,000,000	210,000,000
Part B:			
Advances.....	17,500,000	0	0
Interest subsidy.....	42,000,000	42,000,000	42,000,000
Part C (work-study).....	129,000,000	165,000,000	200,000,000
Part D (NDEA titles III and XI).....	27,250,000	27,250,000	27,250,000
Title V:			
Part A (Teacher Corps).....	36,100,000	64,715,000	0
Part C (teacher fellowships).....	40,000,000	160,000,000	275,000,000
Title VI.....	43,500,000	66,000,000	76,000,000
Title VII.....	290,000,000	0	0
Total.....	845,350,000	786,280,000	953,020,000

NOTE.—Total 3-year authorizations in bill, \$2,584,650,000.

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., October 16, 1965.
THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1966 in the amount of \$277,600,000 for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, as follows:

"DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

"Office of Education

"Higher Educational Activities

"For grants, contracts, payments, and advances" under titles I, II, III, IV (except payments under parts C and D), V and VI of the Higher Education Act of 1965, and for grants under part C of title I of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended, \$274,000,000, of which \$15,000,000 shall be for grants and contracts for college and university extension education under title I of the Higher Education Act of 1965, \$2,500,000 shall be for transfer to the Librarian of Congress for the cataloging of library materials under part C of title II of that Act, \$70,000,000 shall be for programs under part A of title IV of that Act, \$15,000,000 shall be for the purposes of title VI of the of title IV of that Act, \$15,000,000 shall be for grants for the purposes of title VI of the Act, and \$69,000,000 shall be for grants for college work-study programs under part C of title I of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall

be effective only upon enactment into law of H.R. 9567," Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation."

This proposed appropriation will provide for initiation of new programs that will be authorized in the Higher Education Act of 1965, currently pending before the Congress, including scholarship, work-study and loan insurance financial aid for college students; support of college library acquisitions, training of librarians, and library research; grants for urban extension services, educational equipment, and related purposes, and strengthening of certain colleges; graduate education for elementary and secondary teachers and development of a National Teacher Corps.

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$3,600,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H.R. 9567, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation."

This proposed supplemental appropriation will provide for administrative expenses of activities that will be authorized in the pending Higher Education Act of 1965. It also provides for an expansion of the loan service of captioned films and related special activities for education of the deaf, as authorized by S. 2232, passed by the Congress and awaiting Presidential approval.

Excluding supplementals and budget amendments to finance our efforts in Vietnam, the amounts requested herein when added to the amounts previously requested will not increase the total new obligational authority proposed in the 1966 budget.

I recommend that the foregoing proposed supplemental appropriations be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES L. SCHULTZE,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

TITLE II—COLLEGE LIBRARY ASSISTANCE AND
LIBRARY TRAINING AND RESEARCH

Part A—College library resources

The Need

The importance of libraries in our society has been appropriately stated by Prof. Gilbert Highet who writes that "every library is an assertion of man's durable trust in intelligence as a protection against irrationalism, force, time, and death." Yet the quality of our college and university libraries has been progressively deteriorating. Adequate funds simply are not available to meet the new demands placed on our libraries.

As one witness stated (p. 596):

"In the past and in keeping with curricular demands, librarians have concentrated on accessions devoted principally to Western civilization; now, however, they are faced with a dual task of continuing these and of either inaugurating and/or increasing their holdings in Latin American, Asian, and African areas as related programs of study are developed. Primary and secondary source materials in huge quantities—indeed whole libraries—have to be acquired. This is not a matter of reading materials alone but also of trained, competent personnel to handle the foreign languages concerned. As the need for greater international understanding and cooperation grows, even greater impetus will be given to the establishment of educational programs, institutes, and centers for the purpose of meeting this new trend. The effective implementation of such programs will depend a great deal for their success on the quality of libraries and their staffs.

"Another salutary of the current educational science is the manifest and growing interest in fine arts. Painting, sculpture, music, and the ballet are all enjoying unprecedented popularity. This not-to-be-discouraged feature of our day leads to an increased demand for expensive art books, records, and magnetic tapes on the part of students and faculty, and has placed an added financial burden on library budgets. These media require specialized equipment which is an added financial burden. We need not advert to the impact of automation and the ensuing leisure time problem, both of which will influence educators to consider the enhancement of fine arts programs.

"Concomitant with these educational trends is the role of the United States in world leadership. The course of history has placed us at the forefront of Western civiliza-

tion whose survival is at stake in the existing political confrontation. It has become our destiny as it has been in the past for Spain, France, and England, to assume the task of giving leadership to the peoples of the world not only to safeguard our own national security and to preserve the heritage of Western civilization, but also to lead the world, prudently along the path of future history. In this context higher education becomes a precious national resource essential to the achievement of great national goals, so that wise and competent leaders are clearly necessary. The development of such leaders is directly related to the quality of higher education, which in turn is contingent upon the facilities and the quality of our libraries."

Although the Nation contains some of the finest university libraries, the number of inadequate college and university libraries is overwhelming. Fifty percent of our 4-year institutions of higher learning and 82 percent of our 2-year institutions fall below accepted minimum standards in the number of volumes in their libraries. Current national statistics indicate a decline in the number of college and university library books per student, resulting from enrollments that are increasing faster than per-student expenditures for books. Statistics presented to the committee indicated that well over \$200 million is needed merely to stock the shelves of our universities with the books necessary for the present student and faculty population—this is not taking into account the fact that college and university enrollments are expected to increase from today's 4.8 to 6.9 million by 1970. If an institution of higher learning desires to have an up-to-date library collection, evidence shows that the institution should reserve 5 percent of its total annual operating expenditures for this purpose. However, the average national expenditure is only 3.5 percent and a number of institutions spend less than 1.5 percent.

There are two basic factors that account for the decline, rather than the improvement, in the adequacy of our institution's libraries. The surging growth in enrollment creates a situation in which the institutions are unable to meet, unaided, the increasing demand for study and research materials. Student enrollment is increasing at a phenomenal rate, the numbers of faculty are necessarily increasing to accommodate the increased student population, and new institutions are being established. All of these developments, in turn, increase the need for greater library resources.

The second basic factor can be attributed to the "knowledge explosion" and the resulting floodtide of new publications. The number of book titles published in the United States rose from 10,000 in 1930 to

15,000 in 1960; and to nearly 28,500 in 1964. Throughout the world about one-quarter million books were published in 1962 and more than 100,000 journals are now released annually. Chart A (not in RECORD) illustrates the publication explosion.

Further, the cost of all library materials has considerably increased. The average book costs are now 31 percent more than in 1957-59 and the average periodical subscription increased by 35 percent. Chart B (not in RECORD) presents this situation graphically. To acquire the same materials, the average college or university library, serving now more students, faculty, and researchers, has to spend one-third more than 5 years ago. In addition, these libraries should have purchased more to keep abreast of the publications and knowledge explosions, the curriculum expansion and the growing emphasis on independent study programs.

There are still other factors contributing to the pressures on our institutions' libraries. New departments are being established and new subject areas are increasing. There has been a phenomenal growth in research, particularly contract research in science and technology, in universities. Much of this research has been encouraged and supported by the Federal Government. All these factors have multiplied the demands for library service and for adequate collections of books and other library materials.

The Congress has wisely made an investment in graduate education through the National Defense Education Act and the many fellowship and traineeship programs of the various Federal agencies. As a result, the number of doctoral degrees is doubling every 10 years. Yet at least 15 universities which offer a Ph. D. degree have libraries with fewer than 150,000 volumes, barely enough for a small liberal arts college. This inadequacy is further compounded by the 6 million professionals whose careers depend upon the availability of superior library resources.

The proposed legislation will be of substantial educational significance to our present 5 million college students and their 350,000 teachers. The materials placed in these libraries will serve present and future classes. They will be of particular significance to the 2-year junior and community colleges and predominantly Negro institutions where 80 percent of the 4-year institutions and all 2-year institutions are below standard. The proposed legislation will substantially help to close this national educational gap existing in our libraries.

A recently published State by State tabulation of academic library needs in both 4-year and 2-year institutions are shown in tables 1 through 4. Key national summary data are presented in tables 5 through 7.

TABLE 1.—Library needs in volumes and cost of 4-year institutions of higher education with libraries of under 300,000 volumes¹

[Aggregate United States, 1962-63]

State	Number of libraries		Volumes in libraries not meeting standard		Retrospective deficiency		
	Total number of libraries	Number not meeting volume standard	Total number of volumes	Number of volumes required to meet standard	Number of volumes (difference between cols. (4) and (5))	Dollars at \$9 per volume deficiency ²	Dollars at \$5.20 per volume deficiency
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Alabama.....	19	16	896,902	1,310,000	413,098	\$3,717,882	\$2,148,110
Alaska.....	2	2	111,476	190,000	78,524	706,716	408,325
Arizona.....	3	3	119,851	310,000	190,149	1,711,341	988,775
Arkansas.....	16	15	651,870	1,360,000	6,378,170	6,378,170	3,682,276
California.....	96	72	3,946,184	7,280,000	3,333,816	30,004,344	17,335,843
Colorado.....	14	11	766,616	1,300,000	533,384	4,800,456	2,773,597
Connecticut.....	19	17	714,092	1,900,000	1,185,908	10,673,172	6,168,722
Delaware.....	1	1	42,900	50,000	7,100	63,900	36,920
District of Columbia.....	11	8	322,879	650,000	327,121	2,944,089	1,701,029

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Library needs in volumes and cost of 4-year institutions of higher education with libraries of under 300,000 volumes ¹—Continued

[Aggregate United States, 1962-63]

State	Number of libraries		Volumes in libraries not meeting standard		Retrospective deficiency		
	Total number of libraries	Number not meeting volume standard	Total number of volumes	Number of volumes required to meet standard	Number of volumes (difference between cols. (4) and (5))	Dollars at \$9 per volume deficiency ²	Dollars at \$5.20 per volume deficiency
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Florida	14	14	806,981	1,440,000	633,019	\$5,697,171	\$3,291,699
Georgia	25	19	1,060,033	1,600,000	539,967	4,859,703	2,807,828
Hawaii	2	2	42,239	120,000	77,761	699,849	404,357
Idaho	4	4	452,057	620,000	167,943	1,511,487	873,304
Illinois	74	53	2,887,999	5,010,000	2,122,001	19,098,009	11,034,405
Indiana	35	27	1,602,159	2,540,000	937,841	8,440,569	4,876,773
Iowa	28	23	1,243,974	1,910,000	666,026	5,994,234	3,463,335
Kansas	24	21	1,257,031	1,870,000	612,969	5,516,721	3,187,439
Kentucky	25	21	1,075,934	2,010,000	934,066	8,406,594	4,857,143
Louisiana	18	14	1,058,608	2,080,000	1,021,392	9,192,528	5,311,238
Maine	16	12	201,501	630,000	428,499	3,856,491	2,228,195
Maryland	27	18	632,236	1,400,000	767,764	6,909,876	3,992,373
Massachusetts	61	47	1,699,653	4,120,000	2,420,347	21,783,123	12,585,804
Michigan	41	36	1,894,410	3,790,000	1,895,590	17,060,310	9,857,068
Minnesota	30	21	1,014,073	1,980,000	965,927	8,693,343	5,022,820
Mississippi	16	16	904,167	1,600,000	695,833	6,262,497	3,618,332
Missouri	44	37	1,661,517	2,900,000	1,238,483	11,146,347	6,440,112
Montana	9	8	405,643	710,000	304,357	2,739,213	1,582,656
Nebraska	16	13	679,097	1,140,000	460,903	4,148,127	2,396,696
Nevada	2	1	189,288	250,000	60,712	546,408	315,702
New Hampshire	8	8	230,216	480,000	249,784	2,248,056	1,298,877
New Jersey	25	21	1,119,353	2,860,000	1,740,647	15,665,823	9,051,364
New Mexico	7	7	489,091	230,000	230,000	2,078,181	1,200,727
New York	122	90	4,745,903	9,180,000	4,434,097	39,906,873	23,057,304
North Carolina	37	31	1,902,160	2,880,000	977,840	8,800,560	5,084,768
North Dakota	9	9	665,517	960,000	294,483	2,650,347	1,531,312
Ohio	56	44	2,661,407	4,440,000	1,778,593	16,007,337	9,248,684
Oklahoma	18	16	985,017	1,820,000	834,983	7,514,847	4,341,912
Oregon	18	15	666,198	1,210,000	543,802	4,894,218	2,827,770
Pennsylvania	108	79	3,828,597	7,290,000	3,461,403	31,152,627	17,999,296
Rhode Island	9	9	438,875	990,000	551,125	4,960,125	2,865,850
South Carolina	24	19	859,656	1,430,000	570,344	5,133,096	2,965,789
South Dakota	13	11	519,960	870,000	350,040	3,150,360	1,820,208
Tennessee	35	31	1,503,177	2,790,000	1,286,823	11,581,407	6,691,480
Texas	50	44	3,082,654	5,160,000	2,077,346	18,696,114	10,802,199
Utah	4	4	120,852	350,000	229,148	2,062,332	1,191,570
Vermont	13	11	303,826	600,000	296,174	2,665,566	1,540,105
Virginia	33	20	1,113,480	1,900,000	786,520	7,078,680	4,089,904
Washington	15	14	1,041,737	1,660,000	618,263	5,564,367	3,214,968
West Virginia	16	15	684,016	1,360,000	675,984	6,083,856	3,515,117
Wisconsin	34	28	1,186,949	2,450,000	1,263,051	11,367,459	6,567,865
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. service schools	6	3	273,736	340,000	66,264	596,376	344,573
Canal Zone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	3	3	146,148	460,000	313,852	2,824,668	1,632,030
Grand total	1,355	1,084	56,909,895	104,270,000	47,360,105	426,240,945	246,272,546

¹ Libraries with more than 300,000 volumes are excluded from tables 1 through 4 since collections of this size are assumed to be adequate. ² Includes the cost of the volume at \$5.20 plus the cost of processing.

TABLE 2.—Library operating expenditure needs of 4-year institutions of higher education

[Aggregate United States, 1962-63]

State	Number of libraries		Expenditures of libraries not meeting standards		Current deficiency	State	Number of libraries		Expenditures of libraries not meeting standards		Current deficiency
	Total number of libraries	Number not meeting support standard	Current expenditures for operation of libraries	Standard—5 percent "Educational and general" expenditure	Current expenditure deficiency below 5 percent (difference, cols. (4) & (5))		Total number of libraries	Number not meeting support standard	Current expenditures for operation of libraries	Standard—5 percent "Educational and general" expenditure	Current expenditure deficiency below 5 percent (difference, cols. (4) & (5))
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Alabama	21	12	\$1,285,331	\$2,184,775	\$899,444	Maine	17	6	\$541,588	\$810,088	\$268,500
Alaska	2	0	0	0	0	Maryland	29	15	2,362,853	4,936,545	2,573,692
Arizona	5	4	1,337,713	1,769,511	431,798	Massachusetts	69	45	4,441,899	12,454,070	8,012,171
Arkansas	17	11	747,707	1,557,418	809,711	Michigan	44	29	7,038,478	10,906,903	3,868,425
California	101	33	9,731,067	14,506,838	4,775,771	Minnesota	31	16	2,637,788	5,306,524	2,668,736
Colorado	16	10	1,962,125	3,631,115	1,668,990	Mississippi	17	7	769,397	1,588,307	818,910
Connecticut	23	13	1,240,059	1,538,485	298,427	Missouri	47	28	3,559,025	5,719,249	2,160,224
Delaware	2	1	375,052	486,361	111,319	Montana	9	5	298,145	551,491	261,346
District of Columbia	15	6	1,505,057	2,771,600	1,266,543	Nebraska	17	14	1,397,354	2,152,219	754,865
Florida	17	10	2,637,304	4,317,202	1,679,898	Nevada	2	0	0	0	0
Georgia	27	13	1,645,551	2,775,852	1,130,301	New Hampshire	10	6	379,987	609,622	229,635
Hawaii	3	2	698,390	917,528	219,138	New Jersey	28	11	3,004,711	4,930,508	1,925,797
Idaho	4	3	431,379	484,104	52,725	New Mexico	8	6	460,393	589,180	128,787
Illinois	79	46	8,955,117	17,481,534	8,526,417	New York	134	73	16,573,619	28,629,652	12,056,033
Indiana	39	23	4,559,001	7,597,974	3,038,973	North Carolina	39	16	2,088,812	3,489,187	1,400,375
Iowa	30	18	2,455,443	3,952,637	1,497,194	North Dakota	9	6	417,910	852,444	434,534
Kansas	27	16	2,203,051	3,249,668	1,046,617	Ohio	64	38	6,317,711	10,412,474	4,094,763
Kentucky	27	10	1,718,215	2,613,117	894,902	Oklahoma	20	12	1,643,690	2,315,010	671,320
Louisiana	20	12	2,855,897	3,687,932	832,035	Oregon	20	11	1,818,060	2,494,268	676,208

TABLE 2.—Library operating expenditure needs of 4-year institutions of higher education—Continued

[Aggregate United States, 1962-63]—Continued

State	Number of libraries		Expenditures of libraries not meeting standards		Current deficiency	State	Number of libraries		Expenditures of libraries not meeting standards		Current deficiency
	Total number of libraries	Number not meeting support standard	Current expenditures for operation of libraries	Standard—5 percent "Educational and general" expenditure	Current expenditure deficiency below 5 percent (difference, cols. (4) & (5))		Total number of libraries	Number not meeting support standard	Current expenditures for operation of libraries	Standard—5 percent "Educational and general" expenditure	Current expenditure deficiency below 5 percent (difference, cols. (4) & (5))
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Pennsylvania.....	113	56	\$7,916,054	\$14,148,423	\$6,232,369	West Virginia.....	17	14	\$1,117,393	\$1,910,116	\$792,723
Rhode Island.....	10	5	497,896	824,488	326,592	Wisconsin.....	36	16	2,485,027	5,169,179	2,684,152
South Carolina.....	25	13	985,633	1,822,242	836,609	Wyoming.....	1	1	260,525	421,547	161,022
South Dakota.....	13	10	560,565	763,497	202,932	U.S. service schools.....	7	7	1,181,879	3,529,249	2,077,370
Tennessee.....	37	15	2,082,142	2,914,038	831,896	Canal Zone.....	0	0	0	0	0
Texas.....	59	17	3,996,344	5,602,490	1,606,146	Guam.....	0	0	0	0	0
Utah.....	7	6	1,667,957	2,477,405	809,448	Puerto Rico.....	4	2	973,625	1,643,025	664,400
Vermont.....	13	10	590,337	919,317	328,980						
Virginia.....	36	20	2,078,925	3,376,054	1,297,129	Grand total.....	1,484	794	131,871,649	224,400,630	92,528,981
Washington.....	17	10	3,385,469	4,878,158	1,492,689						

TABLE 3.—Library needs in volumes and cost of 2-year institutions of higher education with libraries of under 300,000 volumes¹

[Aggregate United States, 1962-63]

State	Number of libraries		Volumes in libraries not meeting standard		Retrospective deficiency		
	Total number of libraries	Number not meeting volume standard	Total number of volumes	Number of volumes required to meet standard	Number of volumes (difference between cols. (4) and (5))	Dollars at \$9 per volume deficiency ²	Dollars at \$5.20 per volume deficiency
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Alabama.....	5	5	44,991	100,000	55,009	\$495,081	\$286,047
Alaska.....	1	1	7,992	20,000	12,008	108,072	62,442
Arizona.....	2	2	54,922	95,000	40,078	360,702	208,406
Arkansas.....	2	2	23,637	40,000	16,363	147,267	85,088
California.....	72	68	1,574,654	3,565,000	1,990,346	17,913,114	10,349,799
Colorado.....	5	5	56,968	105,000	48,032	432,288	249,766
Connecticut.....	7	6	44,618	120,000	75,382	678,438	391,986
Delaware.....	2	2	14,689	40,000	25,311	227,799	131,617
District of Columbia.....	6	6	43,114	120,000	76,886	691,974	399,807
Florida.....	25	25	237,693	635,000	397,307	3,575,763	2,065,996
Georgia.....	14	12	140,250	240,000	99,750	897,750	518,742
Hawaii.....	1	1	12,300	20,000	7,700	69,300	40,040
Idaho.....	5	2	28,563	40,000	11,437	102,933	59,472
Illinois.....	34	29	233,869	785,000	551,131	4,960,179	2,865,881
Indiana.....	1	1	13,819	20,000	6,181	55,629	32,141
Iowa.....	20	20	137,467	400,000	262,533	2,362,797	1,365,172
Kansas.....	18	17	148,380	340,000	191,620	1,724,580	996,424
Kentucky.....	9	8	95,186	160,000	64,814	583,326	337,033
Louisiana.....	1	1	18,907	20,000	1,093	9,837	5,684
Maine.....	2	2	9,400	40,000	30,600	275,400	159,120
Maryland.....	15	14	119,948	300,000	180,052	1,620,468	936,270
Massachusetts.....	20	19	137,972	395,000	257,028	2,313,252	1,336,546
Michigan.....	19	17	211,161	480,000	268,839	2,419,551	1,397,963
Minnesota.....	12	10	83,882	200,000	116,118	1,045,062	603,803
Mississippi.....	27	25	259,426	505,000	245,574	2,210,166	1,276,985
Missouri.....	16	12	168,095	260,000	91,905	827,145	477,906
Montana.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska.....	6	6	31,692	120,000	88,308	794,772	459,202
Nevada.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey.....	9	7	85,888	140,000	54,112	487,008	281,382
New Mexico.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York.....	55	51	620,373	1,455,000	834,627	7,511,643	4,340,060
North Carolina.....	20	16	213,441	325,000	111,559	1,004,031	580,107
North Dakota.....	4	3	36,456	65,000	28,544	256,896	148,429
Ohio.....	3	3	22,470	60,000	37,530	337,770	195,156
Oklahoma.....	13	13	138,423	265,000	126,577	1,139,193	658,200
Oregon.....	6	6	58,908	120,000	61,092	549,828	317,678
Pennsylvania.....	15	12	122,371	250,000	127,629	1,148,661	663,671
Rhode Island.....	1	1	3,300	20,000	16,700	150,300	86,840
South Carolina.....	4	4	41,069	80,000	38,931	350,379	202,441
South Dakota.....	3	3	20,214	60,000	39,786	358,074	206,887
Tennessee.....	6	4	40,371	80,000	39,629	356,661	206,071
Texas.....	37	33	417,623	725,000	307,377	2,766,393	1,598,360
Utah.....	3	3	21,665	60,000	38,335	345,015	199,342
Vermont.....	3	3	23,583	60,000	36,417	327,753	189,368
Virginia.....	9	8	99,839	160,000	60,161	541,449	312,837
Washington.....	12	12	153,927	320,000	166,073	1,494,657	863,580
West Virginia.....	3	3	35,408	60,000	24,592	221,328	127,878
Wisconsin.....	27	26	120,572	565,000	444,428	3,999,852	2,311,026
Wyoming.....	5	4	29,682	85,000	55,318	497,862	287,654
U.S. service schools.....	1	1	14,617	25,000	10,383	93,447	53,992
Canal Zone.....	1	1	12,500	20,000	7,500	67,500	39,000
Guam.....	1	1	13,071	20,000	6,929	62,361	36,031
Puerto Rico.....	1	1	10,371	20,000	9,629	86,661	50,071
Grand total.....	591	537	6,309,737	14,205,000	7,895,263	71,057,367	41,055,367

¹ Libraries with more than 300,000 volumes are excluded from tables 1 through 4 since collections of the size are assumed to be adequate.² Includes the cost of the volume at \$5.20 plus the cost of processing.

TABLE 4.—Library operating expenditure needs of 2-year institutions of higher education

[Aggregate United States, 1962-63]

State	Number of libraries		Expenditures of libraries not meeting standards		Current deficiency	State	Number of libraries		Expenditures of libraries not meeting standards		Current deficiency
	Total number of libraries	Number not meeting support	Current expenditures for operation	Standard—5 percent educational and general expenditure	Current expenditure deficiency below 5 percent (difference, cols. 4 and 5)		Total number of libraries	Number not meeting support	Current expenditures for operation	Standard—5 percent educational and general expenditure	Current expenditure deficiency below 5 percent (difference, cols. 4 and 5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Alabama.....	5	1	\$11,468	\$29,381	\$17,913	New Hampshire.....	0	0	0	0	0
Alaska.....	1	1	10,283	16,200	5,917	New Jersey.....	9	5	\$98,189	\$123,483	\$25,294
Arizona.....	2	2	75,230	111,020	35,790	New Mexico.....	1	1	16,474	86,751	70,277
Arkansas.....	2	1	5,903	12,386	6,483	New York.....	55	27	733,035	1,620,655	887,620
California.....	72	62	3,442,747	6,150,862	2,708,115	North Carolina.....	20	9	137,538	175,589	38,051
Colorado.....	5	3	57,855	93,654	35,799	North Dakota.....	4	3	33,429	69,454	36,025
Connecticut.....	7	3	34,321	40,066	5,745	Ohio.....	3	2	11,273	44,747	33,474
Delaware.....	2	2	15,099	51,624	36,525	Oklahoma.....	13	7	102,814	161,189	58,375
District of Columbia.....	6	6	48,606	248,012	199,406	Oregon.....	6	3	45,466	124,825	79,359
Florida.....	25	8	266,938	326,612	59,674	Pennsylvania.....	15	9	123,724	215,920	92,196
Georgia.....	14	8	98,961	122,083	23,122	Rhode Island.....	1	1	8,866	11,577	2,711
Hawaii.....	1	0	0	0	0	South Carolina.....	4	2	18,789	38,127	19,338
Idaho.....	5	2	71,003	100,959	29,956	South Dakota.....	3	2	5,420	10,398	4,978
Illinois.....	34	20	419,950	1,719,374	1,299,424	Tennessee.....	6	2	25,377	57,271	31,894
Indiana.....	1	1	18,654	24,813	6,159	Texas.....	37	24	428,200	631,657	203,457
Iowa.....	20	10	69,234	94,082	24,848	Utah.....	3	3	14,862	40,832	25,970
Kansas.....	18	8	71,992	125,359	53,367	Vermont.....	3	2	36,600	81,820	45,220
Kentucky.....	9	2	15,423	16,017	594	Virginia.....	9	6	70,491	125,785	55,294
Louisiana.....	1	1	5,936	7,484	1,548	Washington.....	12	10	374,186	451,666	77,480
Maine.....	2	1	591	1,560	969	West Virginia.....	3	2	29,206	36,331	7,125
Maryland.....	15	0	0	0	0	Wisconsin.....	27	11	77,753	143,626	65,873
Massachusetts.....	20	14	207,671	546,653	338,982	Wyoming.....	5	2	17,830	32,982	15,152
Michigan.....	19	9	282,429	434,523	152,094	U.S. service schools.....	1	1	22,208	176,796	154,588
Minnesota.....	12	5	70,474	96,326	25,852	Canal Zone.....	1	0	0	0	0
Mississippi.....	27	19	177,120	343,403	166,283	Guam.....	1	0	0	0	0
Missouri.....	16	11	177,909	383,201	205,292	Puerto Rico.....	1	1	14,901	16,988	2,087
Montana.....	1	0	0	0	0						
Nebraska.....	6	3	20,507	27,593	7,086	Grand total.....	591	338	8,122,935	15,601,716	7,478,781
Nevada.....	0	0	0	0	0						

TABLE 5.—Summary costs of library needs of 4-year institutions of higher education

[Aggregate United States, 1962-63]

Total number of 4-year institutions.....	1,484
With libraries over 300,000 volumes.....	129
With libraries under 300,000 volumes.....	1,355

RETROSPECTIVE DEFICIENCY

1. Volumes:

Institutions meeting volumes standard.....	400
Over 300,000 volumes.....	129
Under 300,000 volumes.....	271
Institutions not meeting volumes standard.....	1,084
Under 50,000 volumes.....	711
Over 50,000 volumes.....	373
Volume deficiency.....	47,360,105
Dollar deficiency, at \$5.20 per volume.....	\$236,272,546
Dollar deficiency, at \$9 per volume.....	\$426,240,945

There are 413,414 students (FTE) in 711 4-year institutions with libraries of under 50,000 volumes each.

CURRENT DEFICIENCIES

2. Staff:

Institutions meeting professional staff standards (FTE).....	419
15 or more professional staff members.....	145
Under 15 professional staff members.....	274

TABLE 5.—Summary costs of library needs of 4-year institutions of higher education—Continued

[Aggregate United States, 1962-63]

2. Staff—Continued

Institutions not meeting staff standards:

15 or more professional staff members.....

0

Under 15 professional staff members.....

1,065

Staff member deficiency.....

2,753

Dollar deficiency, at \$6,000 per person.....

\$16,518,000

3. Operating expenditures:

Institutions meeting support standards.....

663

Institutions not meeting support standards.....

794

Insufficient financial data.....

27

Operating expenditure dollar deficiency.....

\$92,528,981

In volumes, staff, and operating expenditures the 4-year institutions had a total dollar deficiency of:

Volumes, at \$5.20 per volume.....

\$246,272,546

Volumes, at \$9 per volume.....

\$426,240,945

Staff.....

\$16,518,000

Operating expenditure.....

\$92,528,981

Grand total, at \$5.20 per volume.....

\$355,319,527

Grand total, at \$9 per volume.....

\$535,287,926

TABLE 6.—Summary costs of library needs of 2-year institutions of higher education

[Aggregate United States, 1962-63]

Total number of 2-year institutions (each has under 300,000 volumes).....

591

TABLE 6.—Summary costs of library needs of 2-year institutions of higher education—Continued

[Aggregate United States, 1962-63]

RETROSPECTIVE DEFICIENCY

1. Volumes:

Institutions meeting volumes standard.....

54

Institutions not meeting volumes standard.....

537

With fewer than 20,000 volumes.....

485

With over 20,000 volumes but below standard for their size.....

52

Volume deficiency.....

7,895,263

Dollar deficiency, at \$5.20 per volume.....

\$41,055,367

Dollar deficiency, at \$9 per volume.....

\$71,057,367

There are 338,054 students (F.T.E.) in 485 2-year institutions with libraries of under 20,000 volumes each.

CURRENT DEFICIENCIES

2. Staff:

Institutions meeting staff standard.....

83

Institutions not meeting staff standard.....

508

Each had fewer than 15 professional staff.....

1,809

Standard called for.....

714

Staff deficiency.....

1,095

Dollar deficiency, \$6,000 each.....

\$6,570,000

TABLE 6.—Summary costs of library needs of 2-year institutions of higher education—Continued

[Aggregate United States, 1962-63]	
3. Operating expenditure:	
Institutions meeting support standard.....	239
Institutions not meeting support standard.....	338
Insufficient data.....	14
Each used less than 5 percent of education and general expenses for its library.	
Standard called for expenditure of.....	\$15,600,000
They spent for library.....	\$8,100,000
Operating expenditure dollar deficiency.....	\$7,478,781
In volumes, staff and operating expenditure the 2-year institutions had a total dollar deficiency of:	
Volumes, at \$5.20 per volume.....	\$41,100,000
Volumes, \$9 per volume.....	\$71,057,000
Staff.....	\$6,600,000
Operating expenditure.....	\$7,500,000
Grand total at \$5.20 per volume.....	\$55,104,148
Grand total, \$9 per volume.....	\$85,106,148

TABLE 7.—Summary costs of library needs of 4- and 2-year institutions of higher education

[Aggregate United States, 1962-63]	
Total number of 4-year and 2-year institutions.....	2,075
With libraries over 300,000 volumes.....	129
With libraries under 300,000 volumes.....	1,946
RETROSPECTIVE DEFICIENCY	
1. Volumes:	
Institutions meeting volume standard.....	325
Institutions not meeting volume standard.....	1,621
Volume deficiency.....	55,250,000
Dollar deficiency, at \$5.20 per volume.....	\$287,327,913
Dollar deficiency, at \$9 per volume.....	\$497,298,312
CURRENT DEFICIENCIES	
2. Staff:	
Institutions meeting staff standard.....	502
Institutions not meeting staff standard.....	1,573
Staff member deficiency.....	3,848
Dollar deficiency, at \$6,000.....	\$23,088,000
3. Operating expenditures:	
Institutions meeting support standard.....	902
Institutions not meeting support standard.....	1,132
Insufficient financial data.....	41
Operating expenditure dollar deficiency.....	\$100,007,762
There were 751,468 students (F.T.E.) in 1,196 institutions with libraries below the lowest minimum standard for a college library.	
In volumes, staff, and operating expenditure the 4- and 2-year institutions have a total dollar deficiency of:	
Volumes, at \$5.20 per volume.....	\$287,327,913
Volumes, at \$9 per volume.....	\$497,298,312
Staff.....	\$23,088,000
Operating expenditure.....	\$100,007,762
Grand total, at \$5.20 per volume.....	\$410,423,675
Grand total, at \$9 per volume.....	\$620,394,074

Higher educational activities	
1966 appropriation.....	None
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. No. 65).....	\$274,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	173,200,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$173,200,000, a reduction of \$100,800,000 from the budget request. The House did not consider this item.

This supplemental request came to the Senate on October 19, and the justifications in support of the request were delivered to the committee a half hour before the hearing; the subcommittee handling the item considered this and other items for markup in the afternoon. Members were concerned that they were forced to consider the matter on such short notice, before the conference report on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses was filed and with inadequate time to study and analyze the request.

The funds approved will provide \$10 million for title I, community service and continuing education program; \$5 million for title III, strengthening developing institutions; \$58 million for educational opportunity grants, and \$2 million for cooperative motivational programs under part A, title IV; \$40 million for the college work-study program under part C, \$10 million for guaranteed reduced interest loans under part B of title IV; \$33,200,000 for title V, the national teacher program; and \$15 million for title VI, for improvement of undergraduate instruction.

Legislative authorization was enacted by the Congress during the current session for aid to medical libraries and for higher education libraries. No budget request was submitted to the Congress for funds for the medical library program, and the committee felt that it should have for concurrent consideration estimates for both programs and did not approve the request contained in the estimate for this item for financial assistance for libraries. It is expected that supplemental estimates will be presented later in the fiscal year to fund both these programs.

Salaries and expenses	
1966 appropriation.....	\$26,612,000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. No. 65).....	3,600,000
Committee recommendation.....	2,935,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,935,000, and 200 positions, a decrease of \$665,000, and 100 positions, from the budget request.

The supplemental appropriation is for funds to support the administrative expenses of activities that will be authorized in the Higher Education Act of 1965, H.R. 9567, still pending in Congress.

It also provides for an expansion of the loan service of captioned films and related special activities for the education of the deaf, \$1.5 million, as authorized by S. 2232, passed by the Congress and awaiting approval by the President. The request for \$100,000 for a National Conference on Education of the Deaf is approved.

The reduction in funds and positions is a corollary to the reduction in program funds for "Higher educational activities."

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, let me recapitulate for Senators the discrepancies:

Title I authorization is \$25 million; budget request \$15 million; committee recommendation \$10 million.

Title II—libraries: Total authorization under the bill, \$70 million; the budget request notes \$2.5 million for cataloging and is silent on the specific amount for parts A and B of title II; the committee recommends no funds for title II.

As we shall see from the Senate com-

mittee report, which I shall not take the time to read, but which I have had printed in the RECORD, there is a crying need for this money to help our college libraries and also to help the Library of Congress perform the cataloging service that we have authorized to help the libraries of this country. The cataloging authorization of \$5 million will save university libraries many millions of dollars because it will end present costly duplication of effort. Yet, under this bill, we cannot get started with the library aid program at all and only half started on the cataloging problem.

Title III of the act authorizes \$55 million for a program which will terminate next June 30, 1965; the budget request asks for \$15 million and the committee recommendation but \$5 million. Surely, these are drastic cuts, both on the part of the administration and on the part of the committee for a program whose authorized life is not much more than 8 months.

That part of the program will live, anyway. But if we cut from 8 months of life the first 3 months, it seems to me that we would do great damage to the program.

In title IV, for scholarships, the Higher Education Act provided an authorization of \$70 million; the administration recommended \$70 million; the committee has recommended but \$60 million. The work-study program authorized by H.R. 9567 at \$129 million, was given a budget estimate of \$69 million, \$60 million already being available under transfer from the Office of Economic Opportunity. The committee is bringing us a recommendation of \$40 million.

These young people need to be put to work. Without it, they cannot go to college.

In title V, for Teacher Corps and fellowships, H.R. 9567 provided \$76.1 million; the Administration did not specify an amount but the committee did provide \$33.2 million.

In title VI, which was added to H.R. 9567 through the efforts of my good friend, the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH], the act authorized \$42.5 million; the budget estimates were only \$15 million, the amount allowed by the committee in its recommendations.

I will not comment on the additions made in H.R. 9567 for additional construction money for our college facilities, which came to some \$290 million, for which the administration made no requests and for which no money was allowed by the committee.

I cite these figures, Mr. President, because it seems to me that the Bureau of the Budget was exceedingly conservative in its requests for this supplemental, and I fear that the Appropriations Committee has brought us recommendations which are restrictive to the point, for some of the programs at least, that we must face the charge of wasting 1 more year of college opportunity and talent.

Let me make clear to the Senator from Rhode Island and to every member of the Appropriations Committee that the Senator from Oregon is not criticizing them individually or collectively. I am merely making the plea for their advice as to whether or not they think there is any parliamentary procedure whereby they

can get some more money on some of these items in conference. The library item, if no other, ought to have some money, and no money has been provided.

The work-study program should have more; the scholarship program should have more; because we are at the very stage when, if we are really going to do something about the college crisis in this country, we ought to do more now.

I am fully familiar with the fact that the committee has had very serious problems. But is there any hope the Senator can extend to me for getting any more money prior to the next appropriation?

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. PASTORE. We were confronted with this situation: The chairman of the House Appropriations Committee gave notice to the administration, about Friday, October 8, that they would no longer consider any new requests made by the administration.

This item for higher education came to our committee as a Senate document. It was considered by the committee, even though the authorization is not yet law. The paradox of the moment is that here we are, appropriating the money, even before we pass upon the authorization.

Mr. MORSE. I know that.

Mr. PASTORE. Which we will take up sometime this afternoon.

Mr. MORSE. I see that.

Mr. PASTORE. At the time the request for \$274 million was made of our committee, we went into it categorically, that is, categorically in the sense that it comes up here in the twilight of our session. Ordinarily, appropriation bills or requests originate in the House. We explored that situation, and we determined at the time that this was predicated pretty much on an estimate.

What we wanted to do was get some of these programs, or practically all that were submitted to us, going; so we determined that the figure should be approximately \$175 million, but before we agreed on that figure, we communicated with the Commissioner of Education and expressed to him what our predicament was.

We feel that we have appropriated enough money here to carry this deeply enough into next year to give us time to scrutinize these projects very carefully.

Mr. MORSE. I say to the Senator from Rhode Island that I am making this record so that it will show that the question was discussed while the bill was before us. The important thing is to get the Senator's comment. If the administration comes forward, between now and the next supplemental, which will be February, March, or thereabouts, and can show to the Appropriations Committee that the need is what I discussed when I made my plea for the Library Service and for other educational financial needs, will the Appropriations Committee treat the request on the merits? The denial of funds does not in any way indicate an attitude on the part of the Appropriations Committee that it is not in favor of appro-

riating what money for educational needs the administration can justify.

Mr. PASTORE. The Senator is absolutely correct, and I predicate my answer upon the attitudes of the various members of the subcommittee when we discussed this amount of \$274 million.

Mr. MORSE. I thank the Senator.

Mr. PASTORE. There was a general feeling that this disposition was without prejudice.

Mr. MORSE. Again I say to the Senator, as I said in connection with the last item, that I appreciate his cooperation, and I praise him for his magnificent leadership on his bill.

I yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I want the RECORD to show at this time that these very large items did not reach the Senator from Rhode Island or his committee until Monday of this week. The authorization which the Senator from Rhode Island is talking about has not yet passed the conference. It has just passed the House today, and as I understand, is over here on the desk now.

The Senator from Rhode Island did a wonderful job to conduct hearings as far as he could on all these details, and to confer, in the meantime, with the House committees and see what was possible. Considering the limitations of time on a bill calling for an appropriation of nearly \$5 billion, gotten up so quickly, I doubt whether a comparable job has been done in the time I have been in the Senate, insofar as the time factor is concerned. I highly compliment the Senator from Rhode Island and the other members of the committee; and I want the record to show just what the committee has been up against.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I am not reflecting on the Senator from Rhode Island or the other members of the committee. I have pointed out, however, that the committee did not bring forth some items with respect to which we could almost take judicial notice that there is a need for what the administration asked for.

Also, this is not the first time we have had a situation in the Senate in which the Appropriations Committee has recommended the appropriation of funds prior to the authorization bill. There are precedents for that.

I agree with the Senator from Florida, because I believe it is implied in his remarks that it is a bad practice. But it has been done in the past by the Appropriations Committee, when it was thought the emergency warranted it.

I am making an argument in regard to some of the items, particularly the library item, with respect to which I believe the emergency is clear.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I have finished.

Mr. HOLLAND. I want the RECORD to show that there will be another supplemental bill early next spring. This year, as I remember, we passed the first supplemental bill early in February.

Mr. MORSE. That is correct.

Mr. HOLLAND. That will give an early opportunity for consideration of the items now absent from this bill.

I wanted the RECORD to show what difficulties the Senator from Rhode Island was confronted with. I want the RECORD also to show that many of the members of the committee voted for appropriations, so far as they felt they could, even for objectives which they had opposed in their authorization state, because the Appropriations Committee feels that it is its clear duty to try to provide for activities which a majority of both Houses of Congress have approved, and which the President has also approved.

Thus, it has not been an easy task. The matter will be open for hearings early next spring. I am sure that a much more adequate job can be done at that time by all of us, and we shall be glad to view with a complete lack of prejudice any matters which have been left out at this time.

Before I take my seat, let me say that since I have voted with the Senator from Massachusetts against a provision which I thought was the most unjustifiable one in the bill and which was established by the testimony, I wish it to be clear that as for the Senator from Florida, he finds many items in the bill which he thinks are fine and expects to vote for the bill. I was merely trying to make it a little better by insisting on some further delay, because I believe that anyone who reads the evidence notes that the Administrator was withdrawing his tentative regulations because they had been shot so full of holes that the committee is bound to know that it is not ready for the heavy appropriation which was requested.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. From this side of the aisle, I would merely say to the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] that I would confirm what the Senator from Florida and the Senator from Rhode Island have said, that we particularly put a few sentences in the suggestion to show that we were doing the best we could with the estimate, with another supplemental to come in January, and another in February; and that was the basis on which we made the appropriations.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, there are many fine programs in the appropriation bill and I compliment the Senator from Rhode Island upon his customary skill, fortitude, and eloquence.

There is one item in particular which I would like to comment on and which I know will also interest many people living in metropolitan areas near airports. That is on page 13 of the bill and represents \$100,000 for the study of relief to homeowners who live in proximity to airports. As this is not in the House bill, I hope that the conferees will study this problem which is of critical importance to the cities and will include these very important funds for the HHFA study authorized by section 1113 of the Housing Act of 1965. The House Banking and Currency Committee in considering the housing bill noted this problem in some detail in its report on that bill.

This is the first time that we have really done anything in the field of airport noise abatement through improved methods of housing construction. An English Government commission recently recommended exactly this method—of improving soundproofing and other housing construction approaches. This study would also be helpful concerning problems arising from the flight of supersonic aircraft, funds for which are also included in this bill.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I call up my amendment at the desk and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 43, after line 22, insert the following:

SOUTHEAST HURRICANE DISASTER

For expenses necessary to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the Southeast Hurricane Disaster Relief Act of 1965, such amount as may be necessary but not to exceed \$70,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of authorizing legislation.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Louisiana yield?

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. PASTORE. This matter has been thoroughly discussed in the early part of the afternoon, and the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts has indicated his acceptance of the amendment; and so have I.

While I am not saying that I am accepting it, I have no personal objection to it. I have not consulted with other members of the committee on it. I should like to put it to a voice vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Louisiana.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. Cotton], I call up my amendment at the desk and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 20, in line 9, after the figure "\$2,935,000" insert the following: "of which not to exceed \$100,000 shall be for the National Advisory Committee on Education of the Deaf, and not to exceed \$100,000 shall be for the National Conference on Education of the Deaf".

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, if the Senator from Alabama will yield, this matter has been discussed with myself and the Senator from Massachusetts. This would not require additional money. It is merely an earmarking amendment. It is acceptable to me, and I understand that it is also acceptable to the Senator from Massachusetts. We are ready for a voice vote on it.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Alabama to include my name as a cosponsor of his amendment.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, I would also like to have my name added as a cosponsor, as well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the names of the cosponsors will be added to the amendment.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Alabama.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BASS. Mr. President, I have a small but very important amendment at the desk. I ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 35, after line 9, insert the following:

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

For an additional amount for "General Investigations", \$30,000.

Mr. BASS. Mr. President, this amendment would allow the Corps of Engineers to make a study to determine whether improvements in the nature of flood control, navigation, hydroelectric power, and other purposes and related land resources in the Red River Basin, located in Kentucky and Tennessee, are advisable at this time. It involves only \$30,000 to be expended for this purpose during fiscal year 1966.

I have checked this matter with the Corps of Engineers, and they have assured me that they have the capability to utilize \$30,000 for the study in fiscal year 1966.

I hope, therefore, that the distinguished chairman of the committee will accept the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I do not know the basis on which the amendment is being offered, but I understand that this money is needed to carry out an investigation under a law which has just been enacted.

Mr. BASS. The Senator is correct.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Therefore, I have no objection to the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Tennessee.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, I must invite the attention of the Senate to one item of great concern to myself and, I believe, to the great majority of New Hampshire residents.

Provision is made in this bill for the appropriation of \$1,850,000 to be expended for preconstruction planning for the construction of a public hydroelectric project known as the Dickey-Lincoln School Dam and Reservoir on the St. John River in Maine. The total cost of this project, incidentally, is estimated to be \$300 million. My initial concern with this matter is one of "haste makes waste." It is evident, from information available to me, that the entire question demands further study before the Federal Government is committed to an expenditure of this dimension.

The facts are that the Dickey-Lincoln School plan has never been thoroughly

studied as an independent project, but always as an increment of the Passamaquoddy tidal power complex. This is one reason, I believe, why the House of Representatives refused to authorize construction of this project to proceed, but rather insisted that it be returned to the Corps of Engineers for additional study. It is appropriate to mention that at this very moment the question of authorizing the expenditure of money to start this project is still in dispute between the Senate and the House.

As I have indicated, the Dickey-Lincoln proposal is a spinoff of the Passamaquoddy project, which has been rejected repeatedly as uneconomic.

It is interesting to note how Dickey-Lincoln came to the attention of the Congress during the present session. In July of this year, Secretary Udall of the Department of the Interior filed a report to the President, entitled "Conservation of the Natural Resources of New England" and subtitled "The Passamaquoddy Tidal Power Project and Upper St. John River Hydroelectric Development." In this report, it was indicated that the cost-to-benefit ratio for Passamaquoddy was 0.89 or less than unity. The ratio on Dickey-Lincoln was alleged to be 1.86, and the ratio of both projects combined was 1.23. The fact that construction of Passamaquoddy was not suggested to the Congress is self-explanatory. Even the wildest proponents of public power development could hardly justify a less-than-unity cost-to-benefit ratio. Accordingly, only a segment of the Passamaquoddy project has been offered.

But, the Dickey-Lincoln School project will not stand up under scrutiny. The heart of the matter is contained on page 4 of Mr. Udall's report, and I quote:

A composite power value would be \$23.50 per kilowatt-year and 2.6 mills per kilowatt-hour. Using this value and the applicable interest rate of 3½ percent, the annual benefits, costs, and benefit-cost ratios of the proposed developments were as shown below.

As I have indicated, by an arbitrary determination of cost and benefit figures, the Secretary determined that Dickey-Lincoln would enjoy the benefit-cost ratio of 1.86. His cost figures apparently are based on costs to private utilities in the late 1950's. These figures no longer are valid. He assumes, and so states, that construction of an alternate power-producing project by private enterprise would cost \$23.50 per kilowatt-year. In fact, this figure is just about double the actual and true cost of plants now under construction. I am informed that the Public Service Co. of New Hampshire, the largest electric utility in my State, presently has under contract the construction of a coal-burning steam plant at Bow, N.H., which will cost \$12.34 per kilowatt-year. This plant is designed for a capacity of about one-half of Dickey-Lincoln. If it were to have the capacity programed for Dickey-Lincoln, its costs per kilowatt-year would be substantially less. These facts speak for themselves.

Finally, it should be made clear that the administration has never submitted

a budget estimate on this item. Apparently, the figure of \$1,850,000 is one tendered by the Corps of Engineers as representing the amount that could be spent in this fiscal year, should the project be authorized. Why, then, is it necessary that we proceed during the closing days of the session to make available the seed money for a project of this dimension, when even the administration has been unable or unwilling to give it adequate study?

Mr. President, I have yet to be confronted with any compelling evidence that this public power is either necessary or desirable, and I regret that precipitous action is being taken without its receiving full and comprehensive study. It is my hope that the project will not be authorized, at least until such study has been completed and the true facts have been determined. If it is authorized and we appropriate the money to commence it, I feel strongly that we will have embarked on a dangerous and illogical course.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I want the record to show that I am opposed to the passage of H.R. 11588, the supplemental appropriation bill.

There are some necessary items included in this bill of which I approve, but there are many other items which are not as necessary or urgent. They should be studied in greater detail and reduced considerably.

It is long past time that Congress exert more authority over the purse strings of the Treasury and cut down on some of the enormous outlays for questionable programs. This country cannot afford to continue spending, year after year, more than it receives and expect to maintain any semblance of confidence in the stability of the dollar. The day of reckoning will have to come.

Mr. FONG. Mr. President, I was happy to learn that the Senate Appropriations Committee has agreed to the House language contained in H.R. 11588, increasing the Civil Defense Operation and Maintenance allocation by \$3,375,000 in fiscal year 1966.

I am also pleased by the inclusion of additional funds for schools of public health. This is very important to Hawaii.

Earlier this year, in the Independent Offices Appropriation bill, the House of Representatives approved only \$9.25 million for civil defense operation and maintenance. This was approximately 42 percent below the \$16 million approved in fiscal 1965. Although the Senate increased this allocation to \$16 million, the conference on this measure compromised on \$12.625 million. To leave the allocation for civil defense operation and maintenance at \$12.625 million would have dealt a critical blow to the Federal-State cooperative civil defense effort.

All of the county governments in the State of Hawaii wrote me on this subject pointing out the real need for restoration of the civil defense allocation in fiscal 1966 to at least the 1965 level of \$16 million. Without this restoration valuable ground would be lost in Hawaii's efforts to produce a meaningful and effective civil defense program.

I believe that the people of Hawaii know as well as any other citizens of her sister States the need for a good civil defense program. The leaders of our Hawaii county governments who wrote me recall very well firsthand experiences when civil defense was in reality a matter of life and death.

I commend the members of the Senate Appropriations Committee for approving this additional allocation of \$3.375 million for civil defense operation and maintenance in fiscal year 1966. I know I voice the appreciation of Hawaii's county officials and the citizens of Hawaii in this matter.

I urge my colleagues to approve this action of the Senate Appropriations Committee on H.R. 11588.

Mr. President, before concluding I should also like to express my appreciation to the members of the Senate Committee on Appropriations for approving an increase of \$1 million for public health schools in America.

There are now 12 such schools and soon it is expected there will be 13, for the public health school at the University of Hawaii is due to be accredited this month.

By increasing the appropriations for schools of public health, grants can be made for the University of Hawaii school without diminishing the Hill-Rhodes grants of the other 12 public health schools.

The increase is, of course, based on the recently enacted statute increasing the annual authorization for schools of public health from \$2.5 million to \$5 million.

I commend Senators on the Committee on Appropriations for their prompt action in response to a clear and definite need in the field of public health instruction and training.

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. President, I commend the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare and Related Agencies for restoring in the second supplemental appropriation we are now considering, an item which is relatively small as Government budgets go. But it is one which is close to my heart—and all of yours as well. It is an item for \$500,000 funding the Joint Commission on Mental Health for Children.

This Commission grew out of the terrible tragedy of the Kennedy assassination, the tragedy which made us conscious of many things that are weak in our society.

One of the most devastating parts of the story of the assassination was reported authoritatively by the Warren Commission: Lee Oswald, as a 13-year-old, had come to the attention of the welfare and psychiatric authorities in New York City. But, for many reasons, he had slipped through society's fingers, left to disintegrate and eventually to become the assassin of a great and beloved President.

And so I introduced a bill in the Senate, S. 488, under which we could mount an attack on the problems of emotionally disturbed children. There are an estimated half million such children in the country; only 10,000 or 2 percent of them are known to be receiving treatment. Since my bill provided health

services for children, it seemed logically to fit into the childcare program I proposed in the Senate as amendments to H.R. 6675—or medicare. Incidentally, the response to this proposal has been enormous. The mail I have received indicates a part of the suffering and tragedy caused by emotional illness. People have written about this subject with intense feeling—you could read between the lines that this sort of problem had in one way or another touched their lives, too.

My amendment No. 199 to H.R. 6675 originally approached this mental health problem through an expansion of the authorization in H.R. 6675 for health services for school-age and pre-school-age children. An extra annual \$5 million would have gone to projects for identifying and providing care and treatment for emotionally disturbed children, to be administered by appropriate agencies. And the amendment also set up a top-notch Commission to do a definitive study of the country's resources for emotionally disturbed children. Once the facts are in from this distinguished source, we could take another look at the problems and what additional steps must be taken to solve them.

Mr. President, the Senate adopted this amendment. In conference with the House, however, part of it—the part providing for actual services—was deleted. But the Joint Commission remained. I was very pleased at this, for the chief people in this field desperately want and need such a study. The Joint Commission on Mental Health and Illness wanted it; this distinguished group said it had neither the time nor funds even to study the needs of children. The outstanding professionals of this country want it; a few years ago a conference held by the American Academy of Child Psychiatry and the American Psychiatric Association urged that it be made. So the Joint Commission was authorized, and all the organizations in the field cooperated to launch it.

The American Psychiatric Association, the American Psychological Association, the American Medical Association, the American Orthopsychiatric Association, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the National Association of Social Workers, the National Association of Mental Health, and the National Association of Retarded Children and a number of other national professional organizations have joined together as a Joint Commission on the Mental Health of Children. The Commission is now incorporated in the District of Columbia, and as I understand it, is ready to start work.

But the Commission was without funds for the \$500,000 item authorized by the Congress for this purpose. It was originally part of the Labor-HEW second supplemental bill for fiscal 1966 and was deleted by the Bureau of the Budget. Mr. President, it was not the intention of the Congress that this important item be dropped, and it is certainly not the function of the Congress to propose so that the Bureau of the Budget can dispose.

It would be tragic, Mr. President, if this important Commission were jeop-

ardized before it can even get off the ground. We are in a particularly bad position here, Mr. President, because the authorizing legislation makes the money for the Commission available only in fiscal years 1966 and 1967. In other words, if the item were not restored in the second supplemental, we would lose the chance to get started this year.

This Commission has been authorized by the Congress, and should be funded so that it can do a desperately needed job.

I appeared before the distinguished Appropriations Subcommittee chaired by Mr. HILL to urge that these funds be added to the supplemental appropriation. I am very pleased that the subcommittee recommended this action be taken.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL PROVIDES FUNDS FOR GREAT SOCIETY PROGRAMS

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, this final appropriation bill of the 1st session of the 89th Congress appropriates money for many of the important new programs which were authorized this year. Therefore this is a very important bill, and I commend the distinguished senior Senator from Arizona, the chairman, the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], who is floor-managing the bill, and the other distinguished members of the Appropriations Committee who held hearings on the bill, for the dispatch with which they have brought it to the floor.

The sum of \$173,200,000 is appropriated for higher education to begin the implementation of the Higher Education Act of 1965. Since the request was submitted so late in the year and since so little time was available for consideration of the requests, the committee did not feel justified in appropriating the full amount requested by the administration, \$274 million. When the committee considered the bill, the conference report on the bill had not yet been filed. The bill authorizes over \$800 million per annum, so I hope that we will have an additional supplemental bill early in 1966 to carry out this great and vital law.

As the author of title VI of the Higher Education Act, which provides matching grants for the purchase of audiovisual and other types of laboratory and classroom equipment, I am especially gratified that \$15 million has been appropriated to get this program started.

The committee has recommended \$10,700,000 for the new National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities. This should allow the Foundation to get off to a good start, and they may come back later to request additional funds within their authorization.

WATER AND SEWER FACILITIES

Mr. President, in my travels around the country and around my State, the one question I am asked most is: "Senator, what can we do to get sewage facilities and water facilities for our town?"

In the small cities especially, these facilities are desperately needed. The 89th Congress enacted four programs to enable cities and towns to acquire these facilities. Public Law 89-240 authorized grants to assist rural areas to finance

projects for works for the development, storage, treatment, purification, and distribution of water and the collection, treatment, and disposal of wastes in rural areas. The committee recommends \$30 million for this purpose, which is \$17 million more than the request. In view of the need for these funds I am very happy that the committee has recommended the more ample amount. I commend the distinguished Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] for his great leadership in this program.

The housing bill authorized a program to aid medium-sized towns to acquire basic water and sewer facilities. The committee concurs with the House in recommending the full \$100 million.

The Public Works and Economic Development Act authorized these facilities for areas which suffer from high unemployment and low income. The committee recommends \$254,500,000 for title I of the act, which includes other programs in addition to sewer and water facilities. This is above the House figure of \$203,200,000.

The Water Quality Act of 1965 amends the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to authorize increased funds to aid construction of municipal waste treatment facilities, and authorized a program of grants and contracts to develop new or improved methods of controlling wastes. The committee recommends \$30 million for the first purpose and \$20 million for the latter.

The Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments Act of 1965, H.R. 8310, is now in conference. I am hopeful that we can get agreement on the bill during this session of Congress. The full request of \$8,310,000 is recommended for the expanded vocational rehabilitation program.

HEART, CANCER, AND STROKE

Perhaps the most important bill which Congress passed this session in the field of health, in a year in which many, many important health bills passed Congress under the leadership of the distinguished chairman of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee [Mr. HILL], was the Heart, Cancer, and Stroke Amendments of 1965. This legislation will make possible the creation of regional medical complexes in all parts of the country. These will contain research facilities and treatment facilities for heart disease, cancer, and stroke. A major purpose of this program is to disseminate the latest results of scientific research to the practicing physician. The committee recommends the full request of \$25 million for this purpose.

The Economic Opportunity Act was greatly expanded this year. The sum of \$1,510 million is recommended for this program.

The city of San Antonio is celebrating its 250th anniversary in 1968 with a hemispheric fair. The sum of \$125,000 is appropriated for covering the expenses necessary for planning the extent of participation by the United States in HemisFair 1968. The fair has extensive local support. A total of \$54 million in State and local funds has already been raised or pledged. The fair is being

carefully planned so as to receive the sanction of the Bureau of International Expositions, which is necessary in order for foreign governments to sponsor exhibits at the fair.

MORTGAGE RELIEF FUND

The new Housing Act provided authorization for mortgage payments on the behalf of distressed homeowners who are unemployed as a result of the closing of Federal installations. This assistance is limited to the payment of principal and interest for up to 1 year on federally insured mortgages. The mortgagor must enter into a binding agreement to repay the aggregate amount advanced by the FHA in his behalf.

This assistance is badly needed in those communities in which a military base was closed down by the recent base closings. I have two such communities in my own State—Amarillo and Waco.

When a base closes many people are thrown out of work. Others are forced to move to another community. They are placed in a serious financial bind. This money can help them through a difficult period. The money will be paid back to the Federal Government after the crisis is over.

The House denied funds on the grounds that no applications had been filed. The reason why no applications had been filed is that no forms were available. I have here a letter from Mr. Rhea Smith, the VA County Service officer for Potter County, Tex., which states that they have had dozens and dozens of calls wanting to know where and to whom applications should be made.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the letters be printed at this point in the RECORD, together with another letter from Mrs. Charles E. Grass of Amarillo.

There being no objection the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

COUNTY OF POTTER,
STATE OF TEXAS,

Amarillo, Tex., October 18, 1965.

HON. RALPH YARBOROUGH,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR YARBOROUGH: In our Amarillo paper under a Washington dateline was a headline, "Base Home Owners Hit by House Rule." This concerns the appropriations for mortgage relief payments to phased out base homeowners. Five hundred thousand dollars was knocked out for the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans' Administration to make a year's mortgage payments for financially strapped homeowners. The Appropriations Committee claims this is due to the fact there had been no applications for these payments. The reason there were no applications is because we have not been authorized to file any applications. As far as we can ascertain there are no application forms available.

Our office here in Amarillo has had dozens and dozens of calls wanting to know where and to whom application should be made. Had we had application forms this office would have sent in at least 100 applications already.

There is no question in my mind concerning the need for this legislation. There will be many, many servicemen as well as civilian personnel who will be desperate if this legislation is not passed. There have been some

already who were forced to abandon their homes due to Congress slowness in passing legislation as well as information on how to make application for payments on their homes.

I am in hopes that Congress and the Senate will do everything they can to rectify the error that the House committee made last week.

Yours truly,

RHEA SMITH,
Veterans County Service Officer.

AMARILLO, TEX.,
October 16, 1965.

HON. RALPH YARBOROUGH,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I do hope this letter will come to your personal attention because it relates to an important matter with which you are directly connected as a member of the Appropriations Committee. I refer to an article in the Friday, October 15, 1965, edition of the Amarillo Globe-Times regarding the deletion of funds for the mortgage relief program for Amarillo Air Force Base home owners. This deletion was due to the fact that no applications had been received. Included in this article was a statement from our Representative, WALTER ROGERS, in which he said, "If someone wants to file an application he should get in touch with the VA or the FHA and explain his situation. If he is eligible under the program he will be allowed to make application for funds."

But it doesn't work that way—and I feel you need to be aware of what is happening.

We represent a family who is being displaced by the base closure here in Amarillo. My husband is a civilian employee who was given only 1 week notice of transfer. I immediately called the local FHA office to see what arrangements could be made about our house because Amarillo is currently in a housing depression. With nine houses already standing vacant on our street we have little hope of selling ours.

When I called the FHA office and requested information about the program that Congress had passed I was given a very curt and rude reply that they had no information on this and couldn't do a thing for me. Now, I would like for you to tell me how a person can file an application for anything if the local FHA office won't even talk to them?

My husband was able to get a little information before he left from the legal officer at the base and we do fit all requirements for aid. The legal officer told him, however, that nothing could be done until the funds were appropriated. And now we find that Congress won't appropriate the funds until the applications are received. Does that make sense?

I would certainly appreciate your taking the time to reply on this. Because in January when the second half of this program (in which we are interested) comes up relative to purchase of homes of those employees unable to dispose of them, this same situation will probably occur again. It all looked good when Congress passed this relief program, but in reality it appears to be a farce. As a result my husband is gone and I am left behind with four small children trying to do something with a house that is impossible to sell.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. CHARLES E. GROSS.

AMARILLO, TEX.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, no good answer could be given to these requests for applications because authorization has not been given to file any applications. As far as Mr. Smith could ascertain, there are no application forms available. There seems to have been a serious breakdown in the operations of

the Veterans' Administration. But this foulup on the part of a Government bureau should not result in no funds being granted. These people, who through no fault of their own, are forced to abandon their homes in a depressed market, need help—and they need it now.

Mr. President, I am very disappointed that the Senate Appropriations Committee did not appropriate funds for this item, since it is so badly needed. It was done without prejudice to the program, however, and I am hopeful that it can be funded at the earliest opportunity in the next session of Congress. I urge the VA and the FHA to come in ready to justify the need for this program at that time.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee explanation from the Senate committee report be inserted at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the explanation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MORTGAGE RELIEF FUND

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 278)	
(authorized by sec. 107, Public Law 89-117)-----	\$500,000
House allowance-----	None
Committee recommendation-----	None

The new Housing Act provides authorization for a new program of mortgage relief under the FHA and VA loan programs. The budget estimates propose \$500,000 in each agency to establish mortgage relief funds. This program would make loans to pay principal and interest for 1 year on federally insured mortgages of distressed homeowners who are unemployed as the result of the closing of a Federal installation. The committee denies the request for these funds without prejudice, in order to give FHA and VA the opportunity to justify the need for this program at some later time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendments to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I shall not detain Senators long, but my able colleague [Mr. SMATHERS] and I have a prepared statement which we would like to have incorporated in the RECORD, but first I should like to outline it, and I shall do so as quickly as I can.

Title 3 of the bill covers an item of \$12,600,000 as requested by the President to take care of the immediate expenses in connection with the new influx of Cuban refugees. On this subject I wish to make a few comments. First, my colleague and I wish it distinctly understood that this is the best that could be done in estimating the immediate expenses. This subject can be considered again by the Congress next spring, and if the movement of Cuban refugees is as large as all who seem to know something about it are now predicting—they now predict approximately 45,000, and it may grow greater—it will be necessary to appropriate additional funds.

The second comment I should like to make is that we are hoping that the

emphasis on prompt resettlement will be a strong emphasis as laid down by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and all Federal offices concerned.

The area of Miami, Dade County, has received approximately 270,000 Cuban refugees under the earlier influx of refugees and approximately a third of them are back there now.

Although the resettlement covered much more than two-thirds, a great many have come back. It has been disturbing, especially to the people of low-income economy.

For example, elevator operators in hotels and large buildings are now largely Cubans. Similar positions in hotels for maids and in hospitals for service there, and numerous categories of that kind, are filled by Cubans who are amply eligible to do finer tasks, but cannot because of language deficiency.

The Government has done a fine job in many respects, but I want it distinctly understood, as distinguished Senators who know about the situation are aware, that the impact on the community has been terrific, and that the continuation of the impact in the near future by 45,000 is going to be something that will be difficult to handle.

I hope that emphasis will be placed on the prompt resettlement of those fleeing from Castro's tyranny.

The second point I want to make is the great impact employment of the Cuban refugees is having, largely on our colored citizens. I shall include in the RECORD a letter written by the president of the local NAACP in the Miami area. I have not filed many such statements in the RECORD during the course of recent years, but this one happens to be one that I can vouch for, because I know how seriously the people directly represented by the NAACP have been affected, and how adversely they have been affected, and how they look with such dread upon the situation now confronting them again. I hope our Federal officials may be mindful of that fact.

The third point I wanted to make is that there is in Tampa a community of Latins by the thousands, many of whom are well to do, who have relatives in Cuba now trying to get out.

Only the other day the State senator from that area, along with two able attorneys, one of English background and the other of Latin background, were here to show petitions by people in that area asking help to get some 800 of their relatives out of Cuba. They are anxious to guarantee that they will not be public charges. They are willing and able to take care of them.

I hope those in charge of this important program will do what they can to accelerate the movement of those 800—there may be others—if they can come indirectly to Tampa, or if they cannot, so they can be cleared out of the reception centers in Miami as quickly as possible. It would ease the problem if they could come just as fast as possible to the homes opened to them by their relatives in Tampa.

Mr. President, the gentlemen who came from Tampa told us about owners

of some small boats who are seeking to collect \$1,000 a head for going down to Cuba and bringing back relatives. With all the urgency that there is in the problem, good people will be abused if we do not act promptly. Already some people have been imposed upon by paying \$1,000 apiece for, let us say, a mother and four children, to come that relatively short distance from Cuba. The possibilities of this kind of abuse are obvious when people are anxious to get out before Castro changes his mind, which is what they are afraid of.

I hope the President will move with all possible speed to accept the offer of Mr. Castro.

Mr. President, there are many things I would like to cover, which are mentioned in my statement. I shall ask that the entire statement be included in the RECORD. I state this at the special request of my colleague [Mr. SMATHERS] and myself, and the entire Florida delegation, so those in charge of the program at the Federal level may realize immediately that, no matter how generously the Federal Government may move, a great part of the problem falls heavily upon the receiving community and the receiving people, so anything that can be done to speed up resettlement to ease the problem should be done.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the statement to which I have referred be included in the RECORD in toto, for my colleague [Mr. SMATHERS] and myself.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATORS HOLLAND AND SMATHERS

The \$12.6 million contained in chapter 3 of the supplemental appropriation bill we are considering is the result of an announcement by the President to accept additional refugees from Cuba, our first concern being for those Cubans who have been separated from children, parents, husbands, or wives who are already in this country.

It is estimated that up to 2,500 refugees will arrive in Miami during this month and that up to 5,000 may arrive each month thereafter. The HEW estimates the total number of these new refugees may reach 45,000.

I note, that of the \$12.6 million, \$7 million will be utilized for welfare assistance, \$4 million for resettlement out of the Miami area, \$1.3 million for educational assistance and to increase the capacity of the refugee center in Miami, and \$300,000 to provide health services.

In testimony before the House Appropriations Committee, the Department of HEW representatives testified that some 270,000 Cuban refugees were now in this country. They have entered since the first program was actually started in February 1961.

The influx of these Cuban refugees has been handled by our Government in a most commendable manner. However, there has been a tremendous burden placed upon the greater Miami area, Dade County, and the State of Florida as a result of the refugee program.

As an example, I read into the RECORD an article by Juanita Greene, in the Miami Herald of October 6, 1965, entitled "A Third of U.S. Cuban Refugees Now Live in Dade": "More than a third of all the alien Cubans in the United States live in Dade County. Almost half live somewhere in Florida.

"These figures from the U.S. Immigration Service cast a significant shadow over the success of the Federal Government's present plans to put even more emphasis on resettlement as it awaits the arrival of an expected 5,000 new refugees a month to Miami.

"Compiled from last January's alien registration, they include all native-born Cubans who have not become U.S. citizens. The great majority are refugees.

"The nationwide total was 244,806. Of these, 94,987 gave a Dade County address and another 11,628 were living elsewhere in Florida.

"The Tampa area had the next largest number in Florida with 3,825. Third was Palm Beach County, where some of the wealthier refugees are concentrated in Palm Beach and many laborers work the newly developed sugar fields and mills near Lake Okeechobee.

"The only State to approach Florida in Cuban population is New York with 48,380, most of them concentrated in the three counties of New York, Queens, and Kings.

"New Jersey had 24,200, California, 11,377, Illinois 5,985.

"No other State had more than 5,000. Thirteen had less than 100.

"In nine States, the number of registered Cuban aliens was less than the number of Cuban refugees officially resettled there, indicating that some of the refugees returned to Miami or went elsewhere. These were States where the number of Cubans was small and the climate cold.

"For example, the local refugee center reported at the end of last year that it had resettled 2,942 Cubans in Massachusetts. Yet only 2,782 alien Cubans registered with the immigration department there in January.

"It is doubtful that any had become citizens in the meantime, because that takes 5 years after an alien had entered the country as a permanent resident.

"Most of the refugees do not have permanent resident status but are parolees. To become permanent residents they must leave the country and reenter under resident visas.

"Of the 94,987 Cuban nationals in Dade, for example, only 33,589 have resident status. They could, if they applied, become citizens and voters in 5 years or less. Last year 2,600 were naturalized.

"Though the exact number of Cuban refugees in the United States is not known, the refugee center reported it had registered 175,485 between January 1, 1963, and January 8, 1965. The remaining 69,321 Cubans in the United States are either not refugees or refugees who failed to register at the center.

"At the end of last year the center reported that about 85,500 persons had been resettled to other parts of the country. Most of them went to urban centers, especially New York, Los Angeles, Chicago and cities in northern New Jersey. Here their assimilation was aided by the fact that Cuban colonies already existed.

"Included in the national figures is Puerto Rico, which took in 8,392 resettled refugees and has a Cuban population of 18,000.

"The flow of refugees into Miami began to quicken in 1961, and reached a peak in the fall of 1962, when they poured in at the rate of about 7,000 a month. Then it stopped abruptly after the Cuban missile crisis, when Pan American Airways planes stopped their daily runs to Havana.

"There was another, but briefer flood in 1963 when refugees were allowed out in ships which delivered material for the exchange of Bay of Pigs prisoners. Arrivals since then have trickled in from other foreign countries, principally Mexico, and by small boat.

"Refugees came first to Miami not only because of its many sociological and climatic amenities, but because they had to register here to get on welfare. The checks would

then follow those who were officially resettled to other parts of the country.

"In 1958, the last year of the old Cuban regime and 1959, the first year of Castro, the number of Cubans in the United States was not considered sufficiently important to be included in the immigration breakdown. First available figure is for 1961, when 11,521 Cuban aliens registered.

"The other eight areas which, according to the registration figures, proved unpopular with the refugees were: Colorado, where 918 were resettled but only 756 are registered; Iowa, which got 313 and later counted 304; Oklahoma, 363 and 347; Oregon, 466 and 457; South Dakota, 48 and 34; Vermont, 38 and 14; Wyoming, 14 and 5, and the District of Columbia, 1,007 and 504."

I read also a letter I received from Donald Wheeler Jones, president of the Miami branch, NAACP, under date of October 13, 1965, which I believe reports the effect that the Cuban refugee program is having on the Negro race in the Greater Miami area.

I quote:

"DEAR SIR: We are writing this letter in behalf of what we believe to be the best interests of the citizens and residents of Miami, Dade County, Fla., with particular emphasis on the problems that the Negro people here can be expected to face in view of the pending, additional influx of Cuban people to this community as refugees.

"We have noted with great concern President Johnson's positive statements regarding an additional accommodation of Cuban refugees by this country. We feel that despite efforts at resettlement, a great majority of these newly arrived refugees will remain in the Miami, Dade County area for reasons of kinship and proximity to their native country.

"A cursory observation of the employment patterns of many Miami and Miami Beach hotels, restaurants, and other businesses will substantiate the fact that the Cuban has displaced the Negro and other personnel formerly employed there in many capacities such as waiters, bellhops, doormen, elevator operators, and other similar occupations. There are many other categories of employment, almost too numerous to mention, that Negroes no longer enjoy as a direct result of the Cuban influx which apparently is about extended. In short, the Cuban influx immigrants to this country have had their most severe effect upon that group of citizens least able to afford it, the uneducated, nonhighly skilled, nonprofessional Negro who prior to the Cuban influx could eke out a fairly decent standard of living through menial, service type jobs that require a minimum of formal education or training.

"We are aware that the exigencies of the crucial situation following the rise of the Cuban dictatorship in Cuba did not allow sufficient time for the erection of all of the safeguards that perhaps the Federal, State, county, and municipal governments could have conceived to protect their citizens from the displacement in their jobs and the consequential economic wants.

"We would like to make it abundantly clear that we are in favor of our national policy of admitting the oppressed of the Castro regime, and we will be among the first to be of whatever assistance we can in making the next arrival of Cuban refugees a pleasant one.

"We are confident that the Cuban people and the Negroes of this community can live and work together as brothers.

"We feel, however, that the Federal Government must exercise its responsibilities toward the economically oppressed of this community as well as toward the politically oppressed of Cuba.

"The average Negro citizen of this community who lost his job to a Cuban man, by and large, borne his burden in silence

as a sacrificial lamb for the extension of freedom and democracy to refugees from another land. I feel that the Negroes and other citizens of this community can always be depended upon to sacrifice a maximum amount to help fulfill the promises of our great Nation to the oppressed. However, it does seem, since the Federal Government, acting without the pressure of an immediate crisis in this area, but rather with great calmness and deliberation, has decided to further accommodate the Cuban people in their mass exodus from tyranny to freedom, that now is the time to look to the freedom of all of our citizens from economic oppression that will almost certainly be caused by this addition to our labor market.

"This additional competition, we feel, will be felt most acutely at the menial level where too many of our Negro and other citizens have already been eliminated due to the previous admissions of Cubans to the Miami, Dade County area.

"We feel that now is the time when plans should be formulated to insure, as much as is practically possible, the economic stability of our community and the job security for all of our citizens, including Negroes, so that the extension of freedom to those from a foreign land does not result in the extension of poverty among our own citizens at home.

"We feel that it is of equal importance that there be no ill will between the citizens of this community and the Cuban population. While there is only the slightest indication of such ill will at the present time, history has amply illustrated time and time again that when groups in want are involved in fierce competition for jobs, friction almost inevitably occurs. This seems to be true without regard to the racial, religious, and language differences or similarities that may be involved. While we of the local NAACP are always optimistic concerning the ability of Negroes to give additional forbearance in difficult times, it must be indicated that there is absolutely no basis for the bland assumption from any quarter that the seemingly inevitable friction, to which I have previously alluded, will not come to pass despite the best efforts of the local authorities and the general populace.

"We ask that full consideration be given to the matters alluded to herein in the interests of all of our citizens.

"Please be assured that we stand anxious to be of whatever service that we can in the formulation of meaning solutions in the hope that the reality of freedom for the Cuban and for Negroes in our community can be equal, free of oppression, economic or otherwise, and peaceful and harmonious.

"Sincerely,

"DONALD WHEELER JONES,
"President, Miami Branch, NAACP."

Our Government is doing a commendable job in assisting the Cuban refugees to reach a haven from Communist aggression. I support this action, as I am sure all Floridians support it. However, I am hopeful that the Government will take cognizance of the situation this program has created in the State of Florida and will exert stronger efforts toward the prompt resettlement of the refugees to other areas of the country.

I am hopeful that the unemployment problem in the Miami area will be lessened to a degree by the work that will be provided in the construction of the Inter-American Trade and Cultural Center, better known as INTERAMA. I will discuss in more detail at such time as the legislation which I introduced for myself and my colleague to enable Federal participation in this cultural center may be considered by the Senate.

I do wish to point out several salient facts in connection with the construction that have a direct bearing on the unemployment problem in Greater Miami and which I placed in the RECORD on June 26, 1963, at the time

the Senate favorably considered an amendment which I introduced for myself and my colleague, Senator SMATHERS, to amend the Area Redevelopment Act of 1963.

During the debate on that amendment, I placed in the RECORD statistics compiled by the Florida Industrial Commission based on a survey made in March 1963. They showed that in Dade County there were 43,300 unemployed persons of employable age, of which 19,300 were Cuban refugees of employable age. The continued influx of refugees and the steady movement of the resettled Cubans back to the Miami area has not lessened this unemployment problem. The remaining 24,000 represented our own people in modest positions such as elevator operators, porters in hotels, custodial workers, and positions of that kind who had been displaced by Cuban refugees.

As indicated in Donald Jones' letter to which previously referred, the problem among our own residents and citizens is among employees in those modest positions such as maids in hotels and the like, who are mostly members of the colored race, who are generally employed in such positions, and who want to be reemployed.

A program for resettlement of the new influx of Cuban refugees was discussed with me as late as yesterday. State Senator Tom Whittaker, of Tampa, Fla., and William E. Henson and Andrew Garcia, all highly reputable lawyers, came to Washington for the purpose of seeing the appropriate government officials in order to expedite the movement of refugees from Cuba to Tampa, Fla., where they have relatives and where those relatives, by affidavits, have indicated the names of their relatives in Cuba and have guaranteed that the refugees will not become public charges. It appears to me that with such affidavits and with the list of names, which I understand is about 800, it would be a simple matter to set the appropriate machinery in motion for the movement of these refugees from Cuba direct to Tampa and avoid resettlement problems. There is adequate medical personnel in Tampa as well as hospital facilities and with the augmentation of the immigration and inspection service for a minimum period, resettlement could be accomplished with little effort.

I might also add that transportation arrangements at no cost to the Government could be made and that such should be done as rapidly as possible to prevent the continued efforts of a few boatowners to move the refugees out of Cuba at, I am told, \$1,000 per person.

The State Department officials with whom these gentlemen I referred to met gave little assurance of an early decision, but were hopeful of being able to give an indication of the Department's position during the week.

Here is an example of a community desiring to assist, in every possible way, in the program announced by the President to a point that they have taken it upon themselves to obtain affidavits from those Cubans already in Tampa who have indicated their desire to have their families with them and who have vouched for their support.

Again I repeat, action should be taken immediately, for those Cubans now in this country are fearful that Castro will soon clamp down on the mass exodus and they are therefore taking the unnecessary risk of hiring small boats to go to Cuba in an effort to remove their parents and loved ones from the grips of the Communist-dominated island.

I bring this matter to the attention of the Senate at this time, not for the purpose of opposing the humanitarianism of our Government, for I believe I speak for all Floridians and all free people in saying that we should do everything in our power to assist those oppressed persons, our neighbors to the South and only 90 miles off the

shores of Florida. I do so only to stress the importance of those responsible for the administration of this program to exert every possible effort to resettle promptly these refugees in other areas of the country, which, I am sure, would welcome them just as the good citizens of Florida have done in the past and will continue to do in the future.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I heartily congratulate the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] on the magnificent manner in which he handled the bill, under most trying circumstances.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I join in the statement of the Senator from Alabama. I have observed the work of the Senator from Rhode Island with complete pride.

Mr. HILL. It is impossible for one not a member of the committee to realize the difficulties that confronted the chairman and the subcommittee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill (H.R. 11588) was passed.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments and request a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. PASTORE, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL of Georgia, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HILL, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. BYRD of West Virginia, Mr. MONRONEY, Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. MUNDT, Mrs. SMITH, Mr. KUCHEL, and Mr. HRUSKA conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. PASTORE and Mr. MORSE moved to lay the motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] is quite a favorite in this body, as demonstrated by the many compliments he has already received on his management of the supplemental appropriation bill. We might, indeed, refer to him as a real legislator's legislator. He has proved worthy of that title again this afternoon. In very short but thoroughly complete fashion, he has shepherded through to passage an almost \$5-billion supplemental appropriation bill.

This bill, Mr. President, was of tremendous importance to the Nation, because it contained appropriations for much of the dramatic, progressive legislation passed by this Congress. It covered the needs of many, many agencies of the Government with respect to a wide variety of the administration's programs.

I have the pleasure, Mr. President, of serving on the Appropriations Committee of the Senate, and I know, therefore, from personal experience, of the hard work, the long hours, and the breadth of comprehension required to understand and master a bill as important and involved as this. The Senator from Rhode Island has done this, and I highly commend him for it.

Others worked on this bill with equal diligence, Mr. President; that we all know. As is always the case on appropriations measures, the ranking Republican on the Appropriations Committee, the distinguished senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] has cooperated in an exemplary fashion. Without his cooperation and constructive suggestions and criticism, many appropriations measures, including this supplemental bill, would not receive the effective and expeditious treatment they traditionally do receive. I sincerely thank the Senator from Massachusetts for his constructive assistance in the work of this Senate.

It would take me some time to thank each Senator who has played an important role in passing this bill. Many, including the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the senior Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH], the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], the senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON], the senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIRE], the senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE], the junior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. BASS], the senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT], and the senior Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS], played an active part in debate on the measure.

I thank and congratulate each of these Senators, as well as everyone in this body. It has been through the constructive work of all of you that this bill has passed. I appreciate it; the Nation appreciates it. This bill and your hard work on it has made today a most productive one.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 9567) to strengthen the educational resources of our colleges and universities and to provide financial assistance for students in postsecondary and higher education.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11135) to amend and extend the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1946, as amended; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. COOLEY, Mr. POAGE, Mr. ABERNETHY, Mr. PURCELL, Mr. MORRISON, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. DAGUE, Mr. BECHER, and Mr. TEAGUE of California were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

HIGHER EDUCATION ACT OF 1965— CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference

on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 9567) to strengthen the educational resources of our colleges and universities and to provide financial assistance for students in postsecondary and higher education. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of October 19, 1965, pp. 26447-26462, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield to the Senator from New York.

REPUBLICAN CONTRIBUTIONS

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, the conference report on the Higher Education Act of 1965 should be most gratifying for Senate Republicans who, in the historic tradition of Republican support of higher education dating back to the Morrill Act and the National Defense Education Act, supported the measure solidly when it passed the Senate last month.

The minority has a right to take understandable pride in the fact that the bill, as finally approved, includes some 24 major provisions sponsored by Senate Republicans in addition to many minor and technical amendments. Included among these major Senate provisions proposed by Members of the Republican minority are the following:

Additional National Defense Education Act loan forgiveness for those who teach in poverty-impacted areas.

Recognition of outstanding students by making available an additional \$200 scholarship per annum grant for those students ranking in the upper half of their class.

Postponement of the cutoff of the Institutes for School Librarians established by the National Defense Education Act to permit a phaseout rather than a sudden disruption.

Broadening the scope of the Higher Education Facilities Act to include arts and humanities.

Reduction to 3 percent of the maximum interest rates for construction loans under title III of the Higher Education Facilities Act.

Authorization for a college to transfer 25 percent of its scholarship fund to its National Defense Education Act student loan fund.

Broadening of the title VI equipment grant provisions to include the arts and humanities, in addition to other areas of instruction.

Enhancement of the role of State and private, nonprofit institutions in guaranteeing low-cost student loans.

Increase in the authorization for fiscal year 1966 of the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963.

Broadening of the title V fellowship program to include nonpublic school teachers.

Several sections streamlining and reforming National Defense Education Act loan procedures.

Making more flexible the use of funds for construction grants to public community colleges and public technical institutes under the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963.

Addition of "industrial arts" of title XI of the National Defense Education Act.

Authorization of payment in kind by colleges under the work-study program.

Addition of "economics" to titles III and XI of the National Defense Education Act.

Addition of "civics" to title XI of the National Defense Education Act.

Emphasis on high quality substantive courses in the title V teacher fellowship program rather than on the so-called educational method courses.

Broadening of title II so that institutions with modest resources can obtain maximum library assistance without a matching requirement and requiring institutions with resources to match Federal funds.

Training of college administrators for developing institutions.

Barring of title I extension course funds from use for sectarian instruction, religious worship, or divinity school courses.

Moderately decreasing Federal matching contribution under title I to encourage greater college participation in accord with recommendations of land-grant colleges.

FRATERNITIES AND SORORITIES

I am also highly gratified that in the bill as agreed to by the conferees, the section exempting certain college fraternities and sororities from title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, regarding cutoff of Federal funds from discriminatory activities, has been very narrowly limited. The final provision, section 804(b), is limited to those fraternities and sororities which are financed exclusively by funds derived from private sources and whose facilities are not owned by an institution of higher education. Inclusion of the important word "exclusively" in the final version carries out specifically the intention I had stressed when the provision was before the Senate.

LAW SCHOOLS

Also important is the language on page 78 of the conference report which makes it clear that the 1963 Higher Education Facilities Act provisions for construction of graduate schools includes all graduate schools, including those offering programs leading to a first degree in law.

BIPARTISAN SUPPORT

Mr. President, this is truly a bipartisan bill and as such has gained bipartisan support. The rivalry between Republicans and Democrats has been only to find which could contribute the most constructive means to achieve the goals we seek.

A special tribute is due the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] who as chairman of the Subcommittee on Education captained this legislation through committee, on the floor and through conference, utilizing in the best traditions of team play the resources of his colleagues

from both sides of the aisle. As the "Mr. Education" of the Congress, Senator MORSE indeed merits the approval of the Senate and the Nation.

I wish also to pay tribute to the junior Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROUTY] who as the ranking minority member of the Education Subcommittee contributed so much to this legislation. He serves the cause of education in the tradition of his distinguished predecessor from Vermont, Justin S. Morrill, the author of the pioneer Morrill Act of 1862 which allotted substantial land grants to the States for the establishment of agricultural and mechanical colleges. While this Congress cannot boast a second Morrill Act, in Senator PROUTY we can boast a second Morrill.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I am very glad I yielded to the Senator from New York. I did not have the slightest idea what he was going to say when I yielded to him. I thought he was going to make an argument on the conference report.

Mr. President, I shall yield to the Senator from Tennessee, then to the Senator from Mississippi, then to the Senator from Alaska, then to the Senator from South Carolina, and then the Senator from Texas.

I yield now to the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. BASS].

Mr. BASS. Mr. President, first I wish to commend the distinguished Senator from Oregon for the outstanding way he has handled the bill, from its very conception, through its passage in the Senate, and in the conference committee. Now it is on the floor of the Senate. I know of no man in the Senate or in the entire Congress who has contributed more in the field of higher education than has the senior Senator from Oregon.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, recently I have given a great deal of thought to the needs of higher education in this Nation. I have conferred with educators, not only from my State of Mississippi, but also from other parts of the country. These conferences and my own independent studies have convinced me that the needs and demands of higher education in the immediate future are going to be so great that the State and local governments will not have the financial resources to provide the necessary facilities and student assistance programs.

Only a brief examination of the projected college and university enrollments for the years ahead is required to demonstrate the problems facing every State.

For example, it is estimated that by 1970 the number of students in our institutions of higher learning will increase by approximately 50 percent over present enrollment. This tremendous increase will place an overwhelming burden on the already overcrowded facilities unless we engage in an immediate program to improve and enlarge our public and private institutions.

So the critical demands of higher education are clear, Mr. President, and I believe the inability of State and local governments to meet these demands,

under our present tax structure, is just as clear.

The Higher Education Act of 1965 is designed to provide limited assistance to meet some of these needs. I believe several significant changes were made by the House-Senate conferees which generally improve and strengthen the bill.

I shall vote for the bill on final passage.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, because of the beneficial effect which will flow from the bill and the conference report now being considered, ours will be a better nation, its citizens will lead better lives, happier lives and lives that will be much improved economically.

I believe what has been said by the Senator from New York concerning the magnificent work performed by the Senator from Oregon and those associated with him should be recognized by all Americans.

The Senator from Oregon has addressed himself to this task for years, but I think this is the crowning year. This is the year of the most complete success of all. We are all indebted to him.

Mr. MORSE. I appreciate very much the help that the Senator from Alaska has given me on educational matters. He has performed a great service to the committee.

I thank him for that and for his kind remarks.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, the higher education bill which passed the Senate on September 2 was one of the most complex and comprehensive education bills ever to come before Congress. When we went to conference, it immediately became apparent that there were many important differences between the House and the Senate bills about which both the Senate and the House conferees felt quite strongly.

Many of the seven titles were not in the House bill. One, the scholarship program, had been voted down on the floor of the House in the 87th Congress. This program did appear in different form in both bills, however.

We were told that the House would not accept certain parts of the Senate bill and that if the conferees accepted them they would be voted down on the floor.

Due to the legislative skill and patience of the distinguished Senator from Oregon the conference went forward day after day, week after week. Sessions were held until the House came around basically to every title in the bill, including the Teacher Corps.

The Senate conferees were fortunate to have as their chairman a Senator skilled in the persuasive arts. The senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] once again demonstrated his mastery of difficult legislation, his delicate sense of timing, his ability to bring about compromise, his seemingly endless patience, and his strength in standing firm.

I agree with what has already been said about the appropriation to implement the bill.

I am a member of the Appropriations Committee but not a member of the subcommittee that heard this matter. The conference report had not been filed

when the Appropriations Subcommittee held a hearing on the higher education bill.

There was no authorizing legislation at the time the subcommittee marked up this item.

On a total authorization for the first year that we are about to pass of \$841 million, the committee put \$173 million in the bill. In the Appropriations Committee I asked the senior members if they would fight for the retention of these moneys. They said they are going to make a fight with the House to retain the \$173 million. I believe that we are in better shape with a small appropriation that our conferees will desire to hold fast on, than with a larger amount that they might not really have their heart in to protect fully.

The Senate bill was more comprehensive than the House bill, including as it did the National Teacher Corps, fellowships for study leading to the masters degree, a program of financial assistance for the purchase of equipment to improve the quality of undergraduate instruction, and amendments to the National Defense Education Act and the Higher Education Facilities Act. In addition, there were important differences in each of the titles that appeared in both bills. Since the House had acted first, the Senate Subcommittee on Education had the advantage of being able to take into consideration the House bill in its markup of the legislation. The Senate bill incorporated many of the provisions of the House bill, as well as the aforementioned parts which were added by the Senate.

The bill which we have brought back from conference contains all of the Senate-added programs, some in modified form.

I commend the members of the Senate Education Subcommittee for the creative work they have done on this bill; this legislation has been improved in countless ways from the bill which was originally sent up by the Office of Education. I have long argued that the most urgent aim of congressional reform should be to make Congress a more creative branch of the Government, and that the first thing to do toward this end is for Congress to vote itself more staff so that it can hire enough competent personnel to do the job. The complexity of the problems of today's world has increased over what it was only a few decades ago; our population has grown; the involvement of the Federal Government in dealing with society's problems has been expanded. Congress is going to be left behind if it does not wake up and take steps to equip itself to confront the modern world.

The creative work which the Senate accomplished on this bill indicates what can be done; the development of this bill indicates that Congress is no rubber-stamp. Yet the need remains for more adequate staffing to enable Congress to assume its responsibilities in the challenging years which lie ahead.

TITLE VI: FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF UNDERGRADUATE INSTRUCTION

Mr. President, I would first like to discuss title VI, which authorizes a pro-

lic on this subject. There is no more knowledgeable man on the subject in this House of Representatives. I wish the gentleman could remain, but I certainly understand the fact that he must leave because of a previous engagement.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. I thank my colleague.

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, to conclude on the asparagus matter, a thousand braceros were used in the asparagus harvest. So an admission was made that supplemental labor was required. But even with it there has been a reduction of 25 percent in acreage.

Let us now talk about the tomato situation, California's largest crop, which uses supplemental foreign labor.

There are four things that have to be considered in talking about tomatoes.

You have to consider quality, you have to consider competition with Mexico, you have to consider what the total pack figures were this year as compared with last year, and you have to consider price.

Because of the abolition of Public Law 78, we have been forced to go to the use of tomato-picking machines, but these machines produce a quality of fruit—I might say a rather muddy quality of fruit which is suitable for catsup, puree, and hot sauce. It will not produce the type of quality pack which we refer to as whole peel and solid pack tomatoes. So processors must have handpicked tomatoes to get these quality packs.

I raise the question if they must go to Mexico to get this quality, will they not for economy's sake move their entire operation to Mexico?

The California Packing Corp., the Heinz Co., and Campbell's Soup already have tomato processing plants in Mexico. The Tri-Valley Packing Corp. is negotiating; so are several other companies negotiating for such a move.

With respect to the price of tomatoes, the price paid by the canners and the growers last year was \$25 per ton for canning tomatoes. This year it is between \$35 and \$37. Without question—and Members might ask any canner they wish about this—it was because of grower resistance to the \$25 price, and fear that he would not have the labor to pick his crop. So the abolition of Public Law 78 is directly responsible for the increase in the raw material to the canner from \$25 to \$35, or perhaps as high as \$37. This, when translated into the finished product, means about \$1 per case. When you consider that a canned product goes from broker to broker, and there is a retail price added to it and a retail profit, and always these commissions are commissions upon commissions, the effect of a raw material price increase mushrooms.

By this time next year—not now, because we are still consuming the 1964 pack—the price of canned tomatoes will have gone up considerably.

What is worse is that all of that increased cost will have to be borne by the solid pack and by the whole-peeled quality pack because the sauces, the purees,

and the catsups have foreign competition. They must meet that competition and will not be able to add the increased raw material cost. So probably the nickel a can I have predicted will go even higher than I have predicted on quality pack tomatoes.

In 1964 there were 143,000 acres of tomatoes grown in California, and despite what the gentleman from California [Mr. COHELAN] has said, there were only 116,000 acres grown in the year 1965. The tonnage and the acreage are down approximately 20 percent. Last year we harvested 3,083,000 tons of canning tomatoes. This year we will harvest and can 2.4 million tons.

On April 15, the gentleman from California [Mr. COHELAN] interviewed Secretary Wirtz on channel 2 in Oakland, Calif. By persistent questioning he drew from Secretary Wirtz a promise that supplemental labor would be furnished to California growers if they would plant the usual acreage of tomatoes. Up to that time the banks had refused to finance tomato growers. Upon hearing this assurance over television, they did turn loose financing for growers, who had then planted only half of what should have been planted. As a result we did come up to the 116,000 acres.

But then Mr. Wirtz gave evidence of reneging on the promise he had made April 15, and about the first of September it looked like we were not going to have enough braceros or enough supplemental labor to pick the tomato crop. So after he had appointed a team of three college professors to determine how many were needed, and they had said we needed 8,000, Mr. Wirtz established criteria which the growers were required to comply with before they could get any of these braceros.

The criteria were absolutely impossible, because the growers were required to go to every State west of the Mississippi River and to recruit available domestic laborers and then transport them at a transportation fee plus a per diem all the way from States on the Mississippi River to California. This cost was prohibitive, and the growers decided that they would just as soon take their chances without complying with these criteria.

The canners, who had a great stake in this matter, began to be very concerned, so they met at the Hotel Fairmont in San Francisco, and they decided they would voluntarily assess themselves 25 cents per ton based upon their 1964 pack. This allowed them to gather a fund which amounted to some three-fourths of a million dollars. It would finance going into 17 States to recruit, as Secretary Wirtz insisted they must do. So they did.

A recruiting team was sent first into the States of Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana and other States. These recruiting teams were composed of three people. One was furnished by Secretary Wirtz from the Bureau of Employment Security. One was furnished by the State department of employment. One represented the growers.

How many laborers do you think they got? They got 952. They got 109 from the State of Washington. Mind you, I repeat, a representative of Secretary Wirtz was a member of every recruiting team. They got 389 from the State of Louisiana. I might say in passing that at the same time Louisiana was importing labor to cut its sugarcane. They got 330 from the State of Oklahoma. They got 102 from the State of Texas, the State of the gentleman from Texas, [Mr. GONZALEZ.] They got 22 from the State of Missouri.

In frustration the canners realized that the 6,000 workers Secretary Wirtz had said were available were not and decided they must call upon Governor Brown.

Canners went to the Governor's mansion in Sacramento and sat down with Mr. Brown and said, "Look, we have done everything you have asked us to. They said that there were 6,000 workers ready to come to California. We have taken your man and Wirtz's man and done everything you asked, and we got 952 workers." So, with this Mr. Brown called Mr. Wirtz, or at least I presume he called him. It was at that point, this desperate point at the last minute, when they said, "All right, we will send 18,000 braceros to California." Prior to this, 20 million pounds or \$2 million worth of tomatoes rotted in Merced County. Congressman SISK, of Fresno, and others were out there and saw it.

I would say that Mr. Wirtz and Governor Brown have played Russian roulette with the farmers' head at the end of the gun barrel. Now they are dreaming up a bunch of figures and averages which prove that they won this game of Russian roulette and they are getting ready to do it all over again.

Admittedly the losses were not as great as some predicted. They were not stupendous. But, let us consider some unusual facts which God Almighty had control of.

First of all, because of the lack of assurance early in the game that there would be labor available, the farmers planted late. The plantings were staggered. Instead of coming all at once, they were staggered over a long season. Fortunately, there was a long cool season, one of the coolest in California's history. Normally we have a terrific hot spell in September. There was none this year. Then there was a heavy rain in August, which is something that happens about every 75 years. As a result there were 200,000 tons of cling peaches which got a disease called brown rot. I am not making a pun on our good Governor. These 10 million canned cases of peaches representing 200,000 tons were not picked, so the people who would have picked them were moved to the tomato fields, thereby providing an unnatural and unusual situation which helped to alleviate a crisis.

The pear crop amounted to about 50 percent of what it normally does. Where we had 295,000 tons in 1964, we had 157,000 tons in 1965. This released additional labor, which was unusual.

Now let us figure in the 17,000 braceros which Mr. Wirtz finally released at the last minute.

Then, let us not forget the one factor which does not appear in anybody's official figures and which nobody wants to talk about—let us figure in the "wetbacks." According to the hearings of the Committee on Appropriations and the Assistant Director of the Bureau of Prisons, on page 90, part III, of the supplemental appropriation bill for 1966, which we passed last week, there were 19,174 wetbacks apprehended between January 1, 1964, and June 30, 1964. However, in the same 6-month period this year, 1965, there were 30,623.

The U. S. border patrol picked up 6,000 wetbacks in California in September alone. We all know that for every wetback you pick up there are five more that you do not get.

In these hearings that I referred to the Assistant Director of Prisons asked for and this House voted a supplemental appropriation of \$180,000 for increased prison days for braceros who came here illegally, trying to get work because they would not come here legally under Public Law 78.

Let me quote Mr. Moeller, the Assistant Director of Prisons. He said:

With the discontinuance of the bracero program in December and the elimination of the labor contracts, Mexican migrant labor continued to come into the country illegally and this placed new pressures on the three districts which we indicated in our submission. We had anticipated that this undoubtedly would result on the basis of past experience.

Then later on he said:

The abolition of the Bracero Act has prevented their (the braceros) coming into the country legally, so they are coming in illegally.

Here is an additional fact that nobody is telling anybody about. Thirty thousand wetbacks in addition to 18,000 braceros, in addition to labor that came from peaches which were ruined by rain, in addition to the labor that came from the pear crop that did not exist. All of these were abnormal and the odds against them happening 2 years in a row are overwhelming.

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GUBSER. I yield to my colleague.

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the gentleman on a very fine and accurate statement of what happened in California and I associate myself with his remarks and the figures which he quoted. I am not a farmer as is the gentleman in the well, and I respect his views all the more. He has been and is now a farmer in California. He speaks not merely from statistics and not as a farmer of window boxes, but as a real farmer. So that his statement carries that much more conviction.

Mr. GUBSER. I certainly thank the gentleman for his kind words, but I want to offer one additional statement. I am a farmer who does not hire braceros and does not try to. I hire local employees.

So, Mr. Speaker, with reduced plant-

ings, reduced acreage spread over a longer season, with unexpected labor from a peach crop ruined by brown rot, and because of a poor pear crop, with a long, abnormally cold harvest season, with 30,000 wetbacks, 276 brandnew tomato-picking machines, and 17,000 braceros, the California tomato harvest could not be completed except for those 17,000 braceros.

I say that Pat Brown and Willard Wirtz lucked out. Let us pray that they are men enough to admit it and do not press their luck by continuing the game of Russian roulette that they have played with the California farmer over the past year.

There was waste, and it can be documented. Admittedly the waste was less than expected. But let us look at the corollary to the argument that no crops were lost, and let us ask ourselves this question. Is it proper to place a major industry, and still California's largest industry, on such an unstable base that the whims of one man can make it or break it? Willard Wirtz nor any other Secretary of Labor, no matter who he may be, is entitled to become a czar of any industry. And that is what he is under present circumstances. This is wrong.

And a lucky and an unusual situation this year will not make it right for next year.

Now, Mr. Speaker, let us consider for just one moment the point which is repeatedly made that farm revenue is up.

Once again the people who want to justify their position before all the facts are in play fast and loose with averages. Averages are mighty funny things.

You might say that if you have one hand in a tub of boiling, scalding hot oil and the other one in a tub of ice water, on the average you ought to be reasonably comfortable. That is just about what they are doing with their figures here.

The increased farm revenue in the State of California is largely due to crops which are not involved in this labor problem. The grape crop is one of the largest in history, and with the exception of Thompson's seedless variety, the price is good. So, the dollar volume is good, but this crop is not one that has traditionally had labor problems.

The peach crop, due to brown rot, reached a point where, even with reduced production, the revenue was up because peaches skyrocketed to \$69 a ton, an extremely high price.

The pear crop was down to 50 percent due to heavy and prolonged spring rains which spoiled the blossoms, but pears brought \$125 per ton, almost double the average.

The lettuce crop, due to a combination of circumstances which the gentleman from California [Mr. COHELAN] mentioned earlier this afternoon, and he was absolutely correct, was very high. It was a one-in-a-25-year market, something that every lettuce grower hopes and prays for and hopes will come along some day so he can get "well" from some of those

\$1.50 markets that broke him when he could not pay off his bank loan. Lettuce sold for \$5 for a 2-dozen crate, an unbelievable price.

Mr. Speaker, these figures are not involved with the labor problem at all. Yet they are using them to tell you that farm revenue is up since we have not had Mexican braceros.

And, Mr. Speaker, let us not forget the corollary to the argument that farm revenue is up. Let us not forget that farm costs are also up.

Asparagus costs 18 cents a pound more to harvest, lemons cost 25 percent more to harvest, tomatoes cost \$10 a ton more to harvest. Let us not forget these costs, when they have run the course of the marketing channels, will be paid by the consumer. They have not yet run this course, but they are going to.

Then think of the effect on our balance of payments with reference to the asparagus and other crops which we did not ship to West Germany and other countries.

Think of the effect on the laboring man, the cannery worker who did not help to process the frozen asparagus or can those thousands of tons of tomatoes, or process the crops which were not planted on those acres, thousands and thousands of acres, because of a possible labor shortage.

Think of these things and be reminded of what Pete Andrade, the secretary of the Cannery Workers Union of the Western Conference of the Teamsters said recently. I am not sure I am quoting him directly, but I certainly am paraphrasing him accurately. He said that "for every bracero not authorized means a Teamster lost his job."

Mr. Speaker, the full truth is not in as to the final effects of the abolition of Public Law 78. But one thing is certain today. We have a new commissar of California agriculture who holds the fate of that great industry singly in his hands. His name is Willard W. Wirtz. Putting such power in the hands of one man is not the American, democratic way.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H.R. 11588) entitled "An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes," and requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. PASTORE, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL of Georgia, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HILL, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. BYRD of West Virginia, Mr. MONRONEY, Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. MUNDT, Mrs. SMITH, Mr. KUCHEL, and Mr. HRUSKA to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1966

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 11588) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. MAHON, KIRWAN, WHITTEN, ROONEY of New York, FOGARTY, EVINS of Tennessee, BOW, JONAS, and LAIRD.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order to consider the conference report on H.R. 11588 at any time after it is filed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

The Chair hears none and it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER VACATED

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may cancel my special order for this evening.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

ARE THESE DEMONSTRATIONS REAL?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, during the past weekend America experienced one of the most shameful episodes in the history of our Nation.

Since the time that our heroic forebears fought to establish independence for this land and its people almost two centuries ago, traitors have been a rarity. Until the past decade or so, for every American Judas there have been a hundred million loyal patriots.

As Godless communism began the incipient drive into the Western Hemisphere, betrayal of country was one of the tenets that came with it. Cells of disloyal citizens were formed in Washington and in other key cities. Spies began to operate as teams. Eventually the conspiracy was exposed. Some of the guilty fled into the accursed sanctuary of the Iron Curtain. A few were imprisoned. There were even executions. But, for the most part, members of the Communist Party sought to creep back into the dungeon of anonymity in anticipation of another opportunity to strike venom into the bloodstream of their country. Only a despised few have remained identifiable in the cloak of the hammer and sickle.

Ugly signs of treason again appeared

during the Korean war, but the sin was largely confined to the weak of heart and body whose minds finally succumbed to the cruelty and torture of Communist captors.

Today treason is again stalking the land, with the banner of betrayal arrogantly displayed by upstart youth who would impose their will in contradiction to a studied decision of the American President solidly supported by the Congress and by an overwhelming majority of the people of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, the disgraceful protests against our involvement in Vietnam are an insult to the flag and seditiously inspired. They are a source of solace to the bestial Communist compact that even now destroys American lives and menaces our entire civilization.

Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach has announced that the Justice Department has begun an investigation into the nationwide demonstrations and has already uncovered some Communists and some persons very closely associated with Communists in at least one of the organizations behind the treasonous movement.

Mr. Speaker, I laud the Attorney General's action, though I must admit disappointment that the situation has been allowed to reach the proportions that now confront the country. I also applaud the arrest of the former college student who arrogantly destroyed his draft card to indicate his attitude on U.S. participation in the Vietnam hostilities. Last June 3, I inquired of the Selective Service System as to whether new legislation was required to deal with violators who deliberately tore up their draft cards but I was assured that adequate authority then existed for enforcement of compliance with the selective service law. While the new law signed by the President on August 30 is now being utilized to prosecute the latest offender, I feel that proper legal action against those who previously committed the offense would have dissuaded the latest incidents and would already have brought violators to justice.

I am convinced also that college authorities have been entirely too lax in giving demonstrators the run of the campus. Communist riots at the University of California were tolerated needlessly and served only to encourage outbreaks at other institutions of learning. Sit-ins took place early last May at Ohio State University. They were followed by heckling and sit-ins when Ambassador W. Averell Harriman appeared at Cornell University. About the same time hecklers were taking control at the University of Wisconsin when a Foreign Service officer attempted to speak. The demonstrations spread from campus to campus, and officials remained disinclined to interfere.

At this point I should like to insert in the RECORD an article by David Lawrence that appeared in the Washington Star last April 29 in warning of the Communist uprisings at colleges and universities:

RED'S CAMPUS INFLUENCE SEEN ON RISE (By David Lawrence)

The Communist influence on the campus in American universities and colleges has increased so substantially in recent months that it now has become an important factor in the organizing of student demonstrations.

The Communists have actually profited by the "free speech" doctrine which, through Supreme Court decisions, has been given preference over the right of the American people to be protected against speeches on the campus inspired by members of alien organizations that are financed directly or indirectly by the Soviet Government or its agents in this country.

The most outspoken comment on the whole subject from the educational world has just come from Dr. James M. Nabrit, Jr., president of Howard University here, which is one of the leading Negro institutions in the country. He explicitly blamed on "external disruptive forces" the recent unrest at the Howard campus. He said in a statement:

"They are people who cloak themselves in the mantle of civil rights and plot and plan in secret to disrupt our fight for justice and full citizenship. They must be unmasked for the frauds they are. They must be fought in every arena, and they must not be permitted to prevail."

At a news conference later, Nabrit said he was referring to an organization which had backed a campus demonstration. Nabrit stated that on one occasion he saw two known Communists in the student group's picket lines. He noted that the demonstrations thus far have been within university regulations, but he warned that he would not "sit idly by and see the university become a place of lawlessness and disorder."

It is surprising that the House Committee on Un-American Activities has not exposed Communist participation in various demonstrations. Maybe this is due to sensitivity about possible criticism that the committee was perhaps trying to discredit the movement for civil rights. Actually, it is fully understood that the Communists are by no means the originators of the civil rights controversy or of the use of street demonstrations of protest. Yet there have been instances in which these same demonstrations have been pushed to extremes through Communist influence. And it is this which can hurt the cause of civil rights, especially when idealistic students are brainwashed by Communist organizers.

The Communist Party in this country is beginning to work more and more out in the open. Originally its members were ordered to register with the Attorney General under the Internal Security Act of 1950, but court decisions during 1964 on some sections of the law were considered so favorable by the Communist Party that its leaders now feel there is a good possibility that all the provisions of this act will be nullified. For this reason, the Communists are optimistic of the future of their party and are beginning to speak out with the same defiance that was characteristic of them in the past.

Although the Communist Party has for years been trying to hide its connection with the Soviet Union, it nevertheless announced that it would send a delegation this year to Moscow to participate in an editorial conference there on the international Communist movement.

Leading members of the Communist Party are encouraged by the vast number of invitations they are receiving to speak at universities and colleges throughout the country. These give them the opportunity to spread the party line, obtain recruits and promote their claim that the Communist Party is just another political party on the American scene. The Communist leaders say

they are receiving from colleges more requests to speak than they can possibly fulfill.

Congress can, of course, revise the existing statute and make it more specific, as certainly a legal distinction can be drawn between political parties which operate solely within this country without aid from abroad and those which have a direct connection with a foreign government.

Leaders of Negro organizations have repeatedly said that, while there may be Communist groups active in the racial controversy, they are not in any way influential. But information reaching Government sources here indicates that the tactics and techniques of the Communists are not always apparent even to Negro leaders, and that the real purpose of the Communists is to force the demonstrations into extremes so as either to provoke violence or to plunge the whole racial question into more and more bitter controversy.

More than a year ago, J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, warned college presidents throughout the country of "an organized attempt by foreign money to disrupt the universities of America." He also has said that many colleges have provided some avowed Communists with "a platform from which to espouse their godless ideology of chicanery, deceit and treachery."

Perhaps campus officials will now attempt to retrieve their authority, but rather than wait for such action I would suggest that the Federal Government begin to examine its policies on aid to higher education to determine whether it is not possible under the law to withhold assistance to any student who absents himself from classes for the purpose of joining demonstrations against the Government of the United States. While it is unfortunate that a stronger limitation against financial help cannot be invoked against disloyal recipients, nonetheless every avenue of reprisal should be explored in an attempt to cut off money made available by loyal taxpayers that is going for sponsors and participants of insurgent meetings. If unwarranted absenteeism is the only answer, then let us resort to it. To reward disloyalty is to encourage disloyalty.

On the subject of Federal aid to students, Mr. Speaker, is it not alarming that State governments which support their own universities have not undertaken a determined campaign to rid those schools of the rebellious beatniks who are identified with the Communist movement against our Vietnam position?

Obviously there is a new need for classes at all levels of education that instill in our youth the meaning of love of country, dedication, and patriotism. It is time that our students are given to understand the true meaning of American democracy and to understand the responsibilities invested by the electorate in the Presidency and in Congress. By the same token every person in this country should come to realize and accept his own responsibility in our society.

I recall an article that appeared in the Christian Herald some years ago. It deplored the fact that some of our people have forgotten the spirit not only of our religion but of our patriotic faith. It proposed that we attempt to reinvigorate ourselves with the great truths and the

great values which have made this Nation the envy of all the peoples on earth. Maybe it is time that our school systems, from the first grade through college, give special emphasis to a course of this nature. In this regard I believe that two editorials, one from the Johnstown Tribune-Democrat of June 28, 1965, entitled, "The Flag Is Passing—So What!" and the other, "On Flag Waving," from the Altoona Catholic Register of August 27, 1965, merit space in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I ask unanimous consent that they be inserted at the conclusion of my remarks.

Mr. Speaker, you and I are appalled at the disrespect for the flag exhibited by the Vietnam draft dodgers. Consider the heavy hearts of the mothers and fathers of military personnel now engaged in combat in southeast Asia. What of our young boys and girls whose minds are perplexed at the strange antics of grown men who would dare to defy a Government policy that involves the life and death of our youth and of the Nation itself.

If the President or Attorney General should determine that new legislation is required to meet the challenge, then let us stand ready to act at once. I say that we are solidly behind our commander-in-chief and that we will gladly remain in Washington for another week or another month if he feels that we should stand by until a way is devised to clear our streets, our parks, and our campuses of the dupes, the dopes, and the addicted Communists who parade under the colors of the Kremlin and without reverence to our flag, our national reverence, or our national security.

[From the Johnstown Tribune-Democrat, June 28, 1965]

THE FLAG IS PASSING—SO WHAT!

(By Dr. Max Rafferty)

"Hats on, the flag is passing by."

Apparently this is to be the marching slogan of our brave new world, at least if one West Coast court has its way. Recently a decision was handed down that freed school children from the bothersome obligation to salute their country's flag and to repeat the Pledge of Allegiance.

In the parlance of the day, it figures.

At about the same time, some of the creepier, just-out-from-under-a-rock types who infest the Berkeley campus of the University of California held a kind of beatnik version of the black mass in front of their local selective service headquarters, the ritual consisting of a public tearing-up of their draft cards. I must confess to a gentle glow of relief at the thought that these exalted exponents of existentialism would not be charged after all with the onerous responsibility of hemispheric defense. But I began to wonder just where it is all going to end.

Certainly if my son can now decline to salute the colors merely because he decides he doesn't want to, he can also refuse to do certain other things for the same reason—things like bearing arms in his country's defense, paying his taxes to support policies he disapproves of or, for that matter, keeping his mouth shut in school so that the teacher can get the lesson taught.

The learned judge has opened a veritable Pandora's box with this little juridical gem, much as old Justice Tancy opened a humdinger of a hornet's nest a little more than a century ago when he decided that Dred

Scott was forever a mere thing and chattel of his owner, wherever he might roam. Postscript: The American people decided differently. The court was overruled. As Lincoln remarked, "a judge is as apt to be right as any ordinary man, and no more so."

For the logical implication of this flag-salute decision is that every man—indeed every child—now is to be the sole arbiter of his own conduct. He is to be ruled only by his own conscience in his relation to organized society and to his fellow man, regardless of the wishes of the majority and the laws of the land.

Such a doctrine, if upheld, spells chaos for the Nation and a death blow to the concept of responsible citizenship, harking back at least to Plato, which the schools are rightly charged with the duty of passing from one generation to the next.

People rise to salute you, your honor, whenever you enter your courtroom, and rightly so. Is it too much to ask that a little of the same respect be taught to children as they rise in their places every morning to greet their country?

[From the Catholic Register (Altoona, Pa.), Aug. 27, 1965]

ON FLAG WAVING

New York has an ordinance requiring those who use its streets as a speaking platform to display conspicuously a large American flag. This ordinance is currently under court attack by one Nathan Weinstein, aided and abetted by the New York Civil Liberties Union.

Mr. Weinstein, an organizer for the Socialist Workers' Party, was arrested at a street-corner meeting at which American policy in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic was being attacked. That was his excuse for not displaying the flag.

If the case goes to the higher reaches of the American judicial system, where theorists dwell in Olympian detachment, it is likely to be struck down. The majority of the Supreme Court, dominated by libertarians such as Warren, Douglas, and Brennan—now likely joined by Fortas—have almost unanimously upheld the freedom of the individual to do everything, rather than the right of society to compel the individual to do anything. This attitude almost certainly has contributed to the growing breakup of the American social fabric, illustrated recently by fire and blood in Los Angeles, and reflected in the latest, horrendous statistics of national crime.

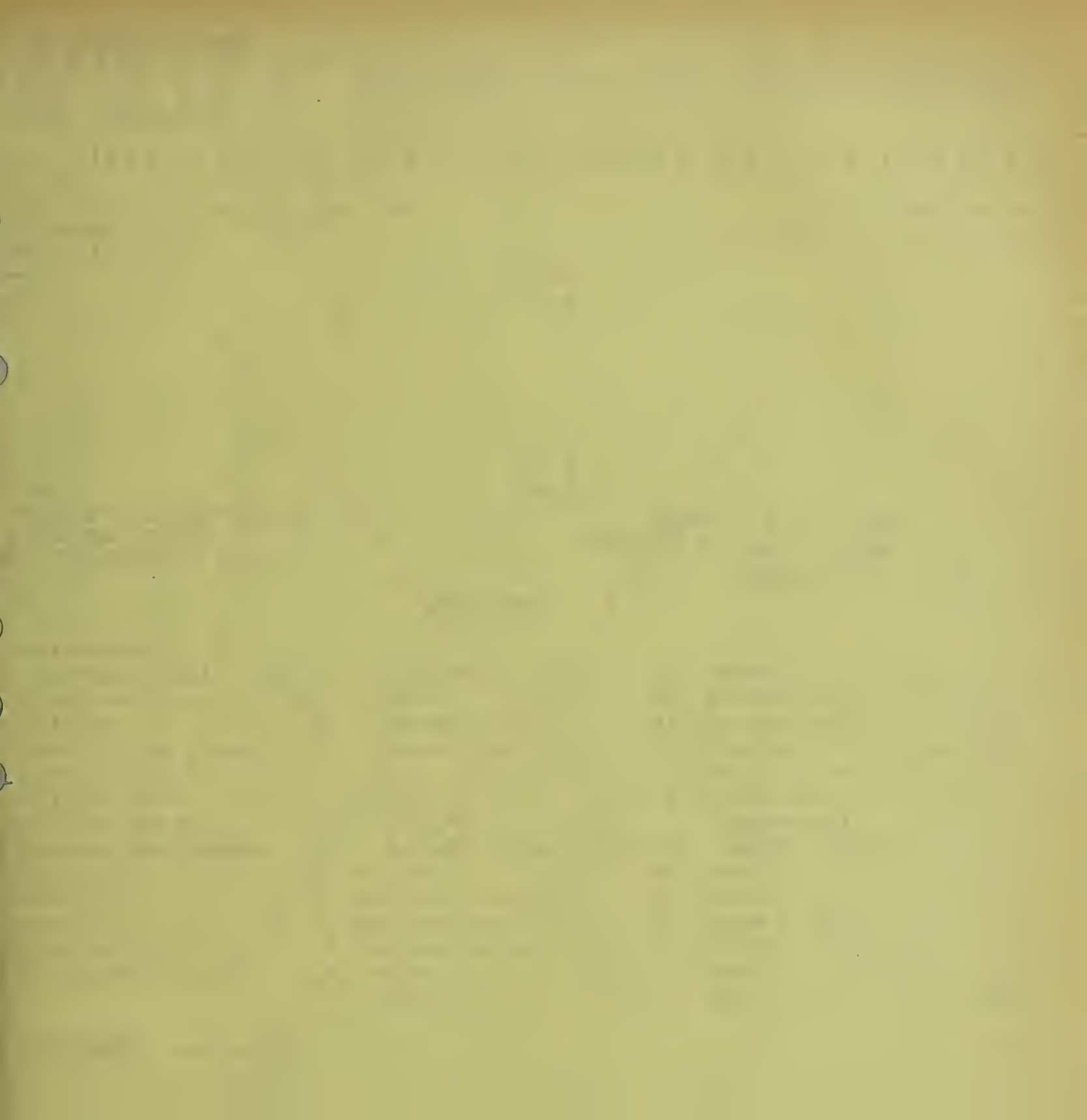
Our interest here, however, is not to discuss further the philosophic and judicial implications of such decisions. Rather, it is to tell why the New York ordinance should be upheld—indeed, should be extended nationwide by State or Federal law.

The most democratic State—as we fancy ours, or at least wish it—can and must tolerate opposition and dissent. No State, however, no matter how democratic and freedom loving, must tolerate disloyal opposition. A house divided against itself cannot stand.

What Mr. Weinstein's regard for the fundamental principles of this country is we do not know. But this country surely has the right, if he is going to speak publicly to other citizens, especially if using as a forum facilities paid for by the taxes of all citizens, to demand that he make a show of loyalty.

This beloved country is owed a place on a platform where actions it is taking in its own defense or the defense of freedom anywhere are being challenged.

Let the flag speak out, where deceit or ignorance disregards the truth about America. Those who speak out of love for America can feel nothing but pride in showing



DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued Oct. 22, 1965
For actions of Oct. 21, 1965
89th-1st, No. 197

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HIGHLIGHTS: see page 5

SENATE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H.R. 8370, and acted on amendments in disagreement (pp. 26978-89). This bill will now be sent to the President. (See Digest 196 for table showing the changes agreed upon.)
2. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses received and agreed to the conference on this bill, H.R. 11588 (H. Rept. 1198). This bill will now be sent to the President. Attached is a table showing actions of the conferees on items for this Department. pp. 27029-36

3. WATER. Passed without amendment S. 2679, to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, so as to increase the maximum floodwater detention capacity from 5,000 acre-feet to more than 12,500 acre-feet. p. 26956
Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 671, to authorize the President to proclaim November 1965 as Water Conservation Month. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 26944
4. DISASTER RELIEF. Passed without amendment H.R. 11539, to provide assistance to the States of Fla., La., and Miss. for the reconstruction of areas damaged by the recent hurricane. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 26962-68
5. RECREATION. Passed without amendment H.R. 797, to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, Calif. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 26944-47
6. LANDS. Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 9, to cancel any unpaid reimbursable construction costs of the Wind River Indian irrigation project, Wyoming, chargeable against certain non-Indian lands. S. J. Res. 33, an identical bill, was postponed indefinitely. pp. 26955-56
7. PROPERTY. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 1004, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, to make title III thereof directly applicable to procurement of property and nonpersonal services by executive agencies. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 26989
8. REPORTS. Concurred in House amendments to S. 2150, to discontinue or modify certain reports required by law. The bill discontinues the requirements for reports on tort claims, Puerto Rican relief loans, and farm housing needs. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 26989
9. GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS. Sen. McClellan submitted a brief summary of the activities of the Government Operations Committee during the 1st session of this Congress. pp. 26990-97
10. WORLD FOOD. Sen. Mondale commended and inserted a 1948 FFA oratorical contest winning speech, "Can Our Earth Feed Its People?", delivered by FFA Fred R. Harris, now U. S. Senator from Okla. pp. 27042-44
11. VETERANS' AFFAIRS. Sen. Yarborough inserted a letter in support of the cold war GI bill and stated that a poll indicated that enactment of the bill would not harmfully affect the reenlistment rate. p. 27044
12. FARM LABOR. Sen. Williams, N.J., reviewed the farm situation since the termination of the bracero program, stated that our "great challenge is to extend protective coverage" to farm workers, and that reports show that "there has been little movement of U.S. farmers to Mexico." pp. 27093-99
13. LEGISLATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS. Sen. McGee inserted a newspaper article praising both the accomplishments of the 1st session of the 89th Congress and the leadership of President Johnson. p. 27073

HOUSE

14. SMALL BUSINESS. Passed without amendment S. 2542, increasing by \$120,000,000

BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

39. BUILDINGS. S. 1516, to authorize GSA to enter into contracts for the inspection, maintenance, and repair of fixed equipment in federally owned buildings. Approved Oct. 20, 1965 (Public Law 89-276).
40. STOCKPILE. H.R. 6852, to authorize the disposal, without regard to the prescribed 6-month waiting period, of approximately 47,000,000 pounds of abaca from the national stockpile. Approved Oct. 20, 1965 (Public 89-279).

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS OCT. 22:
Sugar Act amendments, Conferees (exec).

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate agreed to conference report on agricultural appropriation bill. Both Houses agreed to conference report on supplemental appropriations bill. Senate passed maximum flood detention capacity bill. Senate passed hurricane relief bill. Senate passed Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity recreation area bill. Sen. Williams, Del., reviewed farm labor situation since termination of bracero law.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Conferee Action on Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1966

Agency and Item	Budget Estimate	House Bill	Senate Bill	Conference Action
Soil Conservation Service:				
Watershed Protection - for				
river basin surveys in				
the North Atlantic region:	\$171,000:	\$140,000:	\$140,000:	\$140,000
Consumer and Marketing Ser-				
vice:				
Consumer Protective, Mar-				
keting and Regulatory				
Programs - to meet an ex-				
panding workload for				
meat inspection	2,600,000:	2,000,000:	2,000,000:	2,000,000
Office of Information - for				
reprints of the Yearbook				
of Agriculture	- -	- -	200,000:	200,000
Farmers Home Administration:				
Rural Housing Insurance				
Fund	100,000,000:	100,000,000:	100,000,000:	100,000,000
Rural water and waste dis-				
posal grants	17,000,000:	a/	30,000,000:	20,000,000
Salaries and expenses for				
administrative costs as-				
sociated with the above				
and for an increase in				
the insured real estate				
loan authority	5,500,000:	a/ 3,000,000:	5,000,000:	4,500,000
Forest Service:				
Forest Roads and Trails -				
Liquidation of Contract				
Authorization-for repair				
of damage caused by				
floods in the Northwest				
states	23,500,000:	22,500,000:	22,500,000:	22,500,000
Forest protection and uti-				
lization-for design costs:				
of an addition to the				
Forest Research labora-				
tory at Athens, Georgia.	- -	- -	75,000:	75,000
Total, United States Depart-		a/ b/	b/	b/
ment of Agriculture	148,771,000:	127,640,000:	159,915,000:	149,415,000

a/ Excludes \$18.5 million supplemental request for water and waste disposal systems and administrative expenses, FHA, which was submitted directly to the Senate (S. Doc. 62) and not acted upon by the House Committee.

b/ In addition the bill provides that up to \$1,000,000 of funds provided for the Economic Opportunity program may be used to make indemnity payments to dairy farmers.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1966

OCTOBER 21, 1965.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MAHON, from the committee of conference, submitted the
following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 11588]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11588) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 5, 7, 12, 15, 20, 21, 22, 49, 50, 52, 61, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, and 77.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 23, 25, 27, 28, 32, 35, 37, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 54, 57, 58, 59, 64, 65, 67, 68, 69, 79, 86, 87, and 88, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$20,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$200,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$8,162,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$12,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,185,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$11,222,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$219,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 14, 18, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 48, 53, 55, 56, 60, 62, 63, 66, 70, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, and 89.

GEORGE MAHON,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN
(with reservations),
JOHN J. ROONEY (except
as to amendment No. 7),
JOHN E. FOGARTY,
JOE L. EVINS,
FRANK T. BOW,
CHARLES R. JONAS
(with reservations),
MELVIN R. LAIRD,
Managers on the Part of the House.
JOHN O. PASTORE,
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
CARL HAYDEN,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
LISTER HILL,
JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
A. WILLIS ROBERTSON,
WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
JOHN STENNIS,
ROBERT C. BYRD,
MIKE MONRONEY,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
KARL E. MUNDT,
MARGARET CHASE SMITH,
THOS. H. KUCHEL,
ROMAN L. HRUSKA,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11588), making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$200,000 for "Office of Information" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$20,000,000 for "Rural water and waste disposal grants" instead of \$30,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees call on the Secretary to establish firm guidelines, standards, rules, and regulations to assure fair and proper administration of this program and to provide maximum protection to the Department and the public interest in the use of the funds provided.

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$4,500,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Farmers Home Administration," instead of \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER IV

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$125,000 for "Civil Aeronautics Board" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates \$2,200,000 for "Civil Service Commission" as proposed by the House instead of \$2,630,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates \$200,000 for "Salaries and expenses, automatic data processing coordination," instead of \$450,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 7: Deletes proposal of the Senate to provide \$12,000,000 contract authorization for rent supplement contracts and appropriate \$360,000 for liquidation of such contracts during the current fiscal year. Funds for rent supplements are denied at this time without prejudice. Congress has only recently authorized legislation for this program and the new Department should have more time to develop sound plans and criteria which can be reviewed when funds are sought early next year. These should contemplate that Federal assistance will be used only to implement workable programs developed

by communities, or in the absence of this, official plans of community development. Funds used in this way will assist communities for orderly development, consistent with underlying purposes of all housing assistance by the Government.

Amendment No. 8: Appropriates \$50,000,000 for the "Housing for the elderly fund" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$35,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 9: Authorizes \$125,000 for administrative expense for housing for the elderly as proposed by the Senate instead of \$25,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 10 and 11: Appropriate \$675,570,000 for the "Urban Renewal Administration" for fiscal year 1966 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$675,520,000 as proposed by the House; and authorize \$570,000 for administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$520,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 12: Restores language proposed by the House and stricken by the Senate to limit rehabilitation grants to \$1,500,000 and code enforcement grants to \$75,000,000 in each of the fiscal years 1966 and 1967.

Amendment No. 13: Appropriates \$8,162,000 for "Urban planning grants" instead of \$6,325,000 as proposed by the House and \$10,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 14: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to appropriate \$26,975,000 for "Open space land grants" as proposed by the House instead of \$36,000,000 as proposed by the Senate and inserts language making such funds available until expended as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 15: Deletes language proposed by the Senate to increase administrative expenses for rehabilitation loans by \$190,000.

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates \$12,000,000 for "Grants for neighborhood facilities" instead of \$9,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$15,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$2,185,000 for "Office of the Administrator, salaries and expenses," instead of \$1,971,500 as proposed by the House and \$2,500,000 as proposed by the Senate. Funds are not included for the airport study proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 18: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to appropriate \$1,000,000 to conduct studies with respect to methods of helping to provide financial assistance to victims of natural disasters instead of \$1,600,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 19: Appropriates \$450,000 for the "Federal Housing Administration" for administrative expenses related to a rent supplement program as proposed by the Senate instead of \$170,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 20: Authorizes \$1,000,000 for nonadministrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration as proposed by the House instead of \$1,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 21: Deletes proposal of the Senate to appropriate \$185,000 for the "Interstate Commerce Commission."

CHAPTER V

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Amendment No. 22: Deletes \$4,500 for "Construction and maintenance, Bureau of Land Management," proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates \$638,000 for "Construction, Bureau of Indian Affairs," as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 24: Appropriates \$11,222,000 for "Construction, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife," instead of \$10,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$11,347,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House amount includes an additional \$155,000 to meet the full cost of damage at the fish genetics research facility, Beulah, Wyo.; \$500,000 for repair of flood damage to wildlife refuges caused by Hurricane Betsy in September 1965; and \$67,000 to construct and equip a headquarters for the North Central Reservoir investigation group, Pierre, S. Dak.

Amendment No. 25: Appropriates \$1,400,000 for "Solid waste disposal, Bureau of Mines," as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 26: Appropriates \$500,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Office of Water Resources Research," instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 27: Appropriates \$75,000 for "Forest research, forest protection and utilization," as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 28: Appropriates \$146,000 for "Construction of Indian health facilities, Public Health Service," as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER VI

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Amendment No. 29: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment which adds \$444,000 for "Office of the Secretary, Federal contract compliance program."

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Amendment No. 30: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment which would have the effect of inserting \$160,000,000 for "Higher educational activities" instead of \$173,200,000 proposed by the Senate. The reduction of \$13,200,000 is the amount included in the Senate amendment for the National Teacher Corps.

Amendment No. 31: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment which inserts \$2,935,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Office of Education."

Amendment No. 32: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 33: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment which inserts \$8,310,000 for "Grants to States, Vocational Rehabilitation Administration."

Amendment No. 34: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment which inserts \$1,000,000 for "Research and training, Vocational Rehabilitation Administration."

Amendment No. 35: Appropriates \$560,000 for "Grants for correctional rehabilitation study, Vocational Rehabilitation Administration," as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 36: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment which inserts \$390,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Vocational Rehabilitation Administration."

Amendment No. 37: Strikes appropriation of \$12,000,000 for "Community health practice and research" and language proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 38 and 39: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer motions to recede and concur in the Senate amendments which insert an appropriation of \$24,000,000 for "Community health practice and research" and language as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 40: Inserts an appropriation of \$625,000 for "Air pollution" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 41: Inserts an appropriation of \$4,000,000 for "Environmental engineering and sanitation" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 42: Inserts an appropriation of \$628,000 for "Water supply and water pollution control" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 43: Appropriates \$50,000,000 for "Grants for waste treatment works construction" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 44: Inserts an appropriation of \$125,000 for "Foreign quarantine activities" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 45 and 46: Insert appropriation of \$20,200,000 for the "National Institute of Mental Health" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$19,700,000 as proposed by the House and earmark \$500,000 to carry out the provisions of section 231 of the Social Security Amendments of 1965 as proposed by the Senate.

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

The Senate report on the bill contained language on pages 32 and 33 concerning approval of contracts for the cancer program. The Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has indicated that to follow the instructions included in the report might create serious problems for the Institute. The Secretary has stated:

Review and approval of each individual contract by the Advisory Council to the National Cancer Institute introduces such a fundamental change in policy that I would be extremely reluctant to see it introduced without a thorough study. I assure you that I will initiate such a study immediately and will report back to the congressional Appropriations Committees early next year.

The conferees have agreed to hold this matter in abeyance with the distinct understanding that the Secretary "will initiate such a study immediately" and that the two Committees on Appropriations will

receive the final report of the study not later than the end of next February.

Amendment No. 47: Inserts an appropriation of \$25,000,000 for "Regional medical programs" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 48: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment which inserts an appropriation of \$120,000 for "Assistance for repatriated U.S. nationals."

Amendments Nos. 49 and 50: Appropriate \$25,000,000 for "Grants for maternal and child welfare" as proposed by the House instead of \$10,000,000 as proposed by the Senate; and earmark \$15,000,000 for special project grants for comprehensive health care and services for school age and preschool age children as proposed by the House. In connection with the latter program the conferees direct the Department and the Welfare Administration to organize its operations and frame its policies to insure that there will be complete coordination of this program with health services for children provided under programs administered by the Office of Economic Opportunity. The conferees intend that there be no duplication in the administration of these programs. The appropriate subcommittees of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees will carefully review the experience of both programs to determine that full coordination has been accomplished.

Amendment No. 51: Appropriates \$219,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary," instead of \$163,000 as proposed by the House and \$275,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 52: Appropriates \$1,500,000,000 for "Economic opportunity program" as proposed by the House instead of \$1,510,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 53: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment which will have the effect of making not more than \$10,000,000 available for carrying out the purposes of section 205(d) of title II, of the Economic Opportunity Act at the discretion of the Director instead of providing not less than \$10,000,000 to carry out said section.

Amendment No. 54: Provides that contracts entered into under the economic opportunity program may not be for in excess of 24 months as proposed by the Senate instead of 1 year as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 55 and 56: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer motions to recede and concur in the Senate amendments which contain restrictive language applying to the economic opportunity program.

CHAPTER VII

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Amendments Nos. 57, 58, and 59: Appropriate \$32,750 for various Senate items as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 60: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur to provide a total amount of \$425,000 for "Contingent expenses of the Senate."

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Amendment No. 61: Restores language of the House providing the appropriation of \$300,000 for plans in connection with the extension of the west central front of the Capitol. The conferees reiterate the statement carried in the House report on this item which reads as follows:

* * * there is no authority to proceed with construction contracts, or even detailed plans and specifications until the Commission approves the plan, a further estimate of cost is available, and the Congress appropriates the money for the work in a future bill.

Amendment No. 62: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in order to provide \$405,000 for "Senate Office Buildings."

Amendment No. 63: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur in order to adjust certain salary rates relating to the "Senate Office Buildings."

CHAPTER VIII

PUBLIC WORKS

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

Amendment No. 64: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 65: Appropriates \$30,000 for "General investigations" as proposed by the Senate for a study of the Red River Basin, Tenn.

Amendment No. 66: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to appropriate \$900,000 for "Construction, general," instead of \$1,950,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount provided includes \$800,000 for initiating planning on the Dickey-Lincoln School project, St. John River, Maine, and \$100,000 for initiating planning on the Rowlesburg Reservoir, W. Va.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Amendment No. 67: Appropriates \$500,000 for "Construction and rehabilitation, Bureau of Reclamation," for advance acquisition of rights-of-way on the Auburn-Folsom south unit of the Central Valley reclamation project, California, as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER IX

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Amendments Nos. 68 and 69: Appropriate \$500,000 for "Salaries and expenses" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 70: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment appropriating \$500,000 for "Facilities for the International Pacific Halibut Commission."

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Amendment No. 71: Appropriates \$50,000 for "Salaries and expenses, general administration," as proposed by the House instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 72: Deletes funds for "Salaries and expenses, Office of Business Economics," as proposed by the House instead of appropriating \$165,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 73: Appropriates \$203,200,000 for "Development facilities grants, Economic Development Administration," as proposed by the House instead of \$254,500,000 as proposed by the Senate, and provides not to exceed \$3,200,000 for administrative expenses as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 74 and 75: Appropriate \$18,125,000 for "Technical and community assistance, Economic Development Administration," as proposed by the House instead of \$19,325,000 as proposed by the Senate, and provides not to exceed \$5,100,000 for administrative expenses as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 76: Restores language of the House appropriating \$105,000,000 for "Economic development, Economic Development Administration," and deletes language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 77: Appropriates \$18,250,000 for "High speed ground transportation research and development" as proposed by the House instead of \$20,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. If the balance of the funds authorized for fiscal year 1966 are required prior to June 30, 1966, a supplemental estimate will be considered.

Amendment No. 78: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment appropriating \$125,000 for "HemisFair 1968 Exposition."

Amendment No. 79: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 80: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment appropriating \$10,000,000 for "Control of outdoor advertising and junkyards."

Amendment No. 81: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment appropriating \$60,000,000 for "Landscaping and scenic enhancement."

Amendment No. 82: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment appropriating \$750,000 for "Administrative expenses, highway beautification."

Amendment No. 83: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment appropriating \$290,000 for "Highway safety."

RELATED AGENCIES

Amendment No. 84: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment appropriating \$84,000,000 additional for the "Revolving fund, Small Business Administration."

Amendment No. 85: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur with an amendment appropriating not to exceed \$35,000,000 for "Southeast hurricane disaster."

CHAPTER XI

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

Amendments Nos. 86, 87, and 88: Appropriate \$26,508,212 to pay for certain claims as proposed by the Senate instead of \$6,130,470 as proposed by the House.

CHAPTER XII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 89: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in order to validate obligations which may be made between the expiration date of the continuing resolution and the date of enactment of this act.

GEO. MAHON,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN
(with reservation),
JOHN J. ROONEY (except
as to amendment No. 7),
JOHN E. FOGARTY,
JOE L. EVINS,
FRANK T. BOW,
CHARLES R. JONAS
(with reservations),
MELVIN R. LAIRD,
Managers on the Part of the House.

○

all that follows 'any one course of study' and inserting in lieu thereof 'for a period in excess of four years, and such training, instruction, fellowships, and traineeships may be in the fields of physical medicine and rehabilitation, physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech pathology and audiology, rehabilitation nursing, rehabilitation social work, prosthetics and orthotics, rehabilitation psychology, rehabilitation counseling, recreation for the ill and handicapped, and other specialized fields contributing to vocational rehabilitation; and'.

"DELETION OF ECONOMIC NEED AS REQUIREMENT FOR SERVICES"

"SEC. 6. (a) Section 11(a) of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act (29 U.S.C. 41) is amended by striking out 'in the case of any such individual found to require financial assistance with respect thereto,'.

"(b) Paragraph (6) of section 11(a) of such Act is amended by striking out '(except where necessary in connection with determinations of eligibility or nature or scope of services)'.

"RESEARCH AND INFORMATION"

"SEC. 7. (a) Effective July 1, 1965, section 7(a) of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act (29 U.S.C. 37(a)) is amended by deleting paragraph (1); by redesignating paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) as paragraphs (1), (2), and (3), respectively; and by striking out, in the paragraph herein redesignated as paragraph (3), 'as to the studies, investigations, demonstrations, and reports referred to in paragraph (1) and other matters'.

"(b) Effective July 1, 1965, section 7 of such Act (20 U.S.C. 37) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(c) The Secretary is authorized, directly or by contract—

"(1) to conduct research, studies, investigations, and demonstrations, and to make reports, with respect to abilities, aptitudes, and capacities of handicapped individuals, development of their potentialities, and their utilization in gainful and suitable employment; and

"(2) to plan, establish, and operate an information service, to make available to agencies, organizations, and other groups and persons concerned with vocational rehabilitation, information on rehabilitation resources useful for various kinds of disability and on research and the results thereof and on other matters which may be helpful in promoting the rehabilitation of handicapped individuals and their greater utilization in gainful and suitable employment.

"(d) There are authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and each succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of this section."

"FLEXIBILITY IN STATE ADMINISTRATION"

"SEC. 8. (a) Subsection (a) of section 5 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act (29 U.S.C. 35(a)) is amended by striking out paragraphs (1) and (2) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(1) (A) designate a State agency as the sole State agency to administer the plan, or to supervise its administration in a political subdivision of the State by a sole local agency of such political subdivision, except that where under the State's law the State blind commission, or other agency which provides assistance or services to the adult blind, is authorized to provide them vocational rehabilitation services, such commission or agency may be designated as the sole State agency to administer the part of the plan under which vocational rehabilitation services are provided for the blind (or to supervise the administration of such part in a political subdivision of the State by a sole

local agency of such political subdivision) and a separate State agency may be designated as the sole State agency with respect to the rest of the State plan;

"(B) provide that the State agency so designated to administer or supervise the administration of the State plan, or (if there are two State agencies designated under subparagraph (A)) so much of the State plan as does not relate to services for the blind, shall be (i) a State agency primarily concerned with vocational rehabilitation, or vocational and other rehabilitation, of disabled individuals, (ii) the State agency administering or supervising the administration of education or vocational education in the State, or (iii) a State agency which includes at least two other major organizational units each of which administers one or more of the major public education, public health, public welfare, or labor programs of the State;

"(2) provide, except in the case of agencies described in paragraph (1) (B) (i) —

"(A) that the State agency designated pursuant to paragraph (1) (or each State agency if two are so designated) shall include a vocational rehabilitation bureau, division, or other organizational unit which (i) is primarily concerned with vocational rehabilitation, or vocational and other rehabilitation, of disabled individuals, and is responsible for the vocational rehabilitation program of such State agency, (ii) has a full-time director, and (iii) has a staff employed on such rehabilitation work of such organizational unit all or substantially all of whom are employed full time on such work; and

"(B) (i) that such unit shall be located at an organizational level and shall have an organizational status within such State agency comparable to that of other major organizational units of such agency or (ii) in the case of an agency described in paragraph (1) (B) (iii), either that such unit shall be so located and have such status or that the director of such unit shall be the executive officer of such State agency; except that, in the case of a State which has designated only one State agency pursuant to paragraph (1), such State may, if it so desires, assign responsibility for the part of the plan under which vocational rehabilitation services are provided for the blind to one organizational unit of such agency and assign responsibility for the rest of the plan to another organizational unit of such agency, with the provisions of this paragraph (2) applying separately to each of such units."

"(b) The amendments made by subsection (a) shall become effective July 1, 1967, except that, in the case of any State, such amendments shall be effective on such earlier date (on or after the date of enactment of this Act) as such State has in effect an approved plan meeting the requirements of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act as amended by subsection (a).

"SPECIAL SERVICES FOR THE BLIND AND THE DEAF"

"SEC. 9. So much of subsection (a) of section 11 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act (29 U.S.C. 41(a)) as precedes paragraph (1) is amended by inserting after the second semicolon 'provision, in the case of handicapped individuals, of reader services for such individuals who are blind and of interpreter services in the case of such individuals who are deaf;'

"SERVICES TO DETERMINE REHABILITATION POTENTIAL OF RECIPIENT"

"SEC. 10. (a) Subsection (b) of section 11 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act (29 U.S.C. 41(b)) is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof: ', except that nothing in the preceding provisions of this subsection or in subsection (a) shall be construed to exclude from "vocational rehabili-

tation services" any goods or services provided to an individual who is under a physical or mental disability which constitutes a substantial handicap to employment, during the period, not in excess of eighteen months in the case of any individual who is mentally retarded or has a disability designated for this purpose by the Secretary, or six months in the case of an individual with any other disability, determined (in accordance with regulations of the Secretary) to be necessary for, and which are provided for the purpose of, ascertaining whether it may reasonably be expected that such individual will be rendered fit to engage in a remunerative occupation through the provision of goods and services described in subsection (—), but only if the goods or services provided to him during such period would constitute "vocational rehabilitation services" if his disability were of such a nature that he would be a "handicapped individual" under such preceding provisions of this subsection'.

"(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply in the case of expenditures made after June 30, 1965, under a State plan approved under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act.

"MANAGEMENT SERVICES AND SUPERVISION OF BUSINESS ENTERPRISES OF THE HANDICAPPED"

"SEC. 11. Effective July 1, 1966, section 11(a) (7) of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act (29 U.S.C. 41(a) (7)) is amended to read as follows:

"(7) in the case of any type of small business operated by the severely handicapped the operation of which can be improved by management services and supervision provided by the State agency, the provision of such services and supervision, alone or together with the acquisition by the State agency of vending stands or other equipment and initial stocks and supplies; and'

"TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS"

"SEC. 12. (a) Section 4(d) (3) of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act (29 U.S.C. 34(d) (3)) is amended to read as follows:

"(3) Appointed members of the Council, while attending meetings or conferences thereof or otherwise serving on business of the Council or at the request of the Secretary, shall be entitled to receive compensation at rates fixed by the Secretary, but not exceeding \$100 per day, including travel time, and while so serving away from their homes or regular places of business they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 (5 U.S.C. 73b-2) for persons in the Government service employed intermittently."

"(b) (1) The last sentence of section 4(a) the second sentence of section 4(d) (1), the first sentence of section 4(d) (2), section 5(a) (4), the paragraphs of section 7(a) redesignated (by section 7 of this Act) as paragraphs (1) and (3), the portion of section 11(a) preceding paragraph (1), paragraph (8) of section 11(a), section 11(b), and so much of section 11(c) as precedes paragraph (1), of such Act, are each amended by striking out 'physically handicapped individuals' and inserting in lieu thereof 'handicapped individuals'.

"(2) The third sentence of section 4(d) (1) of such Act is amended by striking out 'physically handicapped' and inserting in lieu thereof 'handicapped'.

"(3) Section 8 of such Act is amended by striking out 'Physically Handicapped' and inserting in lieu thereof 'Handicapped' and by striking out 'handicapped individuals' and inserting in lieu thereof 'individuals'.

"(c) Section 11(d) of such Act is amended by striking out 'severely handicapped individuals' and inserting in lieu thereof 'the severely handicapped'.

"(d) Subsections (a), (b), and (d) of section 11 of such Act are amended by striking out 'remunerative' and inserting in lieu thereof 'gainful'.

"FEDERAL SHARE

"SEC. 13. (a) Effective for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, section 11(i) of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act is amended to read as follows:

"(i) The term "Federal share" for any State shall be equal to its Federal share as determined hereunder for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, plus one-half the difference between such share and 75 per centum."

"(b) Effective for fiscal years beginning after June 30, 1966, such section 11(i) is amended to read as follows:

"(i) The term "Federal share" means 75 per centum."

"PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT OF THE HANDICAPPED

"SEC. 14. The joint resolution entitled 'Joint resolution authorizing an appropriation for the work of the President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week', approved July 11, 1949 (63 Stat. 409), as amended, is amended by striking out '\$400,000' and inserting in lieu thereof '\$500,000'."

And the Senate agree to the same.

ADAM C. POWELL,
EDITH GREEN,
JOHN BRADEMAS,
CARLTON R. SICKLES,
SAM M. GIBBONS,
HUGH CAREY,
CARL D. PERKINS,
DOMINICK V. DANIELS,
ALBERT QUIE,
ROBERT P. GRIFFIN,
OGDEN REID,

Managers on the Part of the House.

LISTER HILL,
RALPH W. YARBOROUGH,
HARRISON WILLIAMS,
CLAIBORNE PELL,
EDWARD KENNEDY,
JACOB JAVITS,
GEORGE MURPHY,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 8310) to amend the Vocational Rehabilitation Act to assist in providing more flexibility in the financing and administration of State rehabilitation programs, and to assist in the expansion and improvement of services and facilities provided under such programs, particularly for the mentally retarded and other groups presenting special vocational rehabilitation problems, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The Senate amendment strikes out all of the House bill after the enacting clause and inserts a substitute. The House recedes from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, with an amendment which is a substitute for both the House bill and the Senate amendment. The differences between the House bill and the substitute agreed to in conference are noted below, except for minor, clarifying, or technical changes.

ALLOTMENTS UNDER SECTION 2

The House bill amended section 2 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act to change the method of allotting funds among the States for providing vocational rehabilitation services. Under the amendment of the House the allotments would be made according to a formula based on the relative population and per capita income with no floors or cell-

ings, except for a floor which merely assures that no State's allotment will be less than its allotment for 1965. The Senate amendment did not change existing law under which the funds are also allotted on the basis of population and per capita income. However, the existing law, through the device of squaring the allotment percentage, gives twice as much weight to the per capita income factor as was provided for in the House bill. The House bill did not include any of the built-in ceilings and floors which were present in the existing law.

The conference report contains the provisions of the House bill on this point, except that it contains the provision for squaring the allotment percentage, so that the weight given the per capita income factor remains the same as in existing law.

ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS FOR SECTION 3

The present law provides that funds available for carrying out projects under section 3 shall be allotted among the States on the basis of their relative populations. The House bill provided that per capita income should be one of the factors used in making these allotments. The Senate amendment contained no comparable provision. This change from existing law is not included in the conference report.

FEDERAL SHARE OF CONSTRUCTION COSTS

The House bill provided that the amount of a grant for the construction of a rehabilitation facility or workshop would be half of the cost of the project. The Senate amendment provided that the amount of such a grant would be equal to the same percentage of the cost of the project as the Federal share which is applicable in the case of rehabilitation facilities constructed under the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Act. The Senate provision is included without change in the conference report.

GRANTS FOR INITIAL STAFFING

The House bill permitted grants for the initial staffing of workshops and rehabilitation facilities constructed after the enactment of the bill. The Senate amendment permitted such grants only for workshops and rehabilitation facilities constructed with funds provided under the act. The Senate recedes on this provision, but the managers on the part of both the House and Senate recognize that it might be appropriate for a preference to be given the staffing of facilities constructed with assistance under the act where funds are insufficient to permit grants for staffing of all new rehabilitation facilities and workshops.

TRAINING

The House bill, unlike the Senate amendment, listed a number of fields in which grants for training and traineeships might be made. The conferees accept this provision, but wish to state their belief that this listing of particular fields is not exhaustive and is not intended to limit training and traineeship to these fields.

COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT OF THE HANDICAPPED

The Senate amendment increased the annual authorization of appropriation for the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped from \$400,000 to \$500,000. The House bill had no comparable provision. The section is included in the conference report.

ADAM C. POWELL,
EDITH GREEN,
JOHN BRADEMAS,
CARLTON R. SICKLES,
SAM M. GIBBONS,
HUGH CAREY,
CARL D. PERKINS,
DOMINICK V. DANIELS,
ALBERT QUIE,
ROBERT P. GRIFFIN,
OGDEN REID,

Managers on the Part of the House.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1966

Mr. MAHON submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 11588) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1198)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11588) "making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 5, 7, 12, 15, 20, 21, 22, 49, 50, 52, 61, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, and 77.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 23, 25, 27, 28, 32, 35, 37, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 54, 57, 58, 59, 64, 65, 67, 68, 69, 79, 86, 87, and 88; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert: "\$20,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert: "\$200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$8,162,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$12,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,185,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$11,222,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert: "\$500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$219,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 14, 18, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 48, 53, 55, 56, 60, 62, 63, 66, 70, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, and 89.

GEORGE MAHON,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN
(with reservations),
JOHN J. ROONEY
(except as to amendment No. 7),
JOHN E. FOGARTY,
JOE L. EVINS,
FRANK T. BOW,
CHARLES R. JONAS (with reservations),
MELVIN R. LAIRD,

Managers on the Part of the House.

JOHN O. PASTORE,
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
CARL HAYDEN,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
LISTER HILL,
JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
A. WILLIS ROBERTSON,
WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
JOHN STENNIS,
ROBERT C. BYRD,
MIKE MONRONEY,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
KARL E. MUNDT,
MARGARET CHASE SMITH,
THOMAS H. KUCHEL,
ROMAN L. HRUSKA,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11588), making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

CHAPTER I

Department of Agriculture

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$200,000 for "Office of Information" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$20,000,000 for "Rural water and waste disposal grants" instead of \$30,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees call on the Secretary to establish firm guide lines, standards, rules and regulations to assure fair and proper administration of this program and to provide maximum protection to the Department and the public interest in the use of the funds provided.

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$4,500,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Farmers Home Administration" instead of \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER IV

Independent offices

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$125,000 for "Civil Aeronautics Board" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates \$2,200,000 for "Civil Service Commission" as proposed by the House instead of \$2,630,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates \$200,000 for "Salaries and expenses, automatic data processing coordination" instead of \$450,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 7: Deletes proposal of the Senate to provide \$12,000,000 contract authorization for rent supplement contracts and appropriate \$360,000 for liquidation of such contracts during the current fiscal year. Funds for rent supplements are denied at this time without prejudice. Congress has only recently authorized legislation for this program and the new Department should

have more time to develop sound plans and criteria which can be reviewed when funds are sought early next year. These should contemplate that Federal assistance will be used only to implement workable programs developed by communities, or in the absence of this, official plans of community development. Funds used in this way will assist communities for orderly development, consistent with underlying purposes of all housing assistance by the Government.

Amendment No. 8: Appropriates \$50,000,000 for the "Housing for the elderly fund" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$35,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 9: Authorize \$125,000 for administrative expense for Housing for the elderly as proposed by the Senate instead of \$25,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 10 and 11: Appropriate \$675,570,000 for the "Urban Renewal Administration" for fiscal year 1966 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$675,520,000 as proposed by the House; and authorize \$570,000 for administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$520,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 12: Restores language proposed by the House and stricken by the Senate to limit rehabilitation grants to \$1,500,000 and code enforcement grants to \$75,000,000 in each of the fiscal years 1966 and 1967.

Amendment No. 13: Appropriates \$8,162,000 for "Urban planning grants" instead of \$6,325,000 as proposed by the House and \$10,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 14: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to appropriate \$26,975,000 for "Open space land grants" as proposed by the House instead of \$36,000,000 as proposed by the Senate and inserts language making such funds available until expended as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 15: Deletes language proposed by the Senate to increase administrative expenses for rehabilitation loans by \$190,000.

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates \$12,000,000 for "Grants for neighborhood facilities" instead of \$9,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$15,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$2,185,000 for "Office of the Administrator, salaries and expenses" instead of \$1,971,500 as proposed by the House and \$2,500,000 as proposed by the Senate. Funds are not included for the airport study proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 18: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to appropriate \$1,000,000 to conduct studies with respect to methods of helping to provide financial assistance to victims of natural disasters instead of \$1,600,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 19: Appropriates \$450,000 for the "Federal Housing Administration" for administrative expenses related to a rent supplement program as proposed by the Senate instead of \$170,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 20: Authorizes \$1,000,000 for nonadministrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration as proposed by the House instead of \$1,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 21: Deletes proposal of the Senate to appropriate \$185,000 for the "Interstate Commerce Commission".

CHAPTER V

Department of the Interior

Amendment No. 22: Deletes \$4,500 for "Construction and maintenance, Bureau of Land Management" proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates \$638,000 for "Construction, Bureau of Indian Affairs" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 24: Appropriates \$11,222,-

000 for "Construction, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife" instead of \$10,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$11,347,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House amount includes an additional \$155,000 to meet the full cost of damage to the fish genetics research facility, Beulah, Wyo.; \$500,000 for repair of flood damage to wildlife refuges caused by Hurricane Betsy in September 1965; and \$67,000 to construct and equip a headquarters for the North Central Reservoir investigation group, Pierre, S. Dak.

Amendment No. 25: Appropriates \$1,400,000 for "Solid waste disposal, Bureau of Mines" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 26: Appropriates \$500,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Office of Water Resources Research" instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 27: Appropriates \$75,000 for "Forest research, Forest Protection and Utilization" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 28: Appropriates \$146,000 for "Construction of Indian Health Facilities, Public Health Service" as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER VI

Department of Labor

Amendment No. 29: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment which adds \$444,000 for "Office of the Secretary, Federal contract compliance program".

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Amendment No. 30: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment which would have the effect of inserting \$160,000,000 for "Higher educational activities" instead of \$173,200,000 proposed by the Senate. The reduction of \$13,200,000 is the amount included in the Senate amendment for the National teacher corps.

Amendment No. 31: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment which inserts \$2,935,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Office of Education".

Amendment No. 32: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 33: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment which inserts \$8,310,000 for "Grants to States, Vocational Rehabilitation Administration".

Amendment No. 34: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment which inserts \$1,000,000 for "Research and training, Vocational Rehabilitation Administration".

Amendment No. 35: Appropriates \$560,000 for "Grants for correctional rehabilitation study, Vocational Rehabilitation Administration" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 36: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment which inserts \$390,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Vocational Rehabilitation Administration".

Amendment No. 37: Strikes appropriation of \$12,000,000 for "Community health practice and research" and language as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 38 and 39: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer motions to recede and concur in the Senate amendments which insert an appropriation of \$24,000,000 for "Community health practice and research" and language as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 40: Inserts an appropriation of \$625,000 for "Air pollution" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 41: Inserts an appropriation of \$4,000,000 for "Environmental engineering and sanitation" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 42: Inserts an appropriation of \$628,000 for "Water supply and water pollution control" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 43: Appropriates \$50,000,000 for "Grants for waste treatment works construction" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 44: Inserts an appropriation of \$125,000 for "Foreign quarantine activities" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 45 and 46: Insert appropriation of \$20,200,000 for the "National Institute of Mental Health" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$19,700,000 as proposed by the House and earmark \$500,000 to carry out the provisions of section 231 of the Social Security Amendments of 1956 as proposed by the Senate.

National Cancer Institute

The Senate report on the bill contained language on pages 32 and 33 concerning approval of contracts for the cancer program. The Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has indicated that to follow the instructions included in the report might create serious problems for the Institute. The Secretary has stated:

"Review and approval of each individual contract by the Advisory Council to the National Cancer Institute introduces such a fundamental change in policy that I would be extremely reluctant to see it introduced without a thorough study. I assure you that I will initiate such a study immediately and will report back to the congressional Appropriations Committee early next year."

The conferees have agreed to hold this matter in abeyance with the distinct understanding that the Secretary "will initiate such a study immediately" and that the two Committees on Appropriations will receive the final report of the study not later than the end of next February.

Amendment No. 47: Inserts an appropriation of \$25,000,000 for "Regional medical programs" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 48: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment which inserts an appropriation of \$120,000 for "Assistance for repatriated United States nationals".

Amendments Nos. 49 and 50: Appropriate \$25,000,000 for "Grants for maternal and child welfare" as proposed by the House instead of \$10,000,000 as proposed by the Senate; and earmark \$15,000,000 for special project grants for comprehensive health care and services for school age and preschool age children as proposed by the House. In connection with the latter program the conferees direct the Department and the Welfare Administration to organize its operations and frame its policies to ensure that there will be complete coordination of this program with health services for children provided under programs administered by the Office of Economic Opportunity. The conferees intend that there be no duplication in the administration of these programs. The appropriate subcommittees of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees will carefully review the experience of both programs to determine that full coordination has been accomplished.

Amendment No. 51: Appropriates \$219,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary" instead of \$163,000 as proposed by the House and \$275,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 52: Appropriates \$1,500,000,000 for "Economic Opportunity Program" as proposed by the House instead of \$1,510,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 53: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment which will have the effect of

making not more than \$10,000,000 available for carrying out the purposes of section 205 (d) of title II, of the Economic Opportunity Act at the discretion of the Director instead of providing not less than \$10,000,000 to carry out said section.

Amendment No. 54: Provides that contracts entered into under the Economic Opportunity Program may not be for in excess of twenty-four months as proposed by the Senate instead of one year as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 55 and 56: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer motions to recede and concur in the Senate amendments which contain restrictive language applying to the Economic Opportunity Program.

CHAPTER VII

Legislative branch

Amendments Nos. 57, 58, and 59: Appropriate \$32,750 for various Senate items as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 60: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur to provide a total amount of \$425,000 for "Contingent expenses of the Senate".

Architect of the Capitol

Amendment No. 61: Restores language of the House providing the appropriation of \$300,000 for plans in connection with the extension of the West Central Front of the Capitol. The conferees reiterate the statement carried in the House report on this item which reads as follows: " * * * there is no authority to proceed with construction contracts, or even detailed plans and specifications until the Commission approves the plan, a further estimate of cost is available, and the Congress appropriates the money for the work in a future bill."

Amendment No. 62: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in order to provide \$405,000 for "Senate Office Buildings".

Amendment No. 63: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur in order to adjust certain salary rates relating to the "Senate Office Building".

CHAPTER VIII

Public works

Department of Defense—Civil Functions

Amendment No. 64: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 65: Appropriates \$30,000 for "General investigations" as proposed by the Senate for a study of the Red River Basin, Tennessee.

Amendment No. 66: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to appropriate \$900,000 for "Construction, general" instead of \$1,950,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount provided includes \$800,000 for initiating planning on the Dickey-Lincoln School project, Saint John River, Maine, and \$100,000 for initiating planning on the Rowlesburg Reservoir, West Virginia.

Department of the Interior

Amendment No. 67: Appropriates \$500,000 for "Construction and rehabilitation, Bureau of Reclamation" for advance acquisition of rights-of-way on the Auburn-Folsom South Unit of the Central Valley reclamation project, California, as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER IX

Department of State

Amendments Nos. 68 and 69: Appropriate \$500,000 for "Salaries and expenses" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 70: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment appropriating \$500,000 for the "Facilities for International Pacific Halibut Commission".

Department of Commerce

Amendment No. 71: Appropriates \$50,000 for "Salaries and expenses, general administration" as proposed by the House instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 72: Deletes funds for "Salaries and expenses, Office of Business Economics" as proposed by the House instead of appropriating \$165,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 73: Appropriates \$203,200,000 for "Development facilities grants, Economic Development Administration" as proposed by the House instead of \$254,500,000 as proposed by the Senate, and provides not to exceed \$3,200,000 for administrative expenses as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 74 and 75: Appropriate \$18,125,000 for "Technical and community assistance, Economic Development Administration" as proposed by the House instead of \$19,325,000 as proposed by the Senate, and provides not to exceed \$5,100,000 for administrative expenses as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 76: Restores language of the House appropriating \$105,000,000 for "Economic development, Economic Development Administration" and deletes language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 77: Appropriates \$18,250,000 for "High-speed ground transportation research and development" as proposed by the House instead of \$20,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. If the balance of the funds authorized for fiscal year 1966 are required prior to June 30, 1966, a supplemental estimate will be considered.

Amendment No. 78: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment appropriating \$125,000 for "HemisFair 1968 Exposition".

Amendment No. 79: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 80: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment appropriating \$10,000,000 for "Control of outdoor advertising and junkyards".

Amendment No. 81: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment appropriating \$60,000,000 for "Landscaping and scenic enhancement".

Amendment No. 82: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment appropriating \$750,000 for "Administrative expenses, highway beautification".

Amendment No. 83: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment appropriating \$290,000 for "Highway safety".

Related agencies

Amendment No. 84: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment appropriating \$84,000,000 additional for the "Revolving fund" Small Business Administration.

Amendment No. 85: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur with an amendment appropriating not to exceed \$35,000,000 for "Southeast hurricane disaster".

CHAPTER XI

Claims and judgments

Amendments Nos. 86, 87, and 88: Appropriate \$26,508,212 to pay for certain claims as proposed by the Senate instead of \$6,130,470 as proposed by the House.

CHAPTER XII

General provisions

Amendment No. 89: Reported in technical disagreement.

The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in order to validate obligations which may be made between the expiration date of the continuing resolution and the date of enactment of this Act.

Geo. MAHON,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN (with
reservation),

JOHN J. ROONEY (except
as to amendment No. 7),

JOHN E. FOGARTY,
JOE L. EVINS,

FRANK T. BOW,
CHARLES R. JONAS (with
reservations),

MELVIN R. LAIRD,

Manager on the Part of the House.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1966

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 11588) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of Oct. 21, 1965, pp. 26860-26863.)

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I hope that the House will indulge me a very few moments for a general statement, to be followed by a few specific references to the bill and report pending before us.

Mr. Speaker, we have come to the last appropriation bill of the session. I have heard our able Speaker on more than one occasion speak proudly of the prerogatives of the House of Representatives. And, as I look back through the years, and even now, in my mind's eye I can see the late beloved Sam Rayburn standing here in the well and speaking of his pride in the prerogatives of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, I believe now is a good time to reaffirm the pride which each one of us has in the power and the prerogatives and in the dignity of the House of Representatives. We may not always legislate aright, but we do legislate, and our American system has stood the test of the years.

Mr. Speaker, it is unerringly accurate to say that all legislation on complex subjects is a result of compromise. Movements toward progress in legislating would come to a screeching halt without this genius for compromise which has characterized the American Congress since the days of George Washington. Some flexibility is required, and certainly flexibility was required in the handling of this last bill of the session which had 89 separate amendments of the other body and was so highly controversial in some respects.

Mr. Speaker, no member of the conferees—and I could probably safely also say the Congress—is satisfied with everything contained in the bill now pending before us. Certainly I, myself, am definitely opposed to some sections of the conference report, but action had to be taken, and we took it. We are prepared to discuss with you the actions which were taken.

Mr. Speaker, we have had a great year this session. The President has provided magnificent leadership. No President in history has had such a remarkable batting average with his legislative program.

Mr. Speaker, much has been said about arm twisting. I do not discount the persuasiveness of the President and I would add that any President who believes in his program should fight for it. The President and his aids have been brilliant in the combat—I should not say "combat," because it has been really done in the atmosphere of discussion, good will, and in a spirit of give and take.

But, Mr. Speaker, let none be deceived. Members of the Congress at this session, as in previous sessions, have had their eyes constantly upon the folk back home. If I be not badly mistaken, and I think I am not, they have sought to vote in accordance with the wishes of the folk back home. That is the explanation of the tremendous accomplishments of this Congress, working under the able leadership and in consonance with the wishes, insofar as we knew—as each of us as an individual Member saw it—with the folk back home.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS OF THE SESSION

Now, Mr. Speaker, at this session we have appropriated a lot of money. With this bill now pending before us, in the sum of about \$4,741,000,000, we raise the total appropriations for this year, for this session, to \$107,037,000,000, to which must be added, for a complete picture, the so-called permanent appropriations of roughly \$12,270,000,000—making a grand total of about \$119,307,000,000, a colossal sum. I should add that the principal item of permanent appropriation is for interest on the public debt—it is over \$11 billion of the total.

Mr. Speaker, those who say that this is not enough will not be able to convince the American people nor the Members of this Congress.

We have cut the appropriation budget requests by about \$2,410,000,000 during this session.

THE PENDING SUPPLEMENTAL BILL

Now, Mr. Speaker, with respect to the conference report and bill pending before us it provides, as I said, for the appropriation of about \$4.7 billion. This is about \$229 million below the request made by the Executive; it is about \$125 million below the figure adopted in the other body; and it is about \$527 million above what the bill was when it was before the House. We asked the Director of the Budget to cut off some of these estimates which were scheduled to come to the House and to send them directly to the other body. The other body considered some \$607 million of budget estimates which the House did not consider.

With respect to the content of the bill,

most of us are familiar with it because it has not been too long ago that we passed this bill, and we are generally familiar with the estimates that went to the Senate. This conference bill eliminates the rent supplement item put in by the other body, but language is contained in the statement of the managers stating that this is done without prejudice to the program. However, the program had been launched under such an ill omen it became necessary to call a halt, because the administrator of the agency had indicated the announcement and the promulgation of rules and regulations which were abhorrent to many Members of the Congress, many of whom were strong supporters of the rent supplement program.

It is true when he observed that he was running against the wishes of the Congress he came to Capitol Hill with a series of letters saying, in effect, "I am sorry, we will change this," and he then offered a different type of proposition than had previously been offered, but, Mr. Speaker, a man convinced against his will is somewhat of the same opinion still, and we felt it was wise to take a little time to digest this program and let the agency come up with regulations and let us see with our own eyes what the regulations will be before we take action. If there is anything wrong or illogical with that approach I fail to see it. This is not a repudiation by this body, it is not a veto of the program. It is an action in good, commonsense under the circumstances.

There has been some discussion about a small item in the bill of \$300,000 to look into the possibility of protecting the west front of the Capitol. We put this money back in the bill, but there can be no contract let for any remodeling of the Capitol west front. The money is as the House proposed it, namely, for preliminary plans and estimates of costs. The Capitol is shored up on the western front.

For the higher education bill, we were confronted with a budget request of \$274 million. The other body inserted \$173.2 million of this request. We provide \$160 million for higher education in this conference report.

We provide \$25 million for the heart, cancer, and stroke program.

For economic development—the old ARA, accelerated public works, and Appalachia aid programs—we provide a total of \$332,475,000, of which \$203 million is for development grants.

For the highway beautification program, which passed the House not long ago under most strenuous circumstances, we were confronted with a budget request of \$92 million. The other body put in about \$71 million and this amount was agreed to in conference.

The Small Business Administration has been provided with a total, overall, of \$195 million. This was necessary by reason of Hurricane Betsy and other disasters.

One of the controversial items in the bill, which I voted against, and which the House previously repudiated by a small

margin, was the so-called Dickey-Lincoln project, a power project in Maine. We undertook to maintain the House position in opposition to this amendment by the other body, but we had to come to an agreement. We realized we had to

give and take, and compromise, if a meeting of the minds were to be achieved. So we put that in this bill. We agreed to \$800,000 for initial planning which does not mean, in my judgment, an irrevocable commitment to the project.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that covers the main features of the pending report.

Mr. Speaker, under leave granted, I include a summary of the figures on the bill:

Comparative statement of conference action compared with budget estimates, House bill and Senate bill

Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recommended in House bill	Recommended in Senate bill	Conference action	Conference action compared with—		
					Budget estimate	House bill	Senate bill
Ch. I. Agriculture.....	\$125,271,000	\$105,140,000	\$137,340,000	\$126,840,000	+\$1,569,000	+\$21,700,000	-\$10,500,000
Ch. II. District of Columbia.....	(3,067,886)	(2,067,886)	(2,067,886)	(2,067,886)	(-1,000,000)		
Ch. III. Foreign operations.....	12,600,000	12,600,000	12,600,000	12,600,000			
Ch. IV. Independent offices.....	1,773,014,000	1,738,372,500	1,776,081,000	1,760,078,000	-12,936,000	+21,705,500	-16,003,000
Ch. V. Interior.....	71,765,000	56,094,000	60,204,500	59,575,000	-12,190,000	+3,481,000	-629,500
Ch. VI. Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare.....	2,185,960,000	1,797,826,000	2,072,775,000	2,064,519,000	-121,441,000	+266,693,000	-8,256,000
Ch. VII. Legislative.....	3,927,640	4,485,640	4,848,390	5,148,390	+1,220,750	+662,750	+300,000
Ch. VIII. Public works.....	845,000	310,000	2,790,000	1,740,000	-895,000	+1,430,000	-1,050,000
Ch. IX. State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary.....	708,536,000	458,171,000	738,801,000	649,336,000	-59,200,000	+191,165,000	-89,465,000
Ch. X. Treasury, Post Office.....	77,777,000	35,300,000	35,300,000	35,300,000	-42,477,000		
Ch. XI. Claims and judgment.....	11,508,212	6,130,470	26,508,212	26,508,212	+15,000,000	+20,377,742	
Total.....	¹ 4,971,203,852	4,214,429,610	4,867,248,102	4,741,644,602	-229,559,250	+527,214,992	-125,603,500

¹ Includes \$607,083,742 not considered by the House.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I am glad to yield to my friend, the gentleman from New York.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Texas, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, has indicated that an appropriation of \$300,000 had been included in the bill, as he expressed it, to explore the shoring up and rehabilitation of the west front of the Capitol. As the gentleman knows, I have been strongly opposed to the proposal that we extend the west front of the Capitol. Unfortunately, I was not able to offer an amendment when this bill came up the other day in the House. I was pleased, however, to see that the Senate supported my position and deleted the funds. My question is—Does this \$300,000 that has been included for a study include the possibility of studying the shoring up of the west front without making any extension of it and without actually covering up the historic original walls and without adding restaurant space and additional office space and really distorting the present balance of the Capitol, an action which has been so strongly opposed by the American Institute of Architects.

Mr. MAHON. The \$300,000 would be used to study the problem—and it is a problem. We must preserve this monument. It is not only a monument but it is a working place, as we have found out during this long session of the Congress. The \$300,000 includes funds that might be used in considering the possibility of a design to meet the requirements. But it does not authorize any contract for any sort of construction, and it leaves it for us to handle this issue as it comes along.

I realize there are architects—who do not work in the Capitol—who have views that we should hardly do anything to the Capitol at all. But we have people who do know something about it and it is up to them to figure out a way and it is up to us, and those employed by the Congress, to figure out a way to preserve the Capitol and increase its utilitarian aspects.

We could talk endlessly about it. I appreciate the gentleman's position. I know what many others have said. I know what certain architects have said. I know what the Architect of the Capitol said. When the east front was enlarged, some architects said we should have enlarged the west front rather than the east front.

Mr. STRATTON. The only point I am trying to get assurance on was whether the decision of the conference committee represents some change from the original position of the House.

Mr. MAHON. It does not. It is identical to the original position of the House.

Mr. STRATTON. I am sorry to hear that because of course the original position of the House was that this \$300,000 was appropriated to explore the recommendation of the engineering firm which had considered the possibility of saving the west front of the Capitol without covering it up and had rejected that possibility and had recommended instead an extension project similar to the one already completed on the east front. I understand that the conference agreement does not involve any actual construction, but it does jeopardize still further any efforts at preservation of the historic beauty of the original Capitol.

Whether we ought to cover up the last historic portion of this building and destroy the present architectural balance of the Capitol should certainly be a question that ought to be considered the right of the Congress to make. It ought not to be left merely to the engineers of some engineering firm to decide. It is a question we should decide. I was hopeful that perhaps the gentleman from Texas could indicate in the legislative history here that that subject could at least be explored with these funds and not leave it an entirely closed question so that the only thing we will be spending this money for is how best to extend and cover up this sole remaining portion of the historic original Capitol Building.

Mr. MAHON. The Speaker of the House and other members of our Building Commission of course will give consideration to this whole problem. This

is just one step in trying to determine how best to handle this problem. I cannot predict at this time what the Building Commission will recommend or what future Congresses will decide to do with reference to this very difficult subject.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BOW. I should like to point out to the gentleman from New York that there is a provision in the report of the conferees that I think the gentleman may be interested in. The conference report states:

There is no authority to proceed with a construction contract or even detailed plans and specifications until the commission approves the plan and further estimates of cost are available and the Congress appropriates money in the regular appropriation bill.

With that language in the conference statement, there is no question that nothing can now be done except to make the study and preliminary plans to which the gentleman has referred.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. According to the figures that I have before me, the supplemental appropriation bill shows an increase for State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary of \$191 million, plus, over the House figure. Could someone state briefly why this increase, which appears to be the most substantial for any agency, department, or combination of agencies or departments of the Government?

Mr. MAHON. When this chapter was before the Committee on Appropriations, some very sharp reductions were made by the subcommittee headed by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY]. Substantial additional budget estimates falling under this heading went to the other body.

I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] such time as he may require.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, in reply to the very pertinent inquiry of the distinguished gentleman from Iowa, I should first like to point out that every dollar of the money saved at the time of passage of this supplemental bill by the House was recommended by the State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary Subcommittee has been preserved in the conference between the House and Senate. The reason for the increase in the figures mentioned by the gentleman is that additional substantial budget estimates for necessary and proper items which were not before the House and the subcommittee at the time of the consideration and passage of this bill, were subsequently presented to the other body.

For example, in relation to the Department of State, an item of a half million dollars for salaries and expenses was inserted in this bill by the other body. This item is in connection with implementation of the new immigration legislation passed by both Houses of the Congress and signed by the President on Liberty Island and is necessary in order to carry out the provisions of that act.

There is also an item for the Department of State, International Commissions for office facilities for the International Pacific Halibut Commission at the University of Washington in the northwest area also amounting to a half million dollars. That item, likewise, was not before the House, and is now included in the pending conference report.

Another item included in the bill relates to the HemisFair 1968 Exposition, \$125,000, to plan for the extent of participation by the United States in HemisFair 1968, which has already been authorized by law.

Among the other items there were also an item for the control of outdoor advertising and junkyards, Bureau of Public Roads, in the amount of \$10 million, and one for landscaping and scenic enhancement, Bureau of Public Roads, \$60 million.

I should also like to point out that there was an item for the southeast hurricane disaster, to wit, Hurricane Betsy, which was inserted by the other body, in the amount of \$70 million, and which the conferees agreed should be cut in half to \$35 million pending some further details, and a formal request for funds of the House Appropriations Committee in the next session of this Congress.

So with all these and other items added to the bill by the other body, we find that it results in the figures shown on the sheet to which the distinguished gentleman from Iowa has referred.

I should like to point with pride to the right-hand column of this sheet, which compares the conference action presently pending with the Senate version of the bill. The gentleman from Iowa will see that the State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary Subcommittee did pretty well by the taxpayers of the United States. In looking at his copy, I think the gentleman would fully agree with that statement.

Mr. GROSS. Yes, I see it is \$89 million below the figure proposed by the other body. I would have to say that up to that point it represents a saving.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. The gentleman I am sure will remember that when this bill was considered in the House on Thursday of last week, it was not necessary for the gentleman from New York, the present speaker, or the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow], the ranking minority member to explain the subcommittee action. The House took exactly the action that was proposed by this subcommittee. At that time the subcommittee considered funds to the extent of only 10 percent of the total amount of the bill, but cut 50 percent of the total savings in the \$4.2 billion as it passed this body.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Yes; I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Am I correctly informed that no money went into this supplemental appropriation bill to bail out the defunct United Nations?

Mr. ROONEY of New York. There are no funds included in this bill or requested for contributions to the international organization, United Nations.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Texas yield?

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

(Mr. CURTIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and to include a table.)

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, the September 1965 rate of expenditures from the Federal administrative budget reached \$9.5 billion. This is the highest level of monthly spending in the Nation's history except for June 1964, which was high because of spending pressure at the end of the fiscal year. This September's spending is the highest level for any September in our history.

If the average level of expenditure for the first 3 months of this year continues, the Johnson administration will spend at a level of \$102 billion for fiscal 1966. This would be the largest annual expenditure in the Nation's history. It would necessitate a rise in the debt ceiling.

The Johnson administration's original administrative budget estimate for fiscal 1966 was \$99.7 billion, which should result in an average authorized monthly expenditure rate for fiscal 1966 of \$8.3 billion. The Federal administrative budget is the statement of estimated expenditures for Federal Government programs, excluding Federal trust funds and other special items.

Judging from the level of expenditures for the first 2 months of the present fiscal year, \$7.2 for July and \$9 for August, the administration would have spent at a level of \$97.2 for the entire fiscal year. This figure would have been well below the administration's estimated figure of \$99.7 for the present fiscal year. Previously I have noted these figures in public statements and calculated this possible rate of expenditure for fiscal 1966.

I have also taken account of the fact that President Johnson spent only \$96.5 in fiscal year 1965, a figure below the estimated and authorized expenditure for that year of \$97.9 billion.

This gap between authorized Federal expenditures and actual Federal expenditures had led me to state that the real President Johnson was hiding his true nature. While requesting continually larger sums of money from Congress, he had imposed tight expenditure restraint. President Johnson is now taking off his mask. At the present average level of expenditure, he will spend well above the \$100 billion mark in fiscal 1966, the largest sum in the Nation's history including adjusted figures for the World War II years. And President Johnson will undoubtedly be required to come back to Congress for new legislation allowing a rise in the debt ceiling.

The truly extraordinary nature of this spending figure is shown by another measurement. For each of the fiscal years 1962, 1963, 1964, and 1965, the gap between the highest and lowest monthly expenditure figure was respectively \$1.8 billion, \$1.8 billion, \$2 billion, and \$1.8 billion. But the gap between highest and lowest expenditures for fiscal 1966 is already \$2.2 billion.

Clearly the Johnson administration's annual expenditure level will rise. At the present rate it will rise above \$100 billion for fiscal 1966, requiring a rise in Federal debt and perhaps increasing inflation pressures. From January to July 1965 the consumer price index rose from 108.9 to 110.2, a rise of 1.3 percent. The 1.3-percent rise for the first 6 months of 1965 was about equal to the 12-month rise from 1963 to 1964, of 1.4 percent.

Following is a chart following the receipts and expenditures of the Federal administrative budget on a monthly basis from fiscal 1962 up to and including the first quarter of fiscal 1966.

Administrative budget
[In millions of dollars]

	Receipts	Expenditures
FISCAL YEAR 1962		
1961—July.....	2,982	16,322
August.....	6,367	7,631
September.....	8,945	6,771
October.....	3,141	7,796
November.....	6,424	7,485
December.....	7,967	7,160
1962—January.....	5,357	7,395
February.....	6,729	6,858
March.....	9,104	7,749
April.....	5,754	7,289
May.....	7,024	7,229
June.....	11,615	28,102
Total, fiscal year 1962.....		387,787
FISCAL YEAR 1963		
1962—July.....	3,566	7,252
August.....	7,089	28,541
September.....	10,053	7,827
October.....	3,030	8,524
November.....	7,027	8,070
December.....	8,320	7,572
1963—January.....	5,533	8,013
February.....	7,305	16,763
March.....	9,663	7,803
April.....	5,735	7,590
May.....	6,953	7,470
June.....	12,061	7,715
Total, fiscal year 1963.....		492,642

Footnotes at end of table.

Administrative budget—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

	Receipts	Expenditures
FISCAL YEAR 1964		
1963—July.....	3,547	7,865
August.....	7,290	8,305
September.....	10,095	7,815
October.....	3,400	8,776
November.....	7,131	7,784
December.....	8,803	8,289
January.....	5,853	8,492
February.....	8,047	7,521
March.....	10,148	7,871
April.....	6,609	7,511
May.....	6,136	9,527
June.....	12,401	
Total, fiscal year 1964.....		\$ 97,684
FISCAL YEAR 1965		
1964—July.....	3,487	7,410
August.....	6,653	8,083
September.....	10,072	8,450
October.....	3,398	8,329
November.....	7,037	17,051
December.....	8,856	28,770
1965—January.....	5,642	7,676
February.....	7,518	7,146
March.....	11,188	8,139
April.....	8,549	8,268
May.....	7,268	8,116
June.....	13,377	9,081
Total, fiscal year 1965.....		\$ 96,519
FISCAL YEAR 1966¹		
1965—July.....	3,807	7,240
August.....	7,350	8,990
September.....	10,999	9,452
October.....		
November.....		
December.....		
1966—January.....		
Total, fiscal year 1966 (estimate).....		\$ 99,687

¹ Low.² High.³ Expenditures fluctuated within range of \$1,780,000,000.⁴ Expenditures fluctuated within range of \$1,781,000,000.⁵ Expenditures fluctuated within range of \$2,016,000,000.⁶ \$97,900,000,000 original preliminary estimate. Expenditures fluctuated within range of \$1,719,000,000.⁷ Cumulative totals 1st 3 months fiscal year 1965, \$23,900,000,000; 1st 3 months fiscal year 1966, \$25,700,000,000.⁸ For 1966 fiscal year monthly expenditure should average \$8,307,000,000. Actual 1966 1st quarter monthly expenditure average is \$8,561,000,000.

Source: Statistics taken from the Treasury Bulletin.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow].

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, I will not speak long on this bill. I spoke when the supplemental appropriation bill was before the House.

I raised the question of the amount of money being placed in the supplemental appropriation bill. I believe it is most unfortunate that we have before us a bill which is going to cost the taxpayers \$4,741 million.

I do want to compliment the chairman of the committee and the conferees for the valiant effort which was made to preserve the House position on these various items which were before the conference. I believe an excellent job was done. I believe the House position has been preserved.

The Senate had before it some items in the budget which we did not have.

All in all, I believe the conferees have brought back a bill as near to the House position as they possibly could. As the chairman has said, there are matters here which none of us like. Nevertheless, I believe the conference was a good one and I hope the conference report will be adopted.

Mr. Speaker, this conference report provides large sums for urban renewal. I am concerned in the relationship to the expenditures of these funds to actual needs and the proper protection of private interests.

The Urban Renewal Administration should not consider these liberal appropriations as an invitation to proceed roughshod or ruthlessly against private owners and operators of property not of necessity needed for their purposes.

I have had brought to my attention the fact that in one area consideration is being given to condemn and take valuable income property that, after the taking, shall be used in its present state for the same purposes to which it is put by the present owner. I cannot conceive this to be the purpose or intent of the law.

If a private enterprise, taxpaying venture is to be continued in its present state after being taken by the Urban Renewal Administration, what possible excuse can there be for its inclusion in projects paid for by the American taxpayer?

Mr. Speaker, I have been advised by the Urban Renewal Administration that this is not their objective. However, after this liberal appropriation has been enacted and Congress has adjourned, I would consider it an affront to me, and to the Congress if excuses were found to circumvent the will of this House.

I bring this to the attention of the House, Mr. Speaker, so that all interested parties may know that a careful and vigilant examination will be made of all expenditures of the Urban Renewal Administration and I would suggest that in any case where such property is to be taken that the Congress be advised before there is any final action.

(Mr. BOW asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I yield for a question to the gentleman from New York [Mr. STRATTON].

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] will respond to this question. I appreciate his comments in connection with the reconstruction of the west front. The gentleman read from the conference committee report to the effect that after the survey had been made the plan would be approved by the Commission, as I understand it, and funds would have to be appropriated by the Congress.

Is it the understanding of the gentleman from Ohio that the only way in which the House itself could pass on whether it approved or disapproved a particular proposal for preserving the west front would be either to reject or to approve the requested funds? The approval of a plan itself would be in the hands of a commission rather than the Congress?

Mr. BOW. It is a little difficult for me to answer the gentleman's question. I would have to refer him to someone who knows more about what has been authorized. Many things are authorized in the Congress, and it is difficult

to keep up with all the authorizations.

The point I was making to the gentleman is that the House will have an opportunity, before any of the things the gentleman is talking about could take place, to consider the matter. It will be necessary that there be an appropriation to do this. There is no construction contract here, and not even detailed plans. So before anything could happen it would have to come back to the House for action.

I believe the gentleman would be protected at that time.

The gentleman asked whether the commission could go forward or whether there was an authorization for them to do so.

I am sorry, I must say to the gentleman, that I do not believe I am competent to answer that question.

Mr. STRATTON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND] a member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, I just want the Record to show that amendment No. 66, which appropriates some \$900,000 for two projects, one of them being the Dickey-Lincoln School project, has had a very interesting journey during this session of Congress. I would like to point out to the Members of this House that in the authorization bill that was passed yesterday, the omnibus rivers and harbors bill, there were 144 projects all over this Nation. In the regular appropriation bill which came from the Subcommittee on Public Works of the Committee on Appropriations, on which I serve, the Senate put in 23 of these unauthorized projects. Our committee agreed to 20 of them with the restrictive language that the appropriation would not be effective until the bill was authorized. So the authorization occurred yesterday.

Now let me say this: Of the 23 projects that the Senate said were top priority projects, the Dickey-Lincoln School project was not included. As a result 124 projects, in which I presume 200 Members or better here are interested, will have to wait until next year for their money. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me we have given carte blanche to this particular project, and I do not think we should have done it. I can understand the position of the House conferees here. It is late in the day and we are in the waning days of this session. All of us I think want to go home and so do I. However, I do not think we ought to handle this kind of a project in this way.

I will say what I said yesterday, that is, in the 11 years I have served on this Subcommittee on Public Works of the Committee on Appropriations I have supported these projects all over the Nation. The record will show that my record is probably as good a record as anyone has in this House on these particular projects. The record will show also that no project, no project of this magnitude, has ever been approved in a supplemental bill unless there was great urgency for it. Where is the urgency here? This is not

a flood control project. We have been approving flood control projects in supplementals for years, not pure power projects. However, a project like this, where there is no real urgency for it, is one that we ought not to approve today. I know the facts of life. I have no illusions about it. I do not criticize the House conferees at all. I think they have done a good job.

I have said before and I repeat now that I object to this project at this time because it has not been given sufficient study. It should not have been carried in this supplemental appropriation bill.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND] has worked faithfully and ably through the years on the Public Works Subcommittee on Appropriations. This is a big project. I would have much preferred that it go over for consideration next year. It will go over to next year for the construction money. This action today is not an irrevocable commitment, as I see it. We were confronted with a united wall of support among the Senate conferees who were led by Senator MARGARET CHASE SMITH, of Maine. She was supported very tenaciously by others. It became necessary to come to an agreement, and this what has developed.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to my friend from North Carolina, another valuable member of the committee.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Speaker, I concur in what has been said. I do not serve on the Subcommittee on Public Works, and therefore I knew very little about this project except what I learned in listening to the debate that has occurred on it several times in this Chamber. The parliamentary situation is, however—and I ask the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON], to correct me if I am wrong—that this item is in technical disagreement and it will have to be approved by this body this afternoon. So those who are firm in their opposition to this will have an opportunity, if they care to do so, to ask for a separate vote on this item. Is that not correct?

Mr. MAHON. Yes, when we reach this amendment in the bill.

Mr. JONAS. When we reach amendment No. 66.

Mr. MAHON. In view of the fact that the project has been included, as a package, a compromise, between the two bodies, and in view of the fact that only \$800,000 is provided for initial planning of the project, it seems to me the better part of wisdom to approve the action taken by the conferees and permit this bill to move through this body and the other body and on to the President.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. MAHON. I am glad to yield.

Mr. JONAS. That is the reason why, even though I should be opposed to this item, I do not feel in good conscience that I could repudiate the action of the Congress in which I have participated; and I only made the observation that an opportunity will be presented when we

reach Amendment No. 66 for anyone who cares to do so, to take the required action.

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman.

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I resent the remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts who remarked that tears of a female Member of the other body had bearing on including the Dickey-Lincoln project. I assure him that I voted previously to exclude the project but I did not succumb to emotional speeches of his of yesterday to delete the project.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I have worked with the gentleman from Massachusetts who has served on the Public Works Appropriations Committee, on two separate hitches. I have great confidence in his ability, his sincerity and his integrity and yet I can understand his reluctance to bring this issue before the House at this stage of the proceedings in view of the fact that he is a conferee and that he does feel that overall the House has come out very well with respect to this bill. I do feel strongly that here is one of the chestnuts in this area that those of us who have worked in it over the years appreciate. I do feel that the House should at least express itself in connection with this and, as I understand it, there will be an opportunity for that to be done when amendment No. 66 is offered after the conference report has been approved; is that correct?

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, along with some of the Members of the House, I think the conferees as a whole have done a businesslike and a very good job. However, with particular respect to amendment No. 66, which we are presently discussing, and with respect to the item of \$800,000 that is provided, I believe we must be frank and say that this entering wedge will provide the means to go ahead with the project next year. That is exactly what we will be faced with here from now before the Appropriations Committee. I hope that the Membership is not so naive as to believe that it is not now on its way to the beginning of the \$800,000 appropriation.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I think we should agree that these funds are only for planning for the project. I realize this is the way projects begin. The gentleman from Illinois knows, as do the rest of us, that the Congress can work its own will if it does not wish to pursue the project further.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman from Wisconsin said a few moments ago we will get the opportunity to vote on this matter and to express our own opinion.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BARRETT].

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I just want to ask the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] if the action taken by the conferees on this bill means that we have killed the rent supplements?

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, if I may answer the question of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, I would say to the distinguished gentleman that the action of the conferees did not kill the rent supplement program. As a matter of fact we approved \$450,000 for the use of the Federal Housing Administrator for expenses looking toward implementing the rent subsidy program at a later date. We also approved another item of \$2,185,000 for the office of the Administrator including over \$300,000 specifically tied to making studies and market surveys in connection with the rent supplement program. They should come up with some sound projects and programs and develop some good applications to implement the program.

So, Mr. Speaker, we did not kill the program. We only stood by the position of the House of Representatives, since the House had voted three times recently against funding the program at this time.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Texas will yield further, I assume that what the gentleman from Tennessee is saying now is if in the event the agency comes up with a workable program in the new session of Congress, the money will be very quickly allocated for the rent supplements?

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. If the Members of the House and the gentleman from Pennsylvania will read the report, there is language in the report which says:

Funds for rent supplements are denied at this time without prejudice.

The report goes on to say:

Congress has only recently authorized legislation for this program and the new Department should have more time to develop sound plans and criteria which can be reviewed when funds are sought early next year. These should contemplate that Federal assistance will be used only to implement workable programs developed by communities, or in the absence of this, official plans of community development. Funds used in this way will assist communities for orderly development, consistent with underlying purposes of all housing assistance by the Government.

Let me say that funds for the rent supplement contracts are deferred at this time, without prejudice. When they come back they should have better plans and good applications for us to consider.

I think the House has gone as far as we can at this time in view of the recent House actions rejecting the rent supplement program at this time. We can, and will consider the matter again, early next year.

(Mr. BARRETT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I must express my disappointment over the failure of the conference report to include even a modest fund to launch President Johnson's rent subsidy program. The Senate restored \$12 million and I had hoped that the conferees could accept at least part of that sum.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot recall a subject which has been surrounded by more misunderstanding and misinterpretation. Some of it, of course, has been deliberately created by the opponents of any Federal aid for housing low-income families. But unfortunately some of it has also existed among members who believe in such aid and who for example have been long time supporters of the low rent public housing program.

The rent supplement program has one simple objective—to enable private capital and private enterprise, supplemented by a Federal rent supplement payment, to provide decent housing for poor families who otherwise will be forced to continue to live in slums. Let me stress that again Mr. Speaker. The only persons eligible for the program will be those whose incomes fall below the limit of eligibility for public housing. In addition, these people in need of housing help must be either elderly or handicapped, displaced by governmental action, now living in slum housing, or victims of a natural disaster. How anyone can oppose a modest rent subsidy to help house these unfortunate low-income people is beyond my comprehension.

The opponents have used the question of assets as a red herring to try and defeat the program. Mr. Speaker, the administration has made it crystal clear that the program will be restricted entirely to low income families and to families with very limited assets. These people do not own stocks or bonds. Most of them do not even have any savings, so I urge those who have been misled by exaggerated and distorted arguments about excessive assets to put their fears at rest on this score.

Mr. Speaker, for more than a generation Congress has been struggling to find ways to provide decent shelter for the poor. Our great low rent public housing program has done yeoman work but because of its many restrictions and local conservative opposition only 600,000 units have been built since the program was first authorized in 1937. The imaginative new rent supplement program is a new approach to housing the poor in addition to our low rent public housing program.

The great new feature of the rent supplement program is that it is essentially a private enterprise program. It will enable our homebuilders, our mortgage bankers, our financial institutions, our nonprofit church groups, our labor unions, and our elderly housing sponsors to throw their resources and energy into a new program to provide decent housing for our families of modest income.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot delay this vitally needed program much longer. I

can only hope that in the next few months our colleagues will improve their understanding of the program so that we can see a sizable appropriation for rent supplements in the 2d session of the 89th Congress.

Mr. FOUNTAIN. Mr. Speaker, I note that the Senate committee report on this supplemental appropriation bill contains the statement that it is the committee's intent that review and approval of research contracts used in the NIH cancer program are to be reviewed through the appropriate study sections and advisory councils in the same manner as research grants.

I have examined the law in this connection and I do not find support for this interpretation. Public Law 89-115, which provides the authority for the expenditure of funds for NIH research contracts, contains no such requirement and, in fact, makes no mention of advisory councils. Rather, the authority to approve contracts is vested in the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

I take no position on whether or not advisory council review and approval would be desirable in connection with research activities supported by contract for the accomplishment of specific research objectives of the Public Health Service—the purpose for which the contract authority is intended. This is a matter which should be examined on its merits. However, I wish to point out that the law at present does not appear to make provision for advisory council participation in contract decisions.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I protest again the failure to fund the rent supplement program. The other body voted \$12 million after the House struck out funds on October 14. Now the conferees have eliminated the appropriation. This action is in callous disregard of the ill-housed of the Nation. There are 1.5 million people in New York City residing in substandard housing. In New York City each year there are 100,000 applications for public housing.

We must have a massive low-rent housing program. The Housing Act of 1965 did not begin to meet the need. It limited new public housing construction to 35,000 units per year, a drop in the bucket compared to the need. At the same time the new rent subsidy program as finally drafted applied to families with incomes at the eligibility level for public housing. It offered hope to those trapped in the slums. Now the hopes are dashed by the refusal of the conferees to appropriate even a token amount to get the program underway.

Last summer the rent supplement program was approved as part of the Housing Act of 1965. It was intended to go into effect in this fiscal year. It is deplorable that the conferees are preventing even the minimal start represented by the \$12 million appropriation adopted by the other body.

This Great Society legislation is meaningless without funds. I urge the administration to follow through on this legislation to see that it is implemented for the benefit of millions of Americans living in destitution.

A TRIBUTE TO THE HON. JOHN W. MCCORMACK, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, in the waning hours of this memorable session of Congress, in which so much worthwhile legislation has been enacted into law, we would do well, I believe, to pay our respects to our Speaker: The Honorable JOHN W. MCCORMACK, of Massachusetts' Ninth District.

For in everything we have accomplished over the past few months, there is a trace of the Speaker's handiwork. Indeed, the Speaker can take much credit for all that has occurred in the 89th Congress, to date, and for the spirit of liberal reform emanating from the great mass of our recent legislation.

Everyone familiar with the grand, illustrious career of Speaker MCCORMACK, must recognize that here is a man born and reared among the finest of American traditions, to which he has remained the dedicated servant, to this very day. Everyone familiar with the record of the man also must recognize the fact that in standing staunchly for reform, in so many vital areas, over so long a period of public service, he has exerted as much moral influence on Congress as any man in Washington today.

Exceptional in many ways, he has managed to combine the intellectual and the spiritual with a compelling dedication to public service that has earned for him the affection of thousands, and the respect of all. And as a representative of the people, he has never forgotten the problems of the people.

The childhood of JOHN W. MCCORMACK was one of abject poverty. When a boy of 13 and in the eighth grade, he was required to leave school, following the death of his father, to help support his mother and his two younger brothers. He shined shoes, sold newspapers, and salvaged coal from the railroad yard. Sometimes there was not enough money in the family to pay the rent of less than \$2 a week. Food came often from a "pauper basket" containing mostly fish and potatoes.

Not everyone experiencing poverty in childhood reacts in the same way. Many are embittered. And in their bitterness, some turn to crime. Others, avoiding criminal conduct and achieving success in a lawful manner, nonetheless reject their background, completely, turning against the class from which they came. Not so, however, in the case of JOHN W. MCCORMACK, who responded to the challenge of poverty in the manner of someone to whom challenge was nothing more than the steppingstone to victory. Upon achieving the goals he had established for himself he thereupon set to work in the attempt to ease the burdens of the poor, through political action. And in so doing he has accomplished much.

JOHN MCCORMACK escaped from the status of shoeshine boy and news hawker by way of a job as office boy in a law firm, paying \$4 a week. In the evenings and in his spare time, with his employer's encouragement, the boy read law. And in 1913, at the age of 21, he passed the Massachusetts bar examination.

With this behind him, JOHN McCORMACK became, in short time, a successful trial lawyer, building up a practice that ran to \$25,000 to \$30,000 a year. From there it was but a single step to politics and JOHN McCORMACK took the step, as a man of the people, determined to serve the people.

In 1917 JOHN McCORMACK was elected to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, from which he resigned, in 1918, to enter the Army. Following the war he was elected, in 1920, to the Massachusetts House of Representatives. In 1923 he was elevated to the State senate, and in 1927 became senate floor leader for the Democratic majority. In 1929 he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives from the Massachusetts 12th District, to fill a vacancy. He has been in Congress ever since.

History and the House of Representatives are unlikely soon to accord to another the respect, prestige and influence John McCormack has gained, since assuming the powers of the speakership. This may in part be due, however, to the fact that by the time JOHN McCORMACK became Speaker he already had acquired a name and reputation of considerable renown.

JOHN McCORMACK first attracted national attention in April 1934, when he became chairman of a Special Committee Investigating un-American activities, in which capacity he first displayed to the country his strong, unwavering antipathy for the goals and the policies of international communism. Devoted to the cause of democracy and the free enterprise system, he could not abide the rantings of the Communists. It was therefore with great fervency that he had worked, throughout the depression years, to solve American economic problems along lines in keeping with American traditions.

Under the circumstances, JOHN McCORMACK was among the first to embrace a great many Roosevelt New Deal measures designed to stabilize the economy in the interest of the little people—the small consumer and the small businessman. He voted for the social security law, then regarded as highly controversial; the so-called pump-priming bill of 1938, the tax-the-wealth plan of 1935, the wage-hour law, the Wagner Housing Act, and the regulation of stock exchanges. In every instance he threw his weight to the side of reform, secure in the knowledge that by standing still nothing could be achieved.

For his work in behalf of reform in committee, on the floor of Congress, and in the several election campaigns, wherein the wisdom of his proposals and the charm and power of his personality earned for him a large army of admirers—JOHN McCORMACK was soon to rise to a position of great political consequence. In 1938 he was named chairman of the Democratic caucus, and in 1940, when the late Sam Rayburn, of Texas, became Speaker, JOHN McCORMACK was the choice of President Roosevelt to succeed Rayburn as majority floor leader. He was elected to that post, which he held for 22 years, excepting only those brief moments when the

opposition party controlled the House of Representatives, at which time he became minority leader.

As leader of the majority, JOHN McCORMACK revealed himself a master politician, and a man who never seemed to get tired from overwork. In 1941, aside from helping to drive through the lend-lease bill, he also was required to arrange a compromise between pro-labor Democrats and anti-labor Democrats over the question of pending antistrike legislation. Largely through his efforts, extremists on both sides were controlled and a compromise solution was reached without serious political repercussion.

In the matter of supporting the American cause, in World War II, no political leader exceeded the efforts of JOHN McCORMACK. Nor was anyone more facile in the matter of beating down partisan and erroneous attacks of political nature, against the national leadership.

And as the war drew to a close and the prospect of postwar problems appeared, JOHN McCORMACK spoke out, in the knowledge that economic distress for the world and for the country would fall hardest on the people already hardest pressed—the poor. As he saw it, an important element in the postwar world was the need to so adjust, regulate, and channel our system of private enterprise that mass insecurity would be minimized to the greatest extent possible. He also saw the need for international peacemaking machinery of the kind embodied in the makeup of the United Nations.

As a member of the army that marched with Franklin D. Roosevelt, from the bring of national disaster to the heights of national recovery and the victory in World War II, JOHN McCORMACK became well acquainted with Roosevelt, whom he proclaimed, "the preserver of democracy." He has declared his conviction that Roosevelt will be ranked in history alongside George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. And in his knowledge of Roosevelt he draws upon a long span of personal experience.

The same can be said, for that matter, with respect to JOHN McCORMACK and several other Presidents, including Harry S. Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy, and Lyndon B. Johnson. Although he served under Herbert Hoover as well, JOHN McCORMACK was at that time a very young Congressman and in no position to do much more than say hello to the Commander in Chief. Starting with Roosevelt, however, he acquired sufficient prestige and importance to become the close acquaintance of every President. Truly, his record as a Congressman and majority leader rendered him the logical successor to the great Sam Rayburn as Speaker of the House. For during the same years that Mr. Rayburn was speaker longer than anyone else in history, JOHN McCORMACK was setting a similar record as House majority leader. And as he excelled as majority leader, so he now excels as Speaker. And from the moment he assumed the speakership, JOHN McCORMACK has behaved like a veteran.

The Speaker necessarily fills a triple role. He presides over and heads the

House. He leads his party in the House and is a key legislative and political advisor to the President. And, like all other House Members, he must run for election biennially to represent a congressional district.

As Speaker, JOHN McCORMACK has not acted in the manner of a "czar," but has, instead, endeavored to establish a broad base leadership, or something in the nature of a team operation. That is not to say that he has relinquished authority and responsibility. It is merely that he is not quick to impose his will to end factional disputes or discipline those Democrats in the House who stray from the Democratic Party reservation. Instead, he is inclined to tactfulness, patience, and what might be called the long way around, to influence colleagues and win votes.

Speaker McCORMACK nevertheless has demonstrated that he intends to keep and use the prime powers and prerogatives of his office. He has not stood in the way of either the Democratic steering committee or the Democratic study group. But neither has he permitted these or any other elements to determine his mode of management of the House and the policymaking work of the Speaker and his leadership team, comprised of himself, the majority leader, and the party whip. This "team," incidentally, is the creation of Speaker McCORMACK, and its value is immense, as we have seen over the past session. The team is responsible for sounding out House sentiment on specific bills and issues, and of determining in advance the way that individual Members will vote, prior to launching a drive in behalf of one bill or another. The results of this policy are evident in the abundance of bills passed without difficulty since Speaker McCORMACK assumed his post.

Moreover, in considering the qualities of the Speaker, we must recognize that as a Representative, alone, he has immense responsibilities. His district includes 16 of the 22 wards in Boston. It has a population of almost 400,000, and a voting total in the vicinity of 50,000. From early morning until 6 o'clock or thereafter in the evening, including Saturdays, Speaker McCORMACK is at the Capitol dividing his time and activities between his east front office suite and the Speaker's rooms near the entrance to the House Chamber.

A sad note, so far as the Speakership is concerned, is the fact that JOHN McCORMACK as Speaker cannot—or at least usually does not—engage in debate on the House floor; and that is, indeed, a tragedy, for of all the Members of the House none can be said to exceed the Speaker in the area of argumentative style. His irony, his wit, his sharp tongue, and quickness of mind, render him one of the most interesting and colorful debaters in the history of the House, and the absence of his arguments in these times is altogether regrettable.

The honors bestowed upon Speaker McCORMACK reveal, in part, the extent to which he is revered by his fellow man. In keeping with his distinguished legal background, he has received honorary law degrees from Boston University, Holy

Cross, Boston College, Villanova, Tufts, Providence College, Stonehill College, Georgetown University, Catholic University, Suffolk University, and Staley College. He also holds the Peace Medal of the Third Order of St. Francis. He is a member of the Order of Malta, first class; Knight Commander, Order of St. Gregory the Great, with star. Interested in the welfare of all mankind, the Speaker has been honored not only by his countrymen but also by many millions of people across the sea. He holds today the title of commander, Legion of Honor, Republic of the Philippines; commander, Order of Duarte Sanches Y Mella, Dominican Republic; grand officer, Order of Merito Della Repubblica, Italy; Titular De La Cruz De Aloy Alfaro, Panama; grand commander of the Royal Order of the Phoenix, with star, Greece.

In addition to these honors, the Speaker is a member of the Knights of Columbus and holder of the Bellarmine Medal, Bellarmine College, Louisville, Ky., 1957, and the Cardinal Gibbons Medal, Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C., 1963. And for his work in behalf of civil rights for all Americans he only recently was honored with a citation presented by the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs.

Indeed, the record of Speaker McCORMACK is one of outstanding performance and outstanding recognition. On all problems he has responded with the alacrity of a man who is the willing servant of public duty, and always with that same resourcefulness which never seems to fail him.

He is a great American and has turned in a magnificent record in the Congress of the United States.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Boggs). The question is on the conference report.

The question was taken and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and sixty-one Members are present, not a quorum.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 251, nays 84, not voting 97, as follows:

[Roll No. 380]

YEAS—251

Adair	Bates	Byrne, Pa.
Adams	Beckworth	Cahill
Addabbo	Belcher	Cameron
Anderson, Ill.	Bingham	Carter
Anderson, Tenn.	Boggs	Casey
Annunzio	Boland	Chelf
Arends	Bow	Clancy
Ashley	Brademas	Cleveland
Ayres	Brooks	Clevenger
Baldwin	Brown, Calif.	Cohelan
Bandstra	Broyhill, Va.	Conte
Barrett	Burke	Conyers
	Burton, Calif.	Corbett

Corman	Jennings	Price
Curtin	Joelson	Pucinski
Daddario	Johnson, Calif.	Purcell
Daniels	Johnson, Okla.	Race
Davis, Ga.	Johnson, Pa.	Randall
Dawson	Jones, Ala.	Redlin
de la Garza	Jones, Mo.	Reid, Ill.
Delaney	Karsten	Reid, N.Y.
Dent	Karth	Resnick
Denton	Kastenmeier	Reuss
Dole	Kee	Rhodes, Pa.
Donohue	Keith	Rivers, Alaska
Dow	Kelly	Rodino
Downing	King, Calif.	Rogers, Colo.
Dulski	King, N.Y.	Ronan
Duncan, Oreg.	Kluczynski	Roncalio
Dwyer	Krebs	Rooney, N.Y.
Dyal	Latta	Rooney, Pa.
Edmondson	Leggett	Rosenthal
Edwards, Calif.	Lipscomb	Rostenkowski
Ellsworth	Long, Md.	Roush
Evans, Colo.	Love	Roybal
Everett	McCulloch	Ryan
Evins, Tenn.	McDade	St Germain
Farbstein	McDowell	St. Onge
Farnsley	McEwen	Scheuer
Fascell	McFall	Schneebeil
Flood	McGrath	Schweiker
Flynt	Macdonald	Scott
Foley	Machen	Secrest
Ford, William D.	Mackie	Senner
Fraser	Mahon	Shipley
Friedel	Mailhard	Shriver
Fulton, Pa.	Marsh	Sickles
Gallagher	Mathias	Slack
Garmatz	Matsunaga	Smith, Iowa
Gialmo	May	Smith, N.Y.
Gibbons	Meeds	Springer
Gilbert	Miller	Stafford
Gilligan	Minish	Stalbaum
Gonzalez	Mink	Stanton
Grabowski	Minshall	Steed
Gray	Moeller	Stephens
Green, Oreg.	Monagan	Stratton
Green, Pa.	Moore	Stubblefield
Greigg	Moorhead	Sullivan
Grider	Morris	Sweeney
Griffiths	Morrison	Teague, Tex.
Gubser	Morse	Trimble
Hagan, Ga.	Moss	Tupper
Hagen, Calif.	Murphy, Ill.	Tuten
Halleck	Murphy, N.Y.	Udall
Halpern	Natcher	Ullman
Hamilton	Nedzi	Van Deerlin
Hanna	Nix	Vivian
Hansen, Iowa	O'Brien	Walker, N. Mex.
Hardy	O'Hara, Ill.	Watkins
Harris	O'Hara, Mich.	Watts
Harsha	Olsen, Mont.	Weltner
Hathaway	O'Neill, Mass.	Whalley
Hechler	Ottinger	White, Idaho
Helstoski	Patman	White, Tex.
Hicks	Patten	Whitten
Holland	Pelly	Wilson, Bob
Horton	Pepper	Wilson,
Howard	Perkins	Charles H.
Huot	Philbin	Wolff
Ichord	Pickle	Wylder
Irwin	Pike	Yates
Jacobs	Pirnie	Zablocki
Jarman	Poage	
	Powell	

NAYS—84

Abernethy	Findley	Morton
Ashbrook	Fisher	Nelsen
Ashmore	Fountain	Passman
Battin	Gathings	Poff
Bennett	Gettys	Quillen
Betts	Goodell	Rhodes, Ariz.
Brock	Griffin	Rivers, S.C.
Broomfield	Gross	Rogers, Fla.
Broyhill, N.C.	Grover	Rogers, Tex.
Burleson	Gurney	Rumsfeld
Burton, Utah	Haley	Satterfield
Byrnes, Wis.	Hall	Saylor
Cederberg	Hansen, Idaho	Selden
Chamberlain	Harvey, Ind.	Sikes
Clawson, Del.	Harvey, Mich.	Skubitz
Collier	Henderson	Smith, Calif.
Colmer	Herlong	Smith, Va.
Cramer	Hutchinson	Taylor
Cunningham	Jonas	Teague, Calif.
Curtis	Kornegay	Thomson, Wis.
Dague	Kunkel	Todd
Davis, Wis.	Langen	Tuck
Derwinski	Lennon	Utt
Devine	Long, La.	Waggonner
Dickinson	McClary	Walker, Miss.
Dowdy	McMillan	Whitener
Duncan, Tenn.	Mills	Williams
Erlenborn	Mize	Younger

NOT VOTING—97

Abbitt	Edwards, La.	Michel
Albert	Fallon	Morgan
Andrews,	Farnum	Mosher
George W.	Felghan	Multer
Andrews,	Fino	Murray
Glenn	Fogarty	O'Konski
Andrews,	Ford, Gerald R.	Olson, Minn.
N. Dak.	Frelinghuysen	O'Neal, Ga.
Aspinall	Fulton, Tenn.	Pool
Baring	Fuqua	Quie
Bell	Hanley	Relfel
Berry	Hansen, Wash.	Reinecke
Blatnik	Hawkins	Roberts
Bolling	Hays	Robison
Bolton	Hébert	Roudebush
Bonner	Holifield	Schisler
Bray	Hosmer	Schmidhauser
Buchanan	Hull	Sisk
Cabell	Hungate	Staggers
Callan	Keogh	Talcott
Callaway	King, Utah	Tenzer
Carey	Kirwan	Thomas
Celler	Laird	Thompson, N.J.
Clark	Landrum	Thompson, Tex.
Clausen,	Lindsay	Toll
Don H.	McCarthy	Tunney
Conable	McVicker	Vanik
Cooley	MacGregor	Vigorito
Craley	Mackay	Watson
Culver	Madden	Widnall
Diggs	Martin, Ala.	Willis
Dingell	Martin, Mass.	Wright
Dorn	Martin, Nebr.	Wyatt
Edwards, Ala.	Matthews	Young

So the conference report was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Keogh for, with Mr. Fuqua against.
 Mr. Kirwan for, with Mr. Dorn against.
 Mr. Laird for, with Mr. Bray against.
 Mr. Albert for, with Mr. O'Neal of Georgia against.
 Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. MacGregor against.
 Mr. Gerald R. Ford for, with Mr. Murray against.
 Mr. Fogarty for, with Mr. Roudebush against.
 Mr. Widnall for, with Mr. Matthews against.
 Mr. Martin of Nebraska for, with Mr. Watson against.
 Mr. Robison for, with Mr. Berry against.
 Mr. Frelinghuysen for, with Mr. Talcott against.
 Mr. Conable for, with Mr. Martin of Alabama against.
 Mr. Staggers for, with Mr. Sikes against.
 Mr. Fino for, with Mr. Glenn Andrews against.
 Mr. Martin of Massachusetts for, with Mr. Quie against.
 Mr. Lindsay for, with Mr. Edwards of Alabama against.
 Mr. Don H. Clausen for, with Mr. Michel against.
 Mr. Andrews of North Dakota for, with Mr. Buchanan against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Hollifield with Mr. Hosmer.
 Mr. Schmidhauser with Mr. George W. Andrews.
 Mr. King of Utah with Mr. Wyatt.
 Mr. Celler with Mr. Mosher.
 Mr. McVicker with Mr. Willis.
 Mr. Madden with Mr. O'Konski.
 Mr. Tunney with Mr. Reinecke.
 Mr. Vanik with Mr. Staggers.
 Mr. Tenzer with Mr. Craley.
 Mr. Sisk with Mr. Bell.
 Mr. Cooley with Mr. Callaway.
 Mr. Bonner with Mrs. Bolton.
 Mr. Hull with Mr. Cabell.
 Mr. Hungate with Mr. Callan.
 Mr. Aspinall with Mr. Clark.
 Mr. Abbitt with Mr. Edwards of Louisiana.
 Mr. Hays with Mr. Farnum.
 Mr. Morgan with Mr. Mackay.
 Mr. Wright with Mr. Schisler.
 Mr. Vigorito with Mr. Pool.

Mr. Fallon with Mr. Hanley.
Mr. Blatnik with Mr. Hawkins.
Mr. Landrum with Mr. Baring.
Mr. Feighan with Mr. McCarthy.
Mr. Young with Mr. Fulton of Tennessee.
Mr. Thompson of New Jersey with Mr. Toll.

Mr. Multer with Mr. Diggs.
Mrs. Hansen of Washington with Mr. Roberts.

Mr. Thomas with Mr. Carey.
Mr. Dingell with Mr. Culver.
Mr. Thompson of Texas with Mr. Olson of Minnesota.

Messrs. ROGERS of Texas, COLLIER, BYRNES of Wisconsin, and MIZE changed their votes from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment numbered 14: Page 9, line 3, strike out "\$26,975,000" and insert "\$36,000,000, to remain available until expended."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert: "\$26,975,000, to remain available until expended."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment numbered 18: Page 10, line 14, insert:

"Natural Disaster Study

"For necessary expenses to enable the Administrator to conduct studies with respect to methods of helping to provide financial assistance to victims of natural disasters, as authorized by law, \$1,600,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 408, 89th Congress, or similar legislation."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$1,600,000" named in said amendment, insert "\$1,000,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment numbered 29: Page 17, line 15, insert:

"DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

"Office of the Secretary

"Federal Contract Compliance Program

"For expenses necessary to carry out the functions of the Department of Labor under Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, including service as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$444,000."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment numbered 30: Page 19, insert:

"Higher Educational Activities

"For grants, contracts, payments, and advances under titles I, III, IV (except payments under parts C and D), V and VI of the Higher Education Act of 1965, and for grants under part C of title I of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended, \$173,200,000, of which \$10,000,000 shall be for grants and contracts for college and university extension education under title I of the Higher Education Act of 1965, \$5,000,000 shall be for the purposes of title III, \$60,000,000 shall be for programs under part A of title IV of that Act, \$10,000,000 shall be for loan insurance programs under part B of title IV of that Act of which \$2,500,000 for the student loan insurance fund and interest payments shall remain available until expended and \$7,500,000 for advances shall remain available until June 30, 1968, \$15,000,000 shall be for the purposes of title VI of the Act, and \$40,000,000 shall be for grants for college work-study programs under part C of title I of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H.R. 9567, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation: *Provided*, That in administering the appropriation included in the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1966, related to elementary and secondary educational activities, the amount authorized to be appropriated by title II of the authorizing Act shall be deemed to include amending provisions contained in section 6 of H.R. 9022, Eighty-ninth Congress."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum "\$173,200,000" named in said amendment, insert "\$160,000,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment numbered 31: Page 20, line 7, insert:

"Salaries and Expenses

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' \$2,935,000, of which not to exceed \$100,000 shall be for the National Advisory Committee on Education of the Deaf, and not to exceed \$100,000 shall be for the National Conference on Education of the Deaf: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H.R. 9567, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment numbered 33: Page 20, line 16, insert the following:

"Grants to States

"For an additional amount for 'Grants to States', including grants to public and other nonprofit agencies, institutions and organizations, \$8,310,000, of which \$500,000 is for grants to States for vocational rehabilitation services under section 2 of said Act; \$5,000,000, which shall remain available for the periods specified in section 1(3) of said Act, is for grants for planning for the development of comprehensive vocational rehabilitation programs, and for grants for planning, preparing for, and initiating special programs to expand vocational rehabilitation services, as authorized by section 4(a)(2) of said Act; \$1,500,000, which shall remain available for the period specified in section 14(i) of said Act, is for grants with respect to workshops and rehabilitation facilities as authorized by section 14 of said Act; and \$1,310,000 is for grants to workshops for improvement projects under section 15(b) of said Act: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H.R. 8310, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment numbered 34: Page 21, line 10, insert:

"RESEARCH AND TRAINING

"For an additional amount for 'Research and training', \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H.R. 8310, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment numbered 36: Page 21, line 21, insert:

"Salaries and Expenses

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$390,000, together with not to exceed \$115,000 to be transferred from the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund, as provided in section 222(d)(5) of the Social Security Act, as amended: *Provided*, That the amount appropriated by this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H.R. 8310, Eighty-ninth Congress or similar legislation."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment numbered 38: Page 23, line 3, insert "For an additional amount for 'Community health practice and research', \$24,000,000, of which \$3,000,000 shall be for carrying out section 310 of the Public Health Service Act, \$9,000,000 for carrying out section 314(c) of the Act with respect to home health service programs, \$1,000,000 for carrying out section 314(c) of the Act with respect to grants to schools of public health, and \$11,000,000 for carrying out parts C, E, and F of title VII of the Act and of which \$200,000 shall be available for scholarship grants to eligible schools for award to first-year students in the current academic year only; together with \$2,100,000 to be transferred, as authorized by section 201(g)(1) of the Social Security Act, from any one or all of the trust funds referred to therein and to be expended for functions delegated to the Surgeon General by the Secretary under title XVIII of the Social Security Act: *Provided*, That the sums appropriated for carrying out parts C, E, and F of title VII of the Public Health Service Act shall be available only upon enactment of H.R. 3141, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment numbered 39: Page 23, line 23, insert "Grants and payments for the next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after March 31 of the current fiscal year, grants and payments under part F of title VII of the Public Health Service Act for the next succeeding fiscal year such sums as may be necessary, and the obligations incurred and expenditures made hereunder shall be charged to the appropriation for that purpose for such fiscal year."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment numbered 48: Page 27, line 10, insert:

"Assistance for Repatriated United States Nationals

"For an additional amount for 'Assistance for repatriated United States nationals', \$120,000, of which \$40,000 shall be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C.

665), only to the extent necessary to provide for requirements not anticipated in the budget estimates."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment numbered 53: Page 29, line 16, insert "not less than \$10,000,000 to carry out the purposes of section 205(d) of title II, and"

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert "not more than \$10,000,000 to carry out the purposes of section 205(d) of title II, in the discretion of the Director, and"

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment numbered 55: Page 30, line 18, insert

"*Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be available for any grant until the Director has determined that the grantee is qualified to administer the funds and programs involved in the proposed grant."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment numbered 56: Page 30, line 23, insert: "*Provided further*, That all grant agreements shall provide that the General Accounting Office shall have access to the records of the grantee which bear exclusively upon the Federal grant."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment numbered 60: Page 31, line 12, insert:

"CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE
"Miscellaneous items

"For an additional amount for 'Miscellaneous items', \$225,000.

"For an additional amount for 'Miscellaneous items', fiscal year 1965, \$200,000, to

be derived by transfer from the appropriation 'Salaries, officers and employees, Senate', fiscal year 1965."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment numbered 62: Page 33, line 17, insert:

"Senate Office Buildings

"For an additional amount for 'Senate Office Buildings' \$405,000, to remain available until expended."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment numbered 63: Page 34, line 1, insert:

"The paragraph contained in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1960 (73 Stat. 407) which read 'Hereafter, the Architect of the Capitol is authorized, without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to fix the compensation of one position under the appropriation "Senate Office Buildings" at a basic rate of \$7,020 per annum' is hereby amended by striking out the amount \$7,020 and inserting in lieu thereof the amount \$7,700."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 66: On page 35, line 12, insert:

"Construction, general

"For an additional amount for 'Construction, general', \$1,950,000; *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available only upon enactment of S. 2300, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 66 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

"In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert: '\$900,000'."

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the chairman of the

Appropriations Committee and the chairman of the House conferees yielding to me so that I might explain to the House the basis upon which I believe this motion should be rejected.

There are two very good reasons for it. One of them is that this is a very questionable project upon its merits; the other is the manner in which this project and this matter comes to us at this time. Many times we have gone to conference on the regular public works appropriation bills and have hammered out agreements on the basis of give and take, which has occurred with respect to the public works appropriation bill so recently approved here in this House.

It always seemed to me unfair, and this is the position which I took when I found myself as chairman of the conferees on the public works appropriation bill a number of years ago, so I am taking a position completely consistent with that position. This project recently authorized comes in a supplemental appropriation bill that has come in through the backdoor. It represents an unfairness to every Member of this body because it comes by reason of an afterthought appropriation over in the other body. That is exactly what has occurred with reference to this.

I am not going to belabor that point. You have heard much about this Dickey-Lincoln proposition, so you do not care to hear more about it during this session. But this is the crux of this matter and it is on that basis I hope the motion will be voted down in order that I might submit for your consideration a motion that the House insist on its disagreement to the amendment No. 66.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, this project has been discussed before, even as recently as yesterday. Frequently in the past, public works appropriation bills have contained funds for recently approved projects. This is not breaking precedent in that regard. In the recently approved appropriation bill for public works there were some recently authorized projects. It is true that this is a rather large project. It is very controversial and I have opposed the project myself in the past, as the gentleman knows, and others have opposed it. But this is a part of an effort to come to an agreement on a very controversial bill, and under these circumstances certainly those of us on the conference committee must insist on the action taken by the conferees.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I merely wish to point out that amendment No. 66 not only applies to the project being discussed but also applies to a project in the State of West Virginia.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman is correct. There is an additional project in this amendment.

Mr. TUPPER. Mr. Speaker, it appears that a great many Members have recently become experts upon the power needs of the State of Maine, and hydroelectric power development in general.

I am not a suspicious man by nature, but I would hazard a guess that the screams of the special interest groups over authorization of the Dickey project have been unusually loud and their tears copious.

The \$800,000 appropriation contained in the supplemental appropriations conference report will provide for planning by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers so that this preliminary work can commence prior to the next fiscal year. The money will be used for soil and foundation exploration, aerial and ground surveys, hydrology and power studies, and site development.

I would say to my fellow Republicans that our party has always subscribed to the philosophy that the Federal Government should intervene only when it is demonstrated that the private sector is unable to do the job as well.

In the case of the Dickey project, let me say that the private power companies have not been either able or willing to give our State power at a price our citizens or our industries can afford. They have not been either able or willing to reduce rates meaningfully so that our State could compete for its fair share of the Nation's prosperity.

And gentlemen, I speak for every major Republican officeholder in my State when I make this statement.

I say to my Republican colleagues, "Help the State of Maine, and do not further diminish the influence of our party in the Pine Tree State."

We in Maine do hope that more of our friends in other New England States will commence to help us obtain our goals. They are fair and just.

In 1820 Maine separated from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and one of the reasons was that the mother State persisted in looking at our people as "country cousins." I implore them not to again seek to relegate Maine to a status something less than they enjoy.

To all Members of the House I urge an affirmative vote for acceptance of the supplemental appropriations conference report for 1966.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Boggs). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin), there were—ayes 105, noes, 95.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 165, nays 162, answered "present" 1, not voting 105, as follows:

[Roll No. 381]

YEAS—165

Adams	Burton, Calif.	Dyal
Addabbo	Byrne, Pa.	Edmondson
Anderson,	Cameron	Edwards, Calif.
Tenn.	Carter	Evans, Colo.
Annunzio	Clevenger	Everett
Ashley	Cohelan	Evins, Tenn.
Bandstra	Conyers	Farbstien
Barrett	Corman	Farnsley
Beckworth	Daniels	Fascell
Bennett	Davis, Ga.	Flynt
Bingham	Dawson	Foley
Boggs	de la Garza	Ford,
Brademas	Deaney	William D.
Brooks	Dow	Fraser
Brown, Calif.	Duncan, Oreg.	Friedel

Gallagher	McDowell	Rogers, Fla.
Gathings	McFall	Ronan
Gibbons	McGrath	Roncallo
Gilbert	Macdonald	Rooney, N.Y.
Gilligan	Machen	Rosenthal
Gonzalez	Mackie	Rostenkowski
Green, Oreg.	Madden	Roush
Green, Pa.	Mahon	Roybal
Grelgg	Matsunaga	Ryan
Grider	Meeds	St Germain
Hagan, Ga.	Miller	Scheuer
Hagen, Calif.	Mills	Senner
Halpern	Minish	Sickies
Hamilton	Mink	Slack
Hanna	Morrison	Smith, Iowa
Hansen, Iowa	Moss	Stafford
Harris	Murphy, Ill.	Stalbaum
Hathaway	Murphy, N.Y.	Stephens
Hechler	Murray	Stratton
Helstoski	Nix	Sullivan
Hicks	O'Hara, Ill.	Sweeney
Holland	O'Hara, Mich.	Teague, Tex.
Howard	Olsen, Mont.	Todd
Huot	Passman	Trimble
Jacobs	Patman	Tupper
Joeison	Patten	Tuten
Johnson, Calif.	Pepper	Udail
Johnson, Okla.	Pickle	Ullman
Jones, Ala.	Poage	Van Deerin
Jones, Mo.	Poel	Waggonner
Karsten	Powell	Walker, N. Mex.
Karh	Price	Weltner
Kastenmeier	Pucinski	White, Idaho
Kelly	Purcell	White, Tex.
King, Calif.	Race	Whitten
Kiuczynski	Redlin	Willis
Krebs	Resnick	Wilson,
Leggett	Reuss	Charles H.
Long, La.	Rivers, Alaska	Wolff
Long, Md.	Rodino	Yates
Love	Rogers, Colo.	Zablocki

NAYS—162

Abernethy	Fisher	Moore
Adair	Flood	Moorhead
Anderson, Ill.	Fountain	Morris
Arends	Fulton, Pa.	Morse
Ashbrook	Gettys	Morton
Ashmore	Glaimo	Natcher
Ayres	Goodell	Nedzi
Baldwin	Grabowski	Nelsen
Bates	Gray	O'Brien
Battin	Griffin	O'Neill, Mass.
Beicher	Griffiths	Pelly
Betts	Gross	Perkins
Boiland	Grover	Philbin
Bow	Gubser	Pike
Brock	Gurney	Pirnie
Broomfield	Haley	Poff
Broyhill, N.C.	Hall	Quillen
Broyhill, Va.	Hallick	Randall
Buchanan	Hansen, Idaho	Reid, Ill.
Burke	Hardy	Relnecke
Burleson	Harsha	Rhodes, Ariz.
Burton, Utah	Harvey, Ind.	Rogers, Tex.
Byrnes, Wis.	Harvey, Mich.	Rumsfeld
Cahlii	Henderson	Satterfield
Casey	Herlong	St. Onge
Cederberg	Horton	Saylor
Chamberlain	Hutchinson	Schneebeli
Ciancy	Ichord	Schweiker
Claawson, Del	Irwin	Secrest
Cleveland	Jarman	Seiden
Collier	Jennings	Shriver
Colmer	Johnson, Pa.	Skubitz
Conte	Jonas	Smith, Calif.
Corbett	Kelth	Smith, N.Y.
Cramer	King, N.Y.	Smith, Va.
Cunningham	Kornegay	Springer
Curtin	Kunkel	Stanton
Curtis	Langen	Steed
Daddario	Latta	Stubblefield
Dague	Lennon	Taylor
Davls, Wis.	Lipscomb	Teague, Calif.
Denton	McClary	Thomson, Wis.
Derwinski	McCulloch	Tuck
Devine	McDade	Utt
Dickinson	McEwen	Walker, Miss.
Doie	McMillan	Watkins
Donohue	Maliliard	Watts
Dowdy	Marsh	Whalley
Downing	Mathias	Whitener
Dulski	May	Williams
Duncan, Tenn.	Minshall	Wilson, Bob
Dwyer	Mize	Wyatt
Erlenborn	Moeller	Wyder
Findley	Monagan	Younger

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Vivian

NOT VOTING—105

Abbitt	Andrews,	Aspinall
Albert	Glenn	Baring
Andrews,	Andrews,	Beil
George W.	N. Dak.	Berry

Blatnik	Fulton, Tenn.	Olson, Minn.
Bolling	Fuqua	O'Neal, Ga.
Bolton	Garmatz	Ottlinger
Bonner	Hanley	Quie
Bray	Hansen, Wash.	Reid, N.Y.
Cabell	Hawkins	Reifel
Callan	Hays	Rhodes, Pa.
Callaway	Hébert	Rivers, S.C.
Carey	Holifield	Roberts
Celler	Hosmer	Robison
Chelf	Hull	Rooney, Pa.
Clark	Hungate	Roudebush
Clausen,	Kee	Schisler
Don H.	Keogh	Schmidhauser
Conable	King, Utah	Scott
Cooley	Kirwan	Shipley
Craley	Laird	Sikes
Culver	Landrum	Sisk
Dent	Lindsay	Staggers
Diggs	McCarthy	Talcott
Dingell	McVicker	Tenzer
Dorn	MacGregor	Thomas
Edwards, Ala.	Mackay	Thompson, N.J.
Edwards, La.	Martin, Ala.	Thompson, Tex.
Ellsworth	Martin, Mass.	Toll
Fallon	Martin, Nebr.	Tunney
Farnum	Matthews	Vanik
Feighan	Michel	Vigorito
Fino	Morgan	Watson
Fogarty	Mosher	Widnall
Ford, Gerald R.	Multer	Wright
Frelinghuysen	O'Konski	Young

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mrs. Hansen for, with Mr. Vivian against.
 Mr. Kirwan for, with Mr. Chelf against.
 Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Bray against.
 Mr. Fogarty for, with Mr. Sikes against.
 Mr. Lindsay for, with Mr. Hosmer against.
 Mr. Reid of New York for, with Mr. Andrews of North Dakota against.
 Mr. Martin of Massachusetts for, with Mr. Berry against.
 Mr. Multer for, with Mr. Widnall against.
 Mr. Morgan for, with Mr. Watson against.
 Mr. Fallon for, with Mr. Roudebush against.
 Mr. Garmatz for, with Mr. Reifel against.
 Mr. Carey for, with Mr. Martin of Nebraska against.
 Mr. Aspinall for, with Mr. MacGregor against.
 Mr. Holifield for, with Mr. Laird against.
 Mr. Keogh for, with Mr. Gerald R. Ford against.
 Mr. Staggers for, with Mr. Talcott against.
 Mr. Tenzer for, with Mr. Michel against.
 Mr. Thompson of New Jersey for, with Mr. Fino against.
 Mr. Toll for, with Mr. Don H. Clausen against.
 Mr. Tunney for, with Mr. Conable against.
 Mr. Albert for, with Mr. Quie against.
 Mr. Blatnik for, with Mr. Dorn against.
 Mr. Celler for, with Mr. Bell against.
 Mr. Dent for, with Mr. Ellsworth against.
 Mr. Mackay for, with Mr. Robison against.
 Mr. Hungate for, with Mr. Edwards of Alabama against.
 Mr. Vanik for, with Mr. Glenn Andrews against.
 Mr. Culver for, with Mr. Martin of Alabama against.
 Mr. Farnum for, with Mr. Frelinghuysen against.
 Mr. Hanley for, with Mr. Roberts against.
 Mr. Fulton of Tennessee for, with Mrs. Bolton against.
 Mr. Edwards of Louisiana for, with Mr. Mosher against.
 Mr. Cabell for, with Mr. Scott against.
 Mr. Schisler for, with Mr. Bonner against.
 Mr. Hawkins for, with Mr. Clark against.

For this day:
 Mr. Abbutt with Mr. Baring.
 Mr. Cooley with Mr. Callaway.
 Mr. Feighan with Mr. Fuqua.
 Mr. Rivers of South Carolina with Mr. O'Neal of Georgia.
 Mr. Diggs with Mr. Vigorito.
 Mr. McCarthy with Mr. Rhodes of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Landrum with Mr. Kee.
 Mr. Matthews with Mr. Ottlinger.
 Mr. Wright with Mr. Olson of Minnesota.
 Mr. Young with Mr. Sisk.
 Mr. Thompson of Texas with Mr. McVicker.
 Mr. Hays with Mr. Shipley.
 Mr. Craley with Mr. George W. Andrews.
 Mr. Hull with Mr. Rooney of Pennsylvania.
 Mr. Callan with Mr. Schmidhauser.

Mr. HOLLAND changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. VIVIAN. Mr. Speaker, I have a live pair with the gentlewoman from Washington [Mrs. HANSEN]. If she were present she would have voted "yea." I voted "nay." I withdraw my vote and vote "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment numbered 70: Page 36, line 19, insert:

"INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

"Facilities for International Pacific Halibut Commission

"For provision of office and other facilities necessary for carrying out the Northern Pacific Halibut Act, as amended, \$500,000, to remain available until expended."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 70 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment numbered 78: Page 41, line 9, insert:

"HEMISFAIR 1968 EXPOSITION

"For expenses necessary for planning the extent of participation by the United States in HemisFair 1968, as authorized by law, \$125,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H.R. 9247, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 78 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment numbered 80: Page 41, line 16, insert:

"CONTROL OF OUTDOOR ADVERTISING AND JUNKYARDS

"For control of outdoor advertising and junkyards, as authorized by the Highway Beautification Act of 1965, including payments to the States, \$10,000,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 2084, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment

of the Senate numbered 80 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment numbered 81: Page 42, line 5, insert:

"LANDSCAPING AND SCENIC ENHANCEMENT

"For carrying out the provisions of title 23, United States Code, section 319, as amended by the Highway Beautification Act of 1965, \$60,000,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 2084, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 81 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment numbered 82: Page 42, line 12, insert:

"ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, HIGHWAY BEAUTIFICATION

"For necessary administrative expenses for carrying out the provisions of the Highway Beautification Act of 1965, \$750,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 2084, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 82 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment numbered 83: Page 42, line 19, insert:

"HIGHWAY SAFETY

"For necessary expenses for carrying out the provisions of title 23, United States Code, section 135, \$290,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 2084, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 83 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment numbered 84. Page 43, line 15, insert:

"REVOLVING FUND

"For additional capital for the revolving fund authorized by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be available without fiscal year limitation, \$84,000,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of authorizing legislation."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 84 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment numbered 85. Page 43, line 21, insert:

"SOUTHEAST HURRICANE DISASTER

"For expenses necessary to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the Southeast Hurricane Disaster Relief Act of 1965, such amount as may be necessary but not to exceed \$70,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of authorizing legislation."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 85 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

"In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert: '\$35,000,000.'"

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment numbered 89. Page 46, line 6, insert:

"SEC. 1202. The appropriations, authorizations, and authority with respect thereto in this Act shall be available from July 1, 1965, for the purposes provided in such appropriations, authorizations, and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1965, and the date of enactment of this Act in anticipation of such appropriations, authorizations, and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms hereof, and the terms of Public Law 89-58, Eighty-ninth Congress, as amended."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 89 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the conference report and on the several motions was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who spoke on the conference report and on the various and sundry motions may be permitted to revise and extend their remarks, and that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

RESIGNATION FROM COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House the following resignation from a committee:

OCTOBER 21, 1965.

HON. JOHN W. MCCORMACK,
Speaker of the House,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I herewith tender my resignation from the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Very sincerely yours,

CHARLES H. WILSON.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation will be accepted.

There was no objection.

ELECTION OF CHARLES H. WILSON TO BE A MEMBER OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

Mr. KING of California. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 620) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That CHARLES H. WILSON, of California, be, and he is hereby, elected a member of the standing committee of the House of Representatives on Post Office and Civil Service.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 168) to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide increases in the rates of disability compensation, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1201)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill (H.R. 168) to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide increases in the rates of disability compensation, and for other purposes, having met after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 6 and 11.

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5, 7, 9, 10, and 12, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the Senate amendment numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the action proposed by Senate amendment numbered 8, as amended by the House, strike out line 1 on page 9 of the House engrossed bill and all that follows down through line 12 on page 11, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 6. (a) Chapter 73 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"§ 4116. Defense of certain malpractice and negligence suits

"(a) The remedy by suit against the United States as provided by section 1346(b) of title 28 for damages for personal injury, including death, allegedly arising from malpractice or negligence of a physician, dentist, nurse, pharmacist, or paramedical (for example, medical and dental technicians,

nursing assistants, and therapists) or other supporting personnel in furnishing medical care or treatment while in the exercise of his duties in or for the Department of Medicine and Surgery shall hereafter be exclusive of any other civil action or proceeding by reason of the same subject matter against such physician, dentist, nurse, pharmacist, or paramedical or other supporting personnel (or his estate) whose act or omission gave rise to such claim.

"(b) The Attorney General shall defend any civil action or proceeding brought in any court against any person referred to in subsection (a) of this section (or his estate) for any such damage or injury. Any such person against whom such civil action or proceeding is brought shall deliver within such time after date of service or knowledge of service as determined by the Attorney General, all process served upon him or an attested true copy thereof to his immediate superior or to whomever was designated by the Administrator to receive such papers and such person shall promptly furnish copies of the pleading and process therein to the United States attorney for the district embracing the place wherein the proceeding is brought, to the Attorney General, and to the Administrator.

"(c) Upon a certification by the Attorney General that the defendant was acting in the scope of his employment in or for the Department of Medicine and Surgery at the time of the incident out of which the suit arose, any such civil action or proceeding commenced in a State court shall be removed without bond at any time before trial by the Attorney General to the district court of the United States of the district and division embracing the place wherein it is pending and the proceeding deemed a tort action brought against the United States under the provisions of title 28 and all references thereto. Should a United States district court determine on a hearing on a motion to remand held before a trial on the merit that the case so removed is one in which a remedy by suit within the meaning of subsection (a) of this section is not available against the United States, the case shall be remanded to the State court.

"(d) The Attorney General may compromise or settle any claim asserted in such civil action or proceeding in the manner provided in section 2677 of title 28, and with the same effect."

"(b) The analysis of chapter 73 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"4116. Defense of certain malpractice and negligence suits."

"(c) The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the first day of the first calendar month which begins more than one hundred and eighty days after the date of enactment of this Act, but, in the case of an act or omission which occurred before such effective date, such amendments shall apply only if no suit or civil action has been commenced before such effective date with respect to such act or omission."

And the House agree to the same.

OLIN E. TEAGUE,
W. J. BRYAN DORN,
JAMES A. HALEY,
E. ROSS ADAIR,
WILLIAM H. AYRES,

Managers on the Part of the House.

HARRY F. BYRD,
RUSSELL B. LONG,
GEORGE SMATHERS,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
FRANK CARLSON,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of

the two Houses on the bill (H.R. 168) to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide increases in the rates of disability compensation, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The amendment of the Senate numbered 8 struck from the House bill all of section 8 which would have provided for defense by the United States of certain malpractice and negligence suits against physicians, dentists, and nurses in the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration for their acts or omissions while in the exercise of their duties. The House amendment to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8 would have restored that section with a change in the section number.

Under the conference agreement the section has been restored to the bill as section 6 and additional personnel carrying out duties in and for the Department of Medicine and Surgery are brought within the group made eligible to have the United States defend malpractice and negligence suits arising out of their acts or omissions occurring while in the exercise of their duties.

The Senate receded from its amendments numbered 6 and 11 and receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5, 7, 9, 10, and 12.

On October 19, 1965, the House concurred in amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and 13.

OLIN E. TEAGUE,
W. J. BRYAN DORN,
JAMES A. HALEY,
E. ROSS ADAIR,
W. J. BRYAN DORN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

INCREASES IN RATES OF DISABILITY COMPENSATION

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report on the bill (H.R. 168) to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide increases in the rates of disability compensation, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this bill passed the House with a vote of 348 to nothing. There was little disagreement between the two Houses. The conference report was unanimous.

Unless there are questions by Members, I intend to yield to the gentleman from Indiana and then move the previous question.

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, I should like to ask the gentleman from Texas to give us a brief explanation to refresh the recollection of Members upon this bill.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this bill would provide a 10-percent increase to all service connected veterans. The cost of the bill would be approximately \$178 million. That is by far the most important part of the bill.

I am happy to report to the House that this is a unanimous report and that in essence the position of the House has been fully supported, and the action which the House took on Tuesday is practically identical with the conference report recommended for your approval today.

The major items in dispute; namely, the question of a windfall to certain veterans or widows who are receiving pension in connection with social security; the extension of the Veterans' Preference Act to an additional category; the inclusion of the specific language of 125,000 hospital beds and 4,000 additional nursing home care beds in the Veterans' Administration medical system; provision for malpractice insurance for certain professional personnel in the Veterans' Administration medical system; were all resolved favorably, and I am happy to recommend the adoption of this report.

The American Legion has supported the action of the conferee. I have received the following telegram from the National Commander of the American Legion:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Congressman OLIN E. TEAGUE,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

The American Legion is pleased to learn that conference committee will meet today on H.R. 168. Prompt action by this committee is a constructive and responsible effort to provide relief for the nearly 2 million service disabled veterans of this Nation. Our main concern is that nothing delay the increase in compensation to these needy veterans. Beyond that the Legion strongly supports the provision to make statutory the authorization of 125,000 VA hospital beds. With respect to the language providing relief for certain individuals on the pension rolls we recognize the difficult problem faced by the Congress. The chairman of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee has given assurance that the entire matter of pension income limitations will be reviewed next session. We hope that at that time action will be taken to provide a lasting remedy not only for pensioners adversely affected by increases in social security payments but also for all persons adversely affected by increases in other retirement type income.

L. ELTON JAMES,

National Commander, the American Legion.

Mr. Speaker, I have received the following telegram from the legislative director of the DAV:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

October 20, 1965.

Congressman OLIN TEAGUE,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

In view of your appointment as a conferee to consider H.R. 168 we wish to advise that the Disabled American Veterans takes strong exception to the Curtis pension amendment. The pension amendment is patently unfair since it gives no consideration to those veterans whose income is derived from sources other than social security. This is so despite the fact that these veterans may have the same degree of disability, the same income level, and be in the same age bracket as those veterans whom the amendment seeks to benefit. It totally ignores any veteran who may be eligible for the pension rolls in 1966 or any subsequent year. We do not believe increased compensation benefits which will be accorded to nearly 2 million service-connected wartime disabled veterans should

be imperiled by the adoption of an unrelated pension amendment. The Disabled American Veterans urge you to let stand the language pertaining to the 125,000 hospital bed ceiling, since it would serve to make statutory and establish once and for all the intent of Congress, and in a long-standing controversy with the Bureau of the Budget and the VA on this issue. Respectfully urge you agree to a reasonable solution which will permit the passage of H.R. 168 during this session of Congress.

CHARLES L. HUBER,
*National Director of Legislation,
Disabled American Veterans.*

Mr. Speaker, there has been the mistaken belief that some veterans are losing VA pensions because of the social security rate increase. All cases will receive more in 1966 than they received in 1964.

VA pension increase of 1964 and Social Security Amendments of 1965:

Ten percent retirement income exclusion for pension was designed to compensate for 7 percent social security increase.

Bills originally contemplated simultaneous passage and effect.

Pension law passed earlier effective January 1, 1965. Social security delayed to July 30, 1965.

Pension is monthly benefit based on annual income.

Comparing 1964 with 1965:

First. Everyone gets more pension.

Second. Everyone gets more social security.

Third. A few—1½ percent—get an additional windfall.

Fourth. And everyone continues to get more pension and social security in 1966 than they got in 1964.

The attached typical cases shows that the veterans get a higher VA pension in 1966 and also gets higher social security payments.

A TYPICAL CASE—VETERAN ALONE—SOLE COUNTABLE INCOME IS SOCIAL SECURITY

1964

Social security: \$648 per year; VA pension, \$840 per year; annual combined, \$1,488 per year.

1965

Social security: \$696 per year; VA pension, \$1,125¹ per year; annual combined, \$1,821 per year.

1966

Social security: \$696 per year; VA pension, \$900 per year; annual combined, \$1,596 per year.

NOTE: He gets more social security, \$48 per year; he gets more VA pension, \$60 per year; his total income is increased by \$108 per year over 1964.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE COMPARATIVE PRINT

(Showing changes proposed to be made by amendments of the Senate numbered 5 through 12 (inclusive) to H.R. 168. Matter proposed to be omitted by Senate amendments 5 through 12 is enclosed in [black brackets]; matter proposed to be inserted is shown in *italic type*. For convenience of reference, the number of the Senate amendment is shown in boldface type adjacent to the amendment made by it. The changes made by Senate amendments numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and 13 are shown in roman type to re-

¹ 9-month windfall in 1965, \$225 (application of 10 percent exclusion in Public Law 88-664 preceding Social Security Amendments produced the temporary eligibility for windfall rate).

my great interest was accepted in conference.

Mr. HILL. That is because I had the very fine help of the Senator from California, who contributed so much to the success of the conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1966—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11588) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report. (For conference report, see House proceedings of today.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, the total of the bill, as arrived at in conference, is \$4,741,644,602; this is \$125,603,500 less than the Senate version of the bill; \$527,214,992 over the House version of the bill; and \$229,559,250 under the budget estimates considered by the Senate.

Briefly, I will describe by chapter where material changes from the Senate version of the bill have occurred.

Chapter I, agriculture items: The conferees agreed to \$20 million for rural water and waste disposal systems, a reduction of \$10 million from the amount provided in the Senate version of the bill.

I remind Senators this was the item which was discussed yesterday and in which the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] was interested. Senators will recall that the amount proposed by the Senate was \$30 million. We have now agreed on \$20 million. I have discussed the matter with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN]. While he is not completely satisfied, he believes he can live with it.

Chapter IV, independent offices: The House conferees prevailed and the rent supplement program appropriation and annual contract authorization for grants were stricken from the Senate version of the bill.

We have written in the conference report the feeling of the conferees that once the planning and development of this program has been set in motion and we have provided the money for it—because the amount of \$450,000 suggested by my distinguished colleague from Massachusetts was sustained—the officials will come to Congress in the early part of next year and lay their plans before Congress so we can consider the question of rent subsidies. We tried to

maintain the position of the Senate, but we ran up against a stone wall. I personally am not satisfied with it.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PASTORE. I yield.

Mr. KUCHEL. Our distinguished friend and colleague, the senior Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] has had to leave the Capitol for an important commitment in his home State. The Senator from New York is vitally interested in the study now under discussion by the able manager of the bill. The Senator from New York has prepared a statement which he asked me to read and which at its conclusion contains a question, which he would very much appreciate having my able friend the floor manager of the bill answer. I read this statement of our friend, the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS]:

I think it is shocking that after successive votes in the Senate and House, including direct votes yesterday in the Senate by 37-45 and 37-41 on this supplemental appropriation sustaining the rent supplement program, and denying a cut in funds, the House conferees and the House have now turned it down as a going program and left it only for study. It is a grave disservice to the cause of housing for which so many have fought, including a most eminent Republican, Robert A. Taft, and it must be corrected. I will join with the manager of the bill, Senator PASTORE, in the fight to get this program underway with substantive appropriations come January. And I now would like to ask the Senator this question: Will the Senator ask the administration to get ready with its definitive program and develop its regulations in time for January presentation in the first supplemental appropriation after the first of January so that the matter may again be pressed effectively when we do not face the adjournment deadline and the urgency or so many other appropriations contained in the bill now before us?

Mr. PASTORE. In answering the question, let me read what the conferees did:

Amendment No. 7: Deletes proposal of the Senate to provide \$12 million contract authorization for rent supplement contracts and appropriate \$360,000 for liquidation of such contracts during the current fiscal year. Funds for rent supplements are denied at this time without prejudice—

That last phrase is important—

Congress has only recently authorized legislation for this program and the new Department should have more time to develop sound plans and criteria which can be reviewed when funds are sought early next year.

I emphasize the word "early."

In answering the question of the distinguished Senator from California, I would hope that the Federal agency will get busy because the money has been provided for this to work out their plans, to work out their criteria, and their development, and make it their responsibility to come back in the first supplemental, even if it has to be one supplemental, not only for this, but the Teacher Corps, which was denied. We would consider those in January 1966.

These should contemplate that Federal assistance will be used only to implement workable programs developed by communities, or in the absence of this, official plans of community development. Funds used in

this way will assist communities for orderly development, consistent with underlying purposes of all housing assistance by the Government.

I wish to say to the distinguished Senator from California that I was somewhat disappointed in this matter, but we ran up against a stone wall. We were reminded time and time again of the action taken by the House in eliminating \$6 million.

I said on the floor yesterday this bill suffered from the fact that it was not properly explained to the Congress in my opinion.

There was some confusion that might have resulted from the fact that it was just enacted into law.

I am hopeful that in January of 1966 we will have before us some tangible evidence from the agency that is interested in this so that we can get on the job and do something about this situation that needs to be improved, ameliorated, and cured.

Mr. KUCHEL. On behalf of the Senator from New York, I thank the Senator for answering that question, because the able Senator knows the views of the Senator from New York on this subject are not the views of either Senator from California.

The Senator from New York has one more question and that is all:

Also, I am deeply disappointed that the very small amount of \$100,000 to study what might be done to improve housing located near airports to deal with noise abatement has been stricken. I ask the manager of the conference report this question: Will he regard with sympathy a new effort to obtain this study authorized under section 1113 of the Housing Act either from the Housing and Home Finance Agency, or another appropriate agency in the first supplemental after January 1 in view of the urgent need faced in so many parts of the country by city dwellers living near airports?

Mr. PASTORE. I pledge on my honor not only to approach it with sympathy, but with "vigah."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. In answer to the question posed by the Senator from California on behalf of the Senator from New York, the Senate yielded on the \$100,000 item for two reasons. The House felt strongly the work should be done by the FAA rather than the Housing Commission. Secondly, the FAA had the money to do it. The House stood strongly on that. That is the reason the \$100,000 was eliminated.

Mr. PASTORE. Regardless, I believe the work should be done. I have an interest in this. I live 5 miles from an airport. I know of every airplane that goes up and every airplane that comes down.

Mr. KUCHEL. I thank the able Senator from Rhode Island and the able Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. We are in accord that the work should be done.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. I desire to commend the conferees and the able chairman for their successful holding in this bill the \$160 million of the \$173 million placed in it by the Senate to implement the Higher Education Act of 1965. This is a vital education act. It is one

of the most vital in the history of the country.

And yet, of seven notable titles, five began new programs. They have money in this bill for five of the seven programs. They could not get the others, but this bill only passed in the last 48 hours and the House had no money for any of these programs.

I believe that our conferees did a tremendous job by having beginning money for the program. I commend the conferees. They are a credit to the Senate.

The \$160 million was retained in the bill to begin most of the programs authorized by the Higher Education Act of 1965. It is regrettable that money could not be obtained to begin two of the seven programs authorized. But the higher education bill only passed this last 2 days, and all the moneys in the bill to begin the implementation were placed in the bill by the Senate.

The supplemental appropriations bill contains \$125,000 for planning the manner and extent of U.S. Government participation in the HemisFair 1968 exposition in San Antonio. I am hopeful that the Commerce Department will take full advantage of this opportunity and appoint a gifted architect to design an exciting Federal pavillion for this event. Some memorable advances have come from buildings designed for fairs, such as the Crystal Palace built for the exposition held in London in the middle of the 19th century and the German pavillion designed by Mies van de Rohe for an exposition held in Europe during the 1920's. The theme of HemisFair—"The confluence of civilizations"—affords a wonderful opportunity for new departures in architecture.

The conferees also retained the \$15 million appropriation for title VI of the Higher Education Act of 1965. This amount will allow the program to get started. As the sponsor of title VI, with Senators CLARK, LONG of Missouri, MORSE, PROUTY, MCCARTHY, and RANDOLPH as cosponsors, I wish to thank the conferees for keeping this item in the bill.

Mr. PASTORE. It is a personal disappointment to me that the item for the Teachers' Corps was deleted. They said they wanted more time because they were not familiar with it.

Here again, I am hopeful that the administration will send up the Teachers' Corps fund request on the first supplemental bill and do it quickly in January for this is one of the jewels of President Johnson's program.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. There is one matter that was before our committee and the House committee. There were no funds in the bill, and that is a matter of distress for the people who find themselves living around air bases and military installations.

The provision we have written into the law for the relief of this problem with the FHA or VA mortgages provides for a year's moratorium.

I know that in the discussion of the bill the Senator from Rhode Island said earlier we would try to get money for that in the supplemental next year.

People have gone for relief to the FHA and VA by the hundreds and they have

been told there was no law and they turned them away.

I placed in the RECORD yesterday a report by officials in Amarillo and the people there who described their plight.

That is the beginning of the evidence. We will have more when the time comes.

Mr. PASTORE. I thank the Senator for the contribution.

I will continue. Chapter VI—Health, Education, and Welfare items—the House conferees prevailed and the action taken provides \$25 million for grants for maternal and child welfare instead of the \$10 million in the Senate version. This was an increase on the part of the House. I subscribe to it.

The Senate conferees were able to hold \$160 million of the \$173,200,000 in the Senate version of the bill for higher educational activities which has been referred to by the distinguished Senator from Texas in the version of the bill for higher education activities.

In chapter VII, providing for legislative items, the Senate conferees have accepted the provision of \$300,000 for the extension of the west central front of the Capitol.

Chapter VIII—public works—the Senate conferees were able to hold \$900,000 of \$1,950,000 for Corps of Engineers projects—planning money—for Maine and West Virginia.

Now, I am honored to yield to the distinguished Senator from Maine.

Mrs. SMITH. I thank the able chairman of the committee. I also wish to express my deep gratitude to my Senate colleagues who supported my efforts for funds for the Dickey project in the conference this morning, and my gratitude to those Members of the House who voted for those funds today.

I shall always remember their kindness in the touch-and-go crucial hours of today and their individual contribution to a victory that was hard earned and over the sturdiest kind of opposition and by a razor thin edge in the House.

I thank the able chairman of the committee.

Mr. PASTORE. The usual graciousness of the distinguished lady from Maine is exceeded only by her generosity to the Senator from Rhode Island.

That concludes my statement.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PASTORE. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I am advised that the amount appropriated by the Senate for the rural water and waste disposal program was reduced from \$30 to \$20 million. Was any division made of that \$20 million, as to how much would be available for planning and how much for construction grants?

Mr. PASTORE. I do not recall that that was discussed in conference, but I suppose that it is pretty well analyzed in the authorization. While it can be said that the amount was reduced from \$30 to \$20 million, it was actually increased by \$3 million over the Budget estimate.

Mr. AIKEN. That is true; but the Budget vigorously opposed the entire program until it was brought into line

by higher authority. It was to be expected that they would not want a program to work when they opposed it at the very start.

Mr. PASTORE. The conference report provides:

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$20 million for "Regular water and waste disposal plants" instead of \$30 million as proposed by the Senate. The conferees call on the Secretary to establish firm guidelines, standards, rules, and regulations to assure fair and proper administration of this program and to provide maximum protection to the department and the public interest in the use of the funds provided.

Mr. AIKEN. That is a rather reckless statement.

Mr. PASTORE. It sounds like the 11th commandment.

Mr. AIKEN. I think so. Did the Senator discern any inclination on the part of the conferees to refuse to appropriate sufficient funds, provided that the program is not able to work under the amount which has been provided?

Mr. PASTORE. I could not answer the question categorically, because it was not discussed. I am one of the sponsors of the proposed legislation.

Mr. AIKEN. I know.

Mr. PASTORE. Together with many other Members of the Senate, I believe in it. It is a good program. I do not believe the Senator from Vermont will have any trouble in the future getting whatever money is necessary to carry out his project to its fulfillment.

Mr. AIKEN. As usual, the Senator from Rhode Island is reassuring. I hope that the one applicant from Rhode Island will receive its proper amount.

Mr. PASTORE. If the Senator from Vermont is scarred in this crusade, the Senator from Rhode Island will go down dying.

Mr. AIKEN. I would not ask the Senator to do that much, but I appreciate the offer.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The House conferees were just as enthusiastic as were the Senate members, but were bothered by the fact that the amount was above the budget request.

Mr. President, I ask for the question. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PASTORE. I yield.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I deeply appreciate what the Senator from Rhode Island has done to aid the victims of Hurricane Betsy. He has done a magnificent job in the effort to retain the amount.

I did not want the opportunity to pass without expressing my appreciation and the gratitude of all the people of Louisiana for the fine work of the Senator from Rhode Island and his Republican colleague, the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], and all the other members of the Senate conferees.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PASTORE. I yield.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. On behalf of the 10½ million people in my State, I congratulate the conferees for keeping in the bill funds for the HemisFair of the Americas, to be held in San Antonio in 1968. The House bill did not provide money for this project; the Senate provided funds for it. I am deeply grateful to him, as are all the people of my State.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 11588, which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S.,

October 21, 1965.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 29, 31, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 48, 55, 56, 60, 62, 63, 70, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, and 89 to the bill (H.R. 11588) entitled "An Act mak-

ing supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes", and concur therein.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out an inserted by said amendment, insert "\$26,975,000, to remain available until expended".

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$1,600,000" named in said amendment, insert "\$1,000,000".

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum "\$173,200,000" named in said amendment, insert "\$160,000,000".

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert "not more than \$10,000,000 to carry out the purposes of section 205(d) of title II, in the discretion of the Director, and".

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 66, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$900,000".

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 85, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$35,000,000".

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 14, 18, 30, 53, 66, and 85.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a table showing the budget estimates, the House and Senate allowances, and the amounts agreed to in conference for each item in the bill.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Summary of H.R. 11588, the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1966

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Version of bill		Conference action
			House	Senate	
	TITLE I				
	CHAPTER I				
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
	SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE				
278	Watershed protection.....	\$171,000	\$140,000	\$140,000	\$140,000
	CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE				
278	Consumer protective, marketing, and regulatory programs (meat inspection).....	2,600,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
	OFFICE OF INFORMATION				
	Salaries and expenses.....			200,000	200,000
	FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION				
278	Rural housing insurance fund.....	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
S. 62	Rural water and waste disposal systems.....	17,000,000		30,000,000	20,000,000
278	Salaries and expenses.....	4,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000	4,500,000
S. 62	Salaries and expenses.....	1,500,000			
	Total, Chapter I.....	125,271,000	105,140,000	137,340,000	126,840,000
	CHAPTER II				
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
	FEDERAL FUNDS				
291	Loans to District of Columbia.....	(\$,000,000)	(\$,000,000)	(\$,000,000)	(\$,000,000)
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS				
278	Operating expenses:				
	General operating expenses.....	(34,472)	(34,472)	(34,472)	(34,472)
278	Settlement of claims and suits.....	(33,414)	(33,414)	(33,414)	(33,414)
291	Capital outlay.....	(3,000,000)	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)
	Total, Chapter II.....	(\$,067,886)	(\$,067,886)	(\$,067,886)	2,067,886)
	CHAPTER III				
	FOREIGN OPERATIONS				
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE				
	WELFARE ADMINISTRATION				
298	Assistance to refugees in the United States.....	12,600,000	12,600,000	12,600,000	12,600,000
	CHAPTER IV				
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES				
	CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD				
S. 62	Salaries and expenses.....	125,000		125,000	125,000
	CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION				
278	Salaries and expenses.....	3,330,000	2,200,000	2,630,000	2,200,000

Summary of H.R. 11588, the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1966—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Version of bill		Conference action
			House	Senate	
	CHAPTER IV—Continued				
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued				
	FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY				
261	Civil supersonic aircraft development.....	\$140,000,000	\$140,000,000	\$140,000,000	\$140,000,000
	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION				
278	Sites and expenses, public buildings projects.....	901,000	901,000	901,000	901,000
278	Construction, public buildings projects.....	14,763,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
278	Salaries and expenses, automatic data processing coordination.....	450,000		450,000	200,000
278	Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service.....	3,510,000	3,510,000	3,510,000	3,510,000
	HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY				
278	Rent supplement program:				
	Annual contract authorization for grants.....	(30,000,000)		(12,000,000)	
	Appropriation for rent payments.....	900,000		300,000	
278	Grants for basic water and sewer facilities.....	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
278	Grants to aid advance acquisition of land.....	10,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
278	Public works planning fund (reconsideration).....	(5,000,000)	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
278	Housing for the elderly fund.....	50,000,000	35,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
	Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses.....	(125,000)	(25,000)	(125,000)	(125,000)
278	Urban Renewal Administration:				
	Grants, fiscal year 1966.....	675,570,000	675,520,000	675,570,000	675,570,000
	Grants, fiscal year 1967.....	725,000,000	725,000,000	725,000,000	725,000,000
	Administrative expenses.....	(570,000)	(520,000)	(570,000)	(570,000)
278	Urban planning grants (reconsideration).....	(16,325,000)	6,325,000	10,000,000	8,162,000
278	Open space land grants.....	15,125,000	26,975,000	36,000,000	26,975,000
	Reconsideration.....	(37,800,000)			
	Administrative expenses limitation.....	(125,000)	(125,000)	(125,000)	(125,000)
278	Rehabilitation loan fund.....	(190,000)		(190,000)	
278	Grants for neighborhood facilities.....	25,000,000	9,000,000	15,000,000	12,000,000
	Office of the Administrator:				
278	Salaries and expenses.....	3,605,000	1,971,500	2,500,000	2,185,000
278	Limitation on nonadministrative expenses.....	(175,000)	(175,000)	(175,000)	(175,000)
S. 62	Natural disaster study.....	1,600,000		1,600,000	1,000,000
	Federal Housing Administration:				
278	Administrative expenses, rent supplement program.....	850,000	170,000	450,000	450,000
278	Mortgage relief fund.....	500,000			
278	Limitation on nonadministrative expenses.....	(1,430,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,200,000)	(1,000,000)
	Public Housing Administration:				
278	Administrative expenses.....	1,100,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
278	Salaries and expenses.....	185,000		185,000	
278	Mortgage relief fund.....	500,000			
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE				
	CIVIL DEFENSE				
278	Operation and maintenance:				
	Allocation to States.....	(3,375,000)	(3,375,000)	(3,375,000)	(3,375,000)
	Management expenses.....	(750,000)	(750,000)	(750,000)	(750,000)
	Total, Chapter IV.....	1,773,014,000	1,738,372,500	1,776,081,000	1,760,078,000
	CHAPTER V				
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT				
278	Construction and maintenance.....			4,500	
	Oregon and California grant lands.....	8,320,000	6,320,000	6,320,000	6,320,000
S. 62	Construction.....	638,000		638,000	638,000
	BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE				
278	Construction.....	10,791,000	10,500,000	11,347,000	11,222,000
S. 62	Construction.....	500,000			
S. 62	Solid waste disposal.....	2,100,000		1,400,000	1,400,000
	OFFICE OF SALINE WATER				
278	Construction.....	512,000	Language	Language	Language
	OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH				
	Salaries and expenses.....			1,000,000	500,000
	RELATED AGENCIES				
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
	FOREST SERVICE				
	Forest protection and utilization:				
	Forest research.....			75,000	75,000
278	Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization).....	23,500,000	22,500,000	22,500,000	22,500,000
	COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF PUERTO RICO				
278	Salaries and expenses.....	215,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
	PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION				
	Salaries and expenses (reconsideration).....	(1,000,000)	750,000	750,000	750,000

Summary of H.R. 11588, the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1966—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Version of bill		Conference action
			House	Senate	
	CHAPTER V—Con.				
	NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY				
291	Salaries and expenses.....	\$500,000	\$425,000	\$425,000	\$425,000
291	Construction, rapid rail transit system.....	5,679,000	3,679,000	3,679,000	3,679,000
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE				
	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE				
	Construction of Indian health facilities.....			146,000	146,000
	OFFICE OF EDUCATION				
295	Arts and humanities educational activities.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
	NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES				
295	Salaries and expenses.....	17,910,000	10,700,000	10,700,000	10,700,000
	NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE ARTS				
278	Salaries and expenses.....	100,000			
	HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS				
	Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission.....		20,000	20,000	20,000
	Total, Chapter V.....	71,765,000	56,094,000	60,204,500	59,575,000
	CHAPTER VI				
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR				
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY				
S. 62	Federal contract compliance program.....	464,000		444,000	444,000
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE				
	FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION				
278	Salaries and expenses.....	2,727,000	2,727,000	2,727,000	2,727,000
278	Revolving fund for certification and other expenses.....	Language	Language	Language	Language
	OFFICE OF EDUCATION				
S. 62	Expansion and improvement of vocational education.....	3,500,000			
278	Educational improvements for the handicapped.....	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
S. 65	Higher educational activities.....	274,000,000		173,200,000	160,000,000
S. 65	Salaries and expenses.....	3,600,000		2,935,000	2,935,000
	VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION				
S. 63	Grants to States.....	8,310,000		8,310,000	8,310,000
S. 63	Research and training.....	1,000,000		1,000,000	1,000,000
S. 63	Grants for correctional rehabilitation study.....	560,000		560,000	560,000
S. 63	Salaries and expenses.....	690,000		390,000	390,000
	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE				
278	Chronic diseases and health of the aged.....	2,835,000	2,835,000	2,835,000	2,835,000
278	Communicable disease activities; (Request for reconsideration).....	(8,000,000)	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
278	Community health practice and research.....	9,000,000	12,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000
S. 62	Community health practice and research.....	23,246,000			
S. 62	Air pollution.....	625,000		625,000	625,000
S. 62	Environmental engineering and sanitation.....	6,525,000		4,000,000	4,000,000
S. 62	Water supply and water pollution control.....	628,000		628,000	628,000
S. 62	Grants for waste treatment works construction.....	50,000,000		50,000,000	50,000,000
S. 62	Foreign quarantine activities.....	125,000		125,000	125,000
278	National Institute of Mental Health.....	19,700,000	19,700,000	20,200,000	20,200,000
S. 62	Regional medical programs.....	25,000,000		25,000,000	25,000,000
	SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION				
278	Salaries and expenses (limitation).....	(125,212,000)	(125,212,000)	(125,212,000)	(125,212,000)
278	Limitation on construction.....	(3,188,000)	(3,188,000)	(3,188,000)	(3,188,000)
	WELFARE ADMINISTRATION				
278	Grants to States for public assistance.....	222,000,000	222,000,000	222,000,000	222,000,000
S. 62	Assistance for repatriated United States nationals.....	120,000		120,000	120,000
278	Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Family Services.....	1,300,000	867,000	867,000	867,000
278	Grants for maternal and child welfare.....	25,000,000	25,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
278	Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau.....	346,000	346,000	346,000	346,000
278	Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner.....	245,000	117,000	117,000	117,000
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY				
278	Salaries and expenses.....	326,000	163,000	275,000	219,000
278	Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration (transfer).....	(250,000)	(252,000)	(252,000)	(252,000)
278	Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel.....	88,000	71,000	71,000	71,000
	EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT				
	OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY				
15	Economic Opportunity program.....	1,500,000,000	1,500,000,000	1,510,000,000	1,500,000,000
	Total, Chapter IV.....	2,185,960,000	1,797,826,000	2,072,775,000	2,064,519,000

Summary of H.R. 11583, the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1966—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Version of bill		Conference action
			House	Senate	
	CHAPTER VII				
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH				
	SENATE				
	Vice President and Senators:				
	Expense allowance, majority and minority leaders.....			\$2,000	\$2,000
	Salaries, officers and employees:				
	Office of the Vice President.....			30,750	30,750
278	Contingent expenses of the Senate:				
	Miscellaneous items.....	\$135,000		225,000	225,000
	Miscellaneous items (1965).....			(200,000)	(200,000)
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES				
	Gratuities, deceased Members.....		\$60,000	60,000	60,000
	Salaries, officers and employees:				
278	Office of the Clerk.....	140,840			
278	Office of the Sergeant at Arms.....	17,000			
278	Office of the Doorkeeper.....	198,000			
278	Special and minority employees:				
	Minority employees.....	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,200
	Office of the majority floor leader.....	1,000			
	Office of the minority floor leader.....	1,000			
278	Office of the Postmaster.....	50,000			
	CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE				
278	Miscellaneous items.....	1,694,600	3,130,440	3,130,440	3,130,440
278	Telegraph and telephone.....	480,000	480,000	480,000	480,000
	JOINT ITEMS				
	Capitol Police Board.....		Language	Language	Language
	ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL				
	CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS				
278	Extension of the Capitol.....	300,000	300,000		300,000
278	Senate Office Buildings.....	405,000		405,000	405,000
S. 63	Library buildings and grounds:				
	Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building.....	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES				
	James Madison Memorial Commission.....		10,000	10,000	10,000
	Total, Chapter VII.....	3,927,640	4,485,640	4,848,390	5,148,390
	CHAPTER VIII				
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS				
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY				
	RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL				
	General investigations.....			30,000	30,000
	Construction, general.....			1,950,000	900,000
	PUBLIC WORKS				
	BUREAU OF RECLAMATION				
S. 62	Construction and rehabilitation.....	500,000		500,000	500,000
	WATER RESOURCES PLANNING				
278	Salaries and expenses, Water Resources Council.....	235,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
278	River basin commissions.....	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000
	Total, Chapter VIII.....	845,000	310,000	2,760,000	1,740,000
	CHAPTER IX				
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE				
	ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS				
S. 62	Salaries and expenses.....	600,000		500,000	500,000
S. 62	Payment to Foreign Service retirement and disability fund.....	45,000			
	INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS				
S. 63	Facilities for International Pacific Halibut Commission.....	500,000		500,000	500,000
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				
	LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION				
295	Law enforcement assistance.....	9,327,000	7,249,000	7,249,000	7,249,000
	FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM				
295	Buildings and facilities.....	1,756,000	1,756,000	1,756,000	1,756,000
278	Support of United States prisoners (1965).....	(180,000)	(180,000)	(180,000)	(180,000)
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE				
	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION				
290	Salaries and expenses.....	130,000	50,000	100,000	50,000
	OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS				
278	Salaries and expenses.....	260,000		165,000	
	BUREAU OF THE CENSUS				
278	Registration and voting statistics.....	5,955,000	3,750,000	3,750,000	3,750,000
	COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY				
278	Construction of surveying ships.....	1,687,000	1,687,000	1,687,000	1,687,000

Summary of H.R. 11588, the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1966—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Version of bill		Conference action
			House	Senate	
	CHAPTER IX				
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—continued				
	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION				
290	Development facilities grants.....	\$254,500,000	\$203,200,000	\$254,500,000	\$203,200,000
290	Technical and community assistance.....	24,450,000	18,125,000	19,325,000	18,125,000
290	Economic development.....	105,000,000	105,000,000	105,000,000	105,000,000
290	Regional economic planning.....	9,300,000	6,100,000	6,100,000	6,100,000
	OFFICE OF STATE TECHNICAL SERVICES				
295	Grants and expenses.....	7,000,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
	TRANSPORTATION RESERACH				
295	High-speed ground transportation research and development.....	20,000,000	18,250,000	20,000,000	18,250,000
	HEMISFAIR 1968 EXPOSITION				
S. 62	HemisFair 1968 Exposition.....	125,000		125,000	125,000
	BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS				
S. 63	Control of outdoor advertising and junkyards.....	12,000,000		10,000,000	10,000,000
S. 62	Landscaping and scenic enhancement.....	80,000,000		60,000,000	60,000,000
S. 63	Administrative expenses, highway beautification.....	750,000		750,000	750,000
S. 63	Highway safety.....	290,000		290,000	290,000
	EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT				
	PRESIDENT'S COMMISSIONS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND ON CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
278	Salaries and expenses.....	1,500,000	900,000	900,000	900,000
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES				
	SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION				
295	Revolving fund.....	76,000,000	76,000,000	76,000,000	76,000,000
S. 63	Revolving fund.....	84,000,000		84,000,000	84,000,000
	Southeast hurricane disaster.....			70,000,000	35,000,000
	U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY				
278	Salaries and expenses.....	3,757,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
278	Acquisition and construction of radio facilities.....	9,604,000	9,604,000	9,604,000	9,604,000
	Total, Chapter IX.....	708,536,000	458,171,000	668,801,000	649,336,000
	CHAPTER X				
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT				
	BUREAU OF THE MINT				
278	Salaries and expenses.....	13,877,000	13,000,000	13,000,000	13,000,000
278	Construction of mint facilities.....	21,300,000	21,300,000	21,300,000	21,300,000
	BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT				
278	Administering the public debt.....	1,100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
	POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT				
	(Out of postal funds)				
278	Operations.....	41,500,000			
	Total, Chapter X.....	77,777,000	35,300,000	35,300,000	35,300,000
	CHAPTER XI				
283	Claims and judgments.....	6,130,470	6,130,470	26,508,212	26,508,212
S. 64	Claims and judgments.....	5,377,742			
	Total, all chapters.....	4,971,203,852	4,214,429,610	4,867,248,102	4,741,644,602

TABULATION OF ALL APPROPRIATION BILLS HANDLED DURING THE 1ST SESSION OF THE 89TH CONGRESS

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be included at this place in the RECORD a tabulation of all appropriations bills han-

No. 197—29

dled during the 1st session of the 89th Congress. Among other things, this table shows that new obligational authority totaling \$107,037,566,896 was appropriated during this session. This amount is \$2,410,508,000 below the budget estimates submitted to the Senate.

Thus, Mr. President, while this Congress has been referred to as a "rubber-

stamp Congress," in the area of appropriations this has not been the case because as indicated in this table, Congress has shaved almost \$2.5 billion from the budget estimates submitted by the President.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The appropriation bills, 89th Cong., 1st sess.[Does not include permanent appropriations.¹ Does include indefinite appropriations carried in annual appropriation bills]

Title and bill number	Budget estimates to House	Amount as passed House	Budget estimates to Senate	Amount as passed Senate	Final action	Final action compared with budget estimates to Senate
1965 SUPPLEMENTALS						
Agriculture, CCC (H.J. Res. 234).....	\$1,742,209,000	\$1,600,000,000	\$1,742,209,000	\$1,600,000,000	\$1,600,000,000	—\$142,209,000
2d supplemental bill, 1965 (H.R. 7091).....	2,226,456,933	2,118,333,083	2,280,251,327	2,257,869,415	2,227,563,977	—52,687,350
Defense (H.J. Res. 447).....	700,000,000	700,000,000	700,000,000	700,000,000	700,000,000	-----
Total, 1965 supplementals.....	4,668,665,933	4,418,333,083	4,722,460,327	4,557,869,415	4,527,563,977	—194,896,350
1966 APPROPRIATIONS						
District of Columbia (H.R. 6453).....	(387,467,800)	(356,300,500)	(389,346,800)	(364,358,347)	(360,228,500)	(—29,118,300)
Federal payment.....	53,122,000	44,122,000	53,122,000	49,122,000	46,122,000	—7,000,000
Loan authorization.....	(26,311,900)	(26,311,900)	(26,311,900)	(26,311,900)	(26,311,900)	-----
Interior (H.R. 6767).....	1,240,849,500	1,184,090,300	1,241,549,500	1,230,802,770	1,212,739,070	—28,810,430
Loan authorization.....	(16,780,000)	(16,000,000)	(16,780,000)	(16,000,000)	(16,000,000)	(—870,000)
Treasury-Post Office (H.R. 7060).....	6,708,510,000	6,604,404,000	7,749,770,000	7,698,669,000	7,669,444,000	—80,326,000
Labor-HEW (H.R. 7765).....	8,293,814,000	7,964,034,000	8,293,814,000	8,023,101,500	8,011,331,500	—282,482,500
Independent offices (H.R. 7997).....	14,531,023,000	14,109,908,000	14,566,023,000	14,299,897,980	14,246,167,800	—319,855,200
Agriculture (H.R. 8370).....	5,815,134,000	5,717,832,000	6,282,634,000	6,713,983,800	6,242,929,500	—39,704,500
Loan authorization.....	(787,000,000)	(787,000,000)	(787,000,000)	(852,000,000)	(837,000,000)	(—15,000,000)
State, Justice, Commerce, and the judiciary (H.R. 8639).....	2,167,735,600	2,085,689,900	2,171,935,600	2,052,471,800	2,057,597,150	—14,338,450
Legislative (H.R. 8775).....	204,872,222	150,589,107	243,261,617	190,840,167	189,993,297	—53,268,320
Public works (H.R. 9220).....	4,373,805,000	4,241,636,500	4,387,616,000	4,327,589,000	4,292,866,500	—94,749,500
Defense (H.R. 9221).....	45,272,844,000	45,188,244,000	46,972,844,000	46,877,063,000	46,887,163,000	—85,681,000
Military construction (H.R. 10323).....	2,049,000,000	1,755,495,000	2,049,000,000	1,759,504,000	1,756,635,000	—292,365,000
Labor-HEW supplemental, 1966 (H.R. 10586).....	1,553,918,000	1,223,181,500	1,553,918,000	1,407,181,500	1,223,181,500	—330,736,500
Foreign assistance (H.R. 10871).....	4,188,923,000	4,001,453,000	4,188,923,000	3,857,188,000	3,932,188,000	—256,735,000
Supplemental, 1966 (H.R. 11588).....	4,364,120,110	4,214,429,610	4,971,203,852	4,867,248,102	4,741,644,602	—229,559,250
Total, 1966 bills to date.....	100,817,670,432	98,485,108,917	104,725,614,569	103,354,662,619	102,510,002,919	—2,215,611,650
Total, all appropriations to date.....	105,486,336,365	102,903,442,000	109,448,074,896	107,912,532,034	107,037,566,896	—2,410,508,000
Total, loan authorizations.....	(830,091,900)	(829,311,900)	(830,091,900)	(894,311,900)	(879,311,900)	(+49,220,000)

¹ Permanent appropriations were tentatively estimated in January budget at about \$12,300,000,000 for fiscal year 1966.² Includes \$1,035,000,000 supplemental estimate for 1965 (S. Doc. 31).³ Includes \$500,000,000 additional estimate for 1966 (H. Doc. 307).⁴ Includes \$1,700,000,000 additional estimate for 1966 (S. Doc. 45).

TRIBUTE TO EVERARD H. SMITH, CHIEF CLERK OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the Senate having taken final action on the last appropriation bill of this session of Congress, I now wish to pay tribute to one of the Senate's oldest and most faithful employees. He is Everard H. Smith, the clerk of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, who plans to retire in December after 52 years of service with the committee.

I know of no one who has served the Senate and the committee through the years with greater devotion, greater loyalty, and greater diligence than has Everard.

I feel a special kinship with Everard Smith, because our paths have run along somewhat parallel lines. I had been in the House of Representatives a little more than a year when, on April 1, 1913, Everard was hired by the Senate Appropriations Committee as an assistant clerk. In 1927, when I came to the Senate, my acquaintanceship with Everard ripened into a friendship which I have cherished through the years. In 1938, he succeeded Kennedy Rea as clerk of the committee, in which post he has served ever since.

His 52½ years of service to the Senate exemplify public service in its highest tradition. He never sought the limelight, but he was always there to guide and direct the proper execution of the work at hand. He never presumed upon the prerogatives of the individual Senator, but he was always able to offer sound and constructive advice. He never permitted the exigencies of the moment to alter his sound judgment.

In the more than half a century which Everard served the Senate, he saw and participated in many momentous changes. To detail these would be, to a degree, to write the history of the Senate in the last 50 years. The annual budgetary considerations have changed markedly and have grown a hundredfold over the billion dollar budgets of his early years. He remembers the days when the staff consisted of a chief clerk, an assistant clerk, and a typist. He and Kennedy Rea helped to fashion the budgets which supported the American effort in World War I. During World War II, the committee handled over \$450 billion in appropriations. In this tremendous task and for much of that period, Everard and his faithful assistant, Cecil Tolbert, handled these bills by themselves, frequently laboring into the dawning hours of the morning to expedite pressing appropriations. The work completed, he would catch a nap in his office and then be ready for the next day's tasks. He saw the committee grow from 17 members to its present 27. He served under a long line of committee chairman: Senator Thomas Martin, of Virginia; Francis B. Warren, of Wyoming; Wesley L. Jones, of Washington; Frederick Hale, of Maine; Carter Glass, of Virginia; Kenneth McKellar, of Tennessee; Styles Bridges, of New Hampshire; and the present Speaker. President Truman and President Johnson were members of that committee.

The Senate and the Senate Appropriations Committee owe Everard Smith our most sincere thanks for a job well done. I believe it also appropriate at this time to express our appreciation to his wife whose devotion, loyal support, and

unselfishness were, I am sure, a most important factor in his remarkable career. We shall miss Everard when we gather around the table at our hearings and our markups. May the years ahead be as fruitful to him as the past years have been for the committee which he served so well and so faithfully.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, as the senior minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, I wish to associate myself with the remarks made by the distinguished chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee in regard to the splendid service which has been performed by Everard H. Smith, the chief clerk of that committee, who plans to retire shortly.

In terms of service, Everard has established a record as one of our most faithful public servants. His tenure of service, from April of 1913 until the present time, may well be an all-time record of employment with the committee, spanning as it does over half the time the committee has been in existence. I was a junior at Harvard College when Everard first came to work for the Senate Appropriations Committee. When I arrived in the Senate in 1944, he had served my predecessors for 31 years. Since that time—for 21 years—I have been proud to count on Everard as my friend and counselor. No more devoted public official ever served this body.

Woodrow Wilson once epitomized the Everard Smiths of our country. He said:

There is no question what the roll of honor in America is. The roll of honor consists of the names of men who have squared their conduct by ideals of duty.

I am sure that on that roll of honor the name of Everard Smith will shine



Public Law 89-309
89th Congress, H. R. 11588
October 31, 1965

An Act

79 STAT. 1133

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966,
and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1966") for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes, namely:

Supplemental
Appropriation
Act, 1966.

CHAPTER I
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

WATERSHED PROTECTION

For an additional amount for "Watershed protection", \$140,000,
to remain available until expended.

CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

CONSUMER PROTECTIVE, MARKETING, AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for "Consumer protective, marketing,
and regulatory programs", \$2,000,000.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$200,000 for
part 2 of the Annual Report of the Secretary for 1965 (known as
the Yearbook of Agriculture) as authorized by section 73 of the Act
of January 12, 1895 (44 U.S.C. 241) including not less than 232,250
copies for the use of the Senate and House of Representatives.

28 Stat. 612.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

RURAL HOUSING INSURANCE FUND

For the Rural Housing Insurance Fund, created by section 517(e)
of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, \$100,000,000, to remain avail-
able until expended.

Ante, p. 498.

RURAL WATER AND WASTE DISPOSAL GRANTS

For grants pursuant to sections 306(a)(2) and 306(a)(6) of the
Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961, as amended,
\$20,000,000.

Ante, p. 931.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$4,500,000.

CHAPTER II

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FEDERAL FUNDS

LOANS TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For an additional amount for "Loans to District of Columbia", \$2,000,000, to be advanced to the general fund.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

OPERATING EXPENSES

General Operating Expenses

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses", \$34,472.

Settlement of Claims and Suits

D. C. Code 1-902
to 1-906.

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$33,414.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

Ante, p. 663.

For an additional amount for "Capital outlay", for the purposes of the National Capital Transportation Act of 1965, \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this chapter for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for the fiscal year involved.

CHAPTER III

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
WELFARE

WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN THE UNITED STATES

For an additional amount for "Assistance to refugees in the United States", \$12,600,000.

CHAPTER IV

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$125,000.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$2,200,000.

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

CIVIL SUPERSONIC AIRCRAFT DEVELOPMENT

For an additional amount for expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the development of a civil supersonic aircraft, including advances of funds without regard to the provisions of section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 529), \$140,000,000, to remain available until expended.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

SITES AND EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

For an additional amount for "Sites and expenses, public buildings projects", \$901,000, to remain available until expended.

CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

For an additional amount for "Construction, public buildings projects", for approaches, utilities, and related work incident to construction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation Academy, Quantico, Virginia, \$1,300,000, to remain available until expended.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING COORDINATION

For necessary expenses of carrying out Government-wide automatic data processing activities within the jurisdiction of the General Services Administration, \$200,000.

OPERATING EXPENSES, FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service", \$3,510,000.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

GRANTS FOR BASIC WATER AND SEWER FACILITIES

For grants authorized by section 702 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, \$100,000,000, to remain available until Ante, p. 490. expended.

GRANTS TO AID ADVANCE ACQUISITION OF LAND

Ante, p. 491. For grants authorized by section 704 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

PUBLIC WORKS PLANNING FUND

For an additional amount for "Public works planning fund", \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY FUND

73 Stat. 667;
Ante, p. 457. For the revolving fund established pursuant to section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1701q et seq.), \$50,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That in addition to the amount otherwise available for administrative and nonadministrative expenses for the current fiscal year not to exceed \$125,000 of the foregoing amount shall be available for such expenses.

URBAN RENEWAL ADMINISTRATION

Ante, p. 457.
Ante, p. 478. For additional amounts for "Urban renewal administration", to remain available until expended, \$675,570,000 for the fiscal year 1966, including not to exceed \$570,000 for administrative expenses during such year, and \$725,000,000 for grants for the fiscal year 1967: *Provided*, That funds available for administrative expenses in the current fiscal year shall be available in connection with grants provided for in this paragraph: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$1,500,000 of the amount provided for each fiscal year in this paragraph for grants shall be available for rehabilitation grants pursuant to Sec. 115 of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, and not to exceed \$75,000,000 shall be available for code enforcement grants pursuant to Sec. 117 of such Act.

URBAN PLANNING GRANTS

For an additional amount for "Urban planning grants", \$8,162,000, to remain available until expended.

OPEN SPACE LAND GRANTS

Ante, p. 494. For an additional amount for "Open space land grants", \$26,975,000 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for grants as authorized by title VII of the Housing Act of 1961, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1500): *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$125,000 of this appropriation may be used for administrative expenses and technical assistance, and no part of this appropriation shall be used for administrative expenses in connection with grants requiring payments in excess of the amount herein appropriated therefor.

GRANTS FOR NEIGHBORHOOD FACILITIES

Ante, p. 491. For grants authorized by section 703 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, \$12,000,000, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$2,185,000: *Provided*, That in addition to the amount otherwise available for the current fiscal year for nonadministrative expenses, as defined by law (77 Stat. 437), not to exceed \$175,000 shall be available for such expenses: *Provided further*, That the provisions of law with respect to nonadministrative expenses referred to in the preceding proviso shall apply to projects financed with grants under sections 702, 703, and 906 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965.

60 Stat. 810.

12 USC 1749d.

Ante, p. 490,
491, 495.

NATURAL DISASTER STUDY

For necessary expenses to enable the Administrator to conduct studies with respect to methods of helping to provide financial assistance to victims of natural disasters, as authorized by law, \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 408, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation.

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, RENT SUPPLEMENT PROGRAM

For necessary expenses of the Commissioner in carrying out functions under section 101 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, delegated by the Housing and Home Finance Administrator, \$450,000.

Ante, p. 451.LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND NONADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES,
FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

In addition to amounts otherwise available for certain nonadministrative expenses, as classified by law, of the Federal Housing Administration during the current fiscal year, not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be available for such expenses of said agency.

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Administrative expenses", \$500,000.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

CIVIL DEFENSE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

During the current fiscal year, an additional amount of \$3,375,000 shall be available in the appropriation for "Operation and maintenance", for allocation under section 205 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, and an additional amount of \$750,000 shall be available in such appropriation for management expenses for civil defense.

72 Stat. 533;

78 Stat. 231.

50 USC app. 2286.

CHAPTER V

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

For an additional amount for "Oregon and California grant lands", for emergency repair and reconstruction of flood damaged roads on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, \$6,320,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this amount shall be non-reimbursable to the general fund of the Treasury.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$638,000, to remain available until expended.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$11,222,000, to remain available until expended.

BUREAU OF MINES

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

For expenses necessary to carry out the functions of the Secretary of the Interior under the Solid Waste Disposal Act, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$1,400,000, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE

Not to exceed \$1,407,000 of appropriations heretofore granted under this head shall continue available until June 30, 1966, for construction of the replacement demonstration plant at San Diego, California, as authorized by the Act of September 2, 1958, as amended (72 Stat. 1706).

OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for carrying out the provisions of the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 329), \$500,000.

Ante, p. 997.

60 Stat. 810.

42 USC 1958a-
1958g.

42 USC 1961 note.

RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION UTILIZATION

For an additional amount for forest research, \$75,000.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)", \$22,500,000, to remain available until expended.

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF PUERTO RICO

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Commission on the Status of Puerto Rico", \$200,000, which, together with amounts heretofore appropriated under this head, shall remain available until June 30, 1967.

PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Public Land Law Review Commission, established by Public Law 88-606, approved September 19, 1964, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$750,000, to remain available until expended.

78 Stat. 982.

43 USC 1393.

60 Stat. 810.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to carry out the provisions of the National Capital Transportation Act of 1965, \$425,000. Ante, p. 663.

CONSTRUCTION, RAIL RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM

For expenses necessary to design, engineer, construct, and equip a rail rapid transit system, as authorized by the National Capital Transportation Act of 1965, including acquisition of rights of way, land and interests therein, \$3,679,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That, in addition, \$320,551 previously appropriated to the National Capital Transportation Agency for "Land acquisition and construction" shall be merged with this appropriation.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Construction of Indian Health Facilities", \$146,000, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

ARTS AND HUMANITIES EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Ante, p. 854.

For carrying out sections 12 and 13 of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, \$1,000,000.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

78 Stat. 905.
20 USC 781 note.

For expenses necessary to carry out the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, including functions under Public Law 88-579, to remain available until expended, \$5,700,000, of which \$5,000,000 shall be available for carrying out sections 5(c) and 7(c) of the Act: *Provided*, That, in addition, there is appropriated for the purposes of section 11(b) of the Act, an amount equal to the total amounts of gifts, bequests and devises of money, and other property received by the Endowments, during the current fiscal year, under the provisions of section 10(a) (2) of the Act, but not to exceed \$2,000,000 for the Endowment for the Arts, and \$3,000,000 for the Endowment for the Humanities.

HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL COMMISSION

Ante, p. 1126.

For necessary expenses of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission, established by the Act of August 11, 1955 (69 Stat. 694), \$20,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of H.R. 9495, Eighty-ninth Congress.

CHAPTER VI

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

FEDERAL CONTRACT COMPLIANCE PROGRAM

30 F. R. 12319.

60 Stat. 810.

For expenses necessary to carry out the functions of the Department of Labor under Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, including service as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (54 Stat., 55a), \$444,000.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including not to exceed \$20,000 for miscellaneous and emergency expenses of enforcement activities, to be authorized or approved by the Secretary and to be accounted for solely on his certificate; and purchase of not to exceed thirty-five passenger motor vehicles for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year; \$2,727,000.

REVOLVING FUND FOR CERTIFICATION AND OTHER SERVICES

Fees received for services rendered by expert advisory committees, appointed in accordance with section 511 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended, may be credited to the "Revolving fund for certification and other services", and shall be available for the purposes of such fund. Ante, p. 228.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

EDUCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT FOR THE HANDICAPPED

For an additional amount for "Educational improvement for the handicapped", \$4,000,000.

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

For grants, contracts, payments, and advances under titles I, III, V (except payments under parts C and D), V and VI of the Higher Education Act of 1965, and for grants under part C of title I of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended, \$160,000,000, of which \$10,000,000 shall be for grants and contracts for college and university extension education under title I of the Higher Education Act of 1965, \$5,000,000 shall be for the purposes of title III, \$60,000,000 shall be for programs under part A of title IV of that Act, \$10,000,000 shall be for loan insurance programs under part B of title IV of that Act of which \$2,500,000 for the student loan insurance fund and interest payments shall remain available until expended and \$7,500,000 for advances shall remain available until June 30, 1968, \$15,000,000 shall be for the purposes of title VI of the Act, and \$40,000,000 shall be for grants for college work-study programs under part C of title I of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H.R. 9567, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation: *Provided*, That in administering the appropriation included in the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1966, related to elementary and secondary educational activities, the amount authorized to be appropriated by title II of the authorizing Act shall be deemed to include amending provisions contained in section 6 of H.R. 9022, Eighty-ninth Congress. Ante, p. 832.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$2,935,000, of which not to exceed \$100,000 shall be for the National Advisory Committee on Education of the Deaf, and not to exceed \$100,000 shall be for the National Conference on Education of the Deaf: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H.R. 9567, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

GRANTS TO STATES

For an additional amount for "Grants to States", including grants to public and other nonprofit agencies, institutions and organizations, \$8,310,000, of which \$500,000 is for grants to States for vocational rehabilitation services under section 2 of said Act; \$5,000,000, which shall remain available for the periods specified in section 1(3) of said Act, is for grants for planning for the development of comprehensive

vocational rehabilitation programs, and for grants for planning, preparing for, and initiating special programs to expand vocational rehabilitation services, as authorized by section 4(a)(2) of said Act; \$1,500,000, which shall remain available for the period specified in section 14(i) of said Act, is for grants with respect to workshops and rehabilitation facilities as authorized by section 14 of said Act; and \$1,310,000 is for grants to workshops for improvement projects under section 15(b) of said Act: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H.R. 8310, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation.

RESEARCH AND TRAINING

For an additional amount for "Research and training", \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H.R. 8310, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation.

GRANTS FOR CORRECTIONAL REHABILITATION STUDY

Ante, pp. 676,

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of section 12 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, \$560,000, of which \$500,000 is for grants to initiate a program of research and study in correctional rehabilitation.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Ante, p. 408.

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$390,000, together with not to exceed \$115,000 to be transferred from the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund, as provided in section 222(d)(5) of the Social Security Act, as amended: *Provided*, That the amount appropriated by this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H.R. 8310, Eighty-ninth Congress or similar legislation.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

CHRONIC DISEASES AND HEALTH OF THE AGED

77 Stat. 275.
42 USC 1391-
1394.

For an additional amount for "Chronic diseases and health of the aged", \$2,835,000, of which \$2,750,000 shall be available through June 30, 1968, for grants under title XVII of the Social Security Act, as amended.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

Ante, p. 435.

For an additional amount for "Communicable disease activities", \$8,000,000 to carry out section 317 of the Public Health Service Act, to remain available through June 30, 1967.

COMMUNITY HEALTH PRACTICE AND RESEARCH

Ante, p. 436.

77 Stat. 170.
42 USC 294-294e.
Ante, p. 1052.

For an additional amount for "Community health practice and research", \$24,000,000, of which \$3,000,000 shall be for carrying out section 310 of the Public Health Service Act, \$9,000,000 for carrying out section 314(c) of the Act with respect to home health service programs, \$1,000,000 for carrying out section 314(c) of the Act with respect to grants to schools of public health, and \$11,000,000 for carrying out parts C, E, and F of title VII of the Act and of which \$200,000 shall be available for scholarship grants to eligible schools for award to first-year students in the current academic year only; together with \$2,100,000 to be transferred, as authorized by section 201(g)(1) of the

Social Security Act, from any one or all of the trust funds referred Ante, p. 338.
to therein and to be expended for functions delegated to the Surgeon
General by the Secretary under title XVIII of the Social Security
Act: *Provided*, That the sums appropriated for carrying out parts Ante, p. 291.
C, E, and F of title VII of the Public Health Service Act shall be 77 Stat. 170.
available only upon enactment of H.R. 3141, Eighty-ninth Congress, 42 USC 294-294e.
or similar legislation. Ante, p. 1052.

Grants and payments for the next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after March 31 of the current fiscal year, grants and payments under part F of title VII of the Public Health Service Act for the next succeeding fiscal year such sums as may be necessary, and the obligations incurred and expenditures made hereunder shall be charged to the appropriation for that purpose for such fiscal year.

AIR POLLUTION

For an additional amount for "Air pollution", \$625,000, of which \$470,000 is for carrying out the Motor Vehicle Air Pollution Control Act. Ante, p. 992.

ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING AND SANITATION

For an additional amount for "Environmental engineering and sanitation", for carrying out the functions of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare under the Solid Waste Disposal Act, Ante, p. 997.
\$4,000,000.

WATER SUPPLY AND WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

For an additional amount for "Water supply and water pollution control", \$628,000.

GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Grants for waste treatment works construction", \$50,000,000, to remain available until December 31, 1966, and of which \$30,000,000 shall be for grants for construction of sewage treatment works in accordance with the allotment formula set forth in the third sentence of section 8(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, and \$20,000,000 shall be for grants and contracts pursuant to section 6 of such Act to demonstrate new and Ante, p. 906.
Ante, p. 905.
improved methods of controlling the discharge into water of sewage or other wastes from sewers.

FOREIGN QUARANTINE ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Foreign quarantine activities", \$125,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH

For an additional amount for "National Institute of Mental Health", \$20,200,000, of which \$19,500,000 shall be to carry out the provisions of part B of title II of the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act, and \$500,000 shall be to carry out the provisions of section 231 of the Social Security Amendments of 1965. Ante, p. 428.
Ante, p. 360.

REGIONAL MEDICAL PROGRAMS

To carry out title IX of the Public Health Service Act, \$25,000,000, of which \$24,000,000 shall remain available until December 31, 1966, for grants pursuant to such title. Ante, p. 926.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Ante, p. 338. For an additional amount for "Limitation on salaries and expenses, Social Security Administration", \$125,212,000, to be expended, as authorized by section 201(g)(1) of the Social Security Act, as amended, from any one or all of the trust funds referred to therein: *Provided*, That \$15,000,000 of the foregoing amount shall be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), only to the extent necessary to process workloads not anticipated in the budget estimates and to meet mandatory increases in costs of agencies or organizations with which agreements have been made to participate in the administration of title XVIII of the Social Security Act, as amended, and after maximum absorption of such costs within the existing limitation has been achieved.

Ante, p. 291.

LIMITATION ON CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Limitation on construction", \$3,188,000, to be expended as authorized by section 201(g)(1) of the Social Security Act, as amended, from any one or all of the trust funds referred to therein, and to remain available until expended.

WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Ante, p. 604. For an additional amount for "Grants to States for public assistance", \$222,000,000: *Provided*, That this amount and the amount appropriated under this heading in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1966, shall be available for grants to States for medical assistance, as authorized in title XIX of the Social Security Act, as amended.

Ante, p. 343.

The appropriation and authorization in the paragraph designated "Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year", and in the succeeding paragraph, under this heading in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1966, shall also be available for carrying out title XIX of the Social Security Act, as amended.

ASSISTANCE FOR REPATRIATED UNITED STATES NATIONALS

For an additional amount for "Assistance for repatriated United States nationals", \$120,000, of which \$40,000 shall be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), only to the extent necessary to provide for requirements not anticipated in the budget estimates.

BUREAU OF FAMILY SERVICES, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Bureau of Family Services, salaries and expenses", \$867,000.

GRANTS FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

For an additional amount for "Grants for maternal and child welfare", \$25,000,000, of which \$5,000,000 shall be available for maternal and child health services, \$5,000,000 for services for crippled children, and \$15,000,000 for special project grants under section 532 of the Social Security Act, as amended, for comprehensive health care and services for school age and preschool age children.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Children's Bureau, salaries and expenses", \$346,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Office of the Commissioner, salaries and expenses", \$117,000.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$219,000.

OFFICE OF FIELD ADMINISTRATION, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration", \$252,000, to be transferred and expended as authorized by section 201(g) (1) of the Social Security Act, as amended, Ante, p. 338. from any one or all of the trust funds referred to therein.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Office of the General Counsel, salaries and expenses", \$71,000, together with not to exceed \$236,000 to be transferred and expended as authorized by section 201(g) (1) of the Social Security Act, as amended, from any one or all of the trust funds referred to therein.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-452, approved August 20, 1964), as amended, \$1,500,000,000, plus reimbursements, including not more than \$10,000,000 to carry out the purposes of section 205(d) of title II, in the discretion of the Director, and not more than \$1,000,000 to carry out the purposes of part D of title III: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for transfers to the economic opportunity loan fund for loans under title III, and amounts so transferred shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for the purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles, and for construction, alteration, and repair of buildings and other facilities, as authorized by section 602 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, and for purchase of real property for training centers: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall not be available for contracts under titles I, II, V, and VI extending for more than twenty-four months: *Provided further*, That none of the funds contained in this Act shall be used to make indemnity payments, authorized by part D of title III, to any farmer whose milk was removed from commercial markets as a result of his failure to follow the procedures prescribed by the Federal Government for the use of the offending chemical: *Provided further*, That \$5,000,000 of this appropriation shall be transferred to "Community health practice and research" to carry out the program for selective service medical

78 Stat. 508.

42 USC 2701 note.

Ante, p. 975.

Access to
records.

rejectees financed by the Office of Economic Opportunity in fiscal year 1965: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be available for any grant until the Director has determined that the grantee is qualified to administer the funds and programs involved in the proposed grant: *Provided further*, That all grant agreements shall provide that the General Accounting Office shall have access to the records of the grantee which bear exclusively upon the Federal grant.

CHAPTER VII

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

Expense allowances of the Vice President, and Majority and Minority Leaders

For an additional amount for expense allowances of the Majority and Minority Leaders, \$1,000 each; in all, \$2,000.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Office of the Vice President

For an additional amount for clerical assistance to the Vice President, \$30,750.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Miscellaneous Items

For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items", \$225,000.

For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items", fiscal year 1965, \$200,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Salaries, officers and employees, Senate", fiscal year 1965.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to Clarence J. Brown, Jr., Dorothy Brown Haines, and Betty Brown Dearing, children of Clarence J. Brown, late a Representative from the State of Ohio, \$30,000, one-third to each.

For payment to Leatrice S. Thompson, widow of T. A. Thompson, late a Representative from the State of Louisiana, \$30,000.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

For an additional amount for "Minority employees", \$5,200.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Miscellaneous Items

For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items", \$3,130,440, of which such amount as may be necessary may be transferred to the appropriation under this heading for the fiscal year 1965, and of which such amounts as may be necessary during the current fiscal year on account of the longevity provisions of the House Employees Position Classification Act (Public Law 88-652) may be transferred to other applicable appropriations for such year.

Telegraph and Telephone

For an additional amount for "Telegraph and telephone", \$480,000.

JOINT ITEMS

CAPITOL POLICE

Capitol Police Board

Individual officers and members of the Metropolitan Police who assisted the Capitol Police Board on August 9, 1965, are authorized to receive overtime pay at basic salary rates for services performed in excess of regular tours of duty at the request of the Board, and the Metropolitan Police Department shall be reimbursed for such payments by the Capitol Police Board from funds available for such purposes.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Extension of the Capitol

For an additional amount for "Extension of the Capitol", \$300,000, to remain available until expended.

Senate Office Buildings

For an additional amount for "Senate Office Buildings", \$405,000, to remain available until expended.

The paragraph contained in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1960 (73 Stat. 407) which reads "Hereafter, the Architect of the Capitol is authorized, without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to fix the compensation of one position under the appropriation 'Senate Office Buildings' at a basic rate of \$7,020 per annum" is hereby amended by striking out the amount \$7,020 and inserting in lieu thereof the amount \$7,700. 40 USC 166b-3.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building

To enable the Architect of the Capitol to provide for the construction and equipment of the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building in Square 732 in the District of Columbia, authorized by S. J. Res. 69, 89th Congress, \$500,000, to remain available until expended, and to be expended by the Architect of the Capitol in accordance with the provisions of said Joint Resolution: *Provided*, That the availability of this appropriation is contingent upon enactment into law of said S. J. Res. 69. Ante, p. 987.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL COMMISSION

For an additional amount for the "James Madison Memorial Commission", authorized by S. J. Res. 69, 89th Congress, \$10,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the availability of this appropriation is contingent upon enactment into law of S. J. Res. 69, 89th Congress.

CHAPTER VIII

PUBLIC WORKS

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

General Investigations

For an additional amount for "General investigations", \$30,000.

Construction, General

For an additional amount for "Construction, general", \$900,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available only upon enactment of S. 2300, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation.

Ante, p. 1073.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

For an additional amount for "Construction and rehabilitation", \$500,000, to remain available until expended.

WATER RESOURCES PLANNING

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL

For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of title I of the Water Resources Planning Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-80, approved July 22, 1965), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for individuals, and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$200,000.

Ante, p. 244.
60 Stat. 810.

RIVER BASIN COMMISSIONS

For expenses of the Federal members of such river basin commissions as may be established under title II of the Water Resources Planning Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-80, approved July 22, 1965), and not to exceed \$90,000 for Federal contributions to river basin commissions, as authorized by title II of that Act, \$110,000.

Ante, p. 246.

CHAPTER IX

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$500,000.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

FACILITIES FOR INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC HALIBUT COMMISSION

For provision of office and other facilities necessary for carrying out the Northern Pacific Halibut Act, as amended, \$500,000, to remain Ante, p. 902. available until expended.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

For grants and contracts to provide assistance in training State and local law enforcement officers and other personnel, and in improving capabilities, techniques, and practices in State and local law enforcement and prevention and control of crime, and for technical assistance and departmental salaries and other expenses in connection therewith, \$7,249,000.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Buildings and facilities", \$1,756,000.

SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1965, for "Support of United States Prisoners", \$180,000, to be derived by transfer from "Salaries and expenses, General legal activities", fiscal year 1965.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$50,000.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

REGISTRATION AND VOTING STATISTICS

For expenses necessary for the collection, compilation, and publication of statistics on registration and voting, in such geographic areas as may be recommended by the Commission on Civil Rights, as authorized by section 801 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 266); and for collection and compilation of data required to enable the Director of the Census to make the determinations required by section 4(b) of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, \$3,750,000. 42 USC 2000f. Ante, p. 438.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

CONSTRUCTION OF SURVEYING SHIPS

For an additional amount for "Construction of surveying ships," \$1,687,000, to remain available until expended.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES GRANTS

Ante, p. 552.

For grants as authorized by title I of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, \$203,200,000, of which not to exceed \$3,200,000 shall be for administrative expenses.

TECHNICAL AND COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE

For technical assistance, research, information, and other necessary expenses of the Economic Development Administration not otherwise provided for, as authorized by the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, \$18,125,000, of which not to exceed \$5,100,000 shall be for administrative expenses.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

For the purpose of extending financial assistance under sections 101 and 202 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, \$105,000,000, of which not to exceed \$3,200,000 shall be available for administrative expenses and of said administrative expenses not less than \$1,600,000 shall be advanced to the Small Business Administration for the processing of loan applications: *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for administrative or any other expenses in the creation or operation of an economic development revolving fund.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC PLANNING

For necessary expenses of regional commissions and of technical planning assistance, as authorized by title V of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, \$6,100,000, of which not to exceed \$500,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

OFFICE OF STATE TECHNICAL SERVICES

GRANTS AND EXPENSES

Ante, p. 679.

For grants and expenses as authorized by the State Technical Services Act of 1965, \$3,500,000.

TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH

HIGH-SPEED GROUND TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

For necessary expenses for research, development, and demonstrations in high-speed ground transportation, including the collection of national transportation statistics, \$18,250,000, to remain available until expended.

HEMISFAIR 1968 EXPOSITION

Ante, p. 1026.

For expenses necessary for planning the extent of participation by the United States in HemisFair 1968, as authorized by law, \$125,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H.R. 9247, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

CONTROL OF OUTDOOR ADVERTISING AND JUNKYARDS

For control of outdoor advertising and junkyards, as authorized by the Highway Beautification Act of 1965, including payments to the States, \$10,000,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 2084, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation. Ante, p. 1028.

LANDSCAPING AND SCENIC ENHANCEMENT

For carrying out the provisions of title 23, United States Code, section 319, as amended by the Highway Beautification Act of 1965, \$60,000,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 2084, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation. Ante, p. 1032.

ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES, HIGHWAY BEAUTIFICATION

For necessary administrative expenses for carrying out the provisions of the Highway Beautification Act of 1965, \$750,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 2084, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation.

HIGHWAY SAFETY

For necessary expenses for carrying out the provisions of title 23, United States Code, section 135, \$290,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 2084, Eighty-ninth Congress, or similar legislation. Ante, p. 578.

RELATED AGENCIES

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSIONS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND ON CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of Public Law 196, including services as authorized by Section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$900,000. Ante, p. 828.
60 Stat. 810.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

REVOLVING FUND

For additional capital for the revolving fund authorized by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be available without fiscal year limitation, \$76,000,000.

REVOLVING FUND

For additional capital for the revolving fund authorized by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be available without fiscal year limitation, \$84,000,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of authorizing legislation.

SOUTHEAST HURRICANE DISASTER

For expenses necessary to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the Southeast Hurricane Disaster Relief Act of 1965, such amount as may be necessary but not to exceed \$35,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of authorizing legislation.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$3,000,000.

ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Acquisition and construction of radio facilities", \$9,604,000, to remain available until expended.

CHAPTER X

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF THE MINT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$13,000,000.

CONSTRUCTION OF MINT FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Construction of mint facilities", \$21,300,000, to remain available until expended.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

For an additional amount for "Administering the public debt", \$1,000,000.

CHAPTER XI

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law and judgments rendered against the United States by the United States Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 64, House Document numbered 283, Eighty-ninth Congress, and final judgment of the Indian Claims Commission in Docket Numbers 329-A and 329-B, \$26,508,212, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in said judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of the Act.

CHAPTER XII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 1201. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 1202. The appropriations, authorizations, and authority with respect thereto in this Act shall be available from July 1, 1965, for the purposes provided in such appropriations, authorizations, and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1965, and the date of enactment of this Act in anticipation of such appropriations, authorizations, and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms hereof, and the terms of of Public Law 89-58, Eighty-ninth Congress, as amended.

Ante, p. 204.

Approved October 31, 1965.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 1162 (Comm. on Appropriations) and No. 1198 (Comm. of Conference).

SENATE REPORT No. 912 (Comm. on Appropriations).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 111 (1965):

Oct. 14: Considered and passed House.

Oct. 20: Considered and passed Senate, amended.

Oct. 21: House agreed to conference report and concurred in certain Senate amendments, with amendments; Senate agreed to conference report and concurred in House amendments.

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